

Ten Protestant central school boards have been formed in Quebec and further reduction in the number of Protestant boards has been accomplished by unions and annexations. One Protestant county high-school district has also been authorized. Roman Catholic schools in Quebec are usually organized with the parish as the unit of administration.

So far, Ontario has organized areas for elementary schools separately from those for secondary schools: 3,070 local public school sections, 53 p.c. of the total, have been organized into 499 township areas. In the more densely populated southern portion of the Province there is usually more than one area in a township. A town or village may be included in an area. There are 20 union Roman Catholic Separate School boards corresponding to township areas. There are approximately 90 larger high-school areas. The average area cuts across municipal boundaries to include 200 square miles of area, a high school population of at least 300 and an assessment of approximately \$7,000,000.

Manitoba has 101 consolidated school districts, including Miniota, a municipal school district. One experimental larger unit, the Dauphin-Ochre River school area, was formed in 1947.

Saskatchewan has organized over 3,000 districts into 45 units; there are still 1,399 districts to be organized. Here, as in the Maritimes, the local board has been retained with minor functions. Schools in towns, separate schools and consolidated schools may join a unit.

Alberta took the lead in establishing the larger unit and has 57 made up of 3,701 of the 3,493 active local school districts. The average division covers some 2,000 square miles with 70 teachers and 1,500 pupils. Many villages and towns are included.

British Columbia, following the advice of the Cameron Report, is organized into 74 larger administrative units and 15 unattached districts. Schools in cities and towns are included in units.

Generally speaking, school trustees are elected by the ratepayers for a term of two or three years in such a manner that only a portion of a board retires each year. In a few cases, such as the high school boards of Ontario, members of the boards are appointed by the municipal councils.

Separate schools, mainly Roman Catholic, exist in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is no difference between these and public schools except that the teacher is of the same religion as the school authorities, and more attention is given to religious instruction.

Financing the Schools.—The income required to support these public elementary and secondary schools is derived almost wholly from local taxation and provincial grants.

Fees for elementary schooling may be charged in Quebec. In some of the other provinces fees are charged for secondary grades but, except where in lieu of taxation, they are quite nominal. The total amount of fees for all provinces, exclusive of Quebec, is under \$200,000.

Assessment for school purposes is the valuation of land and buildings (or improvements in some cases) and usually some other factor such as personal property, business or mines income, etc. As these assessments are made by the local municipalities the introduction of the larger unit has done much to equalize the burden of taxation.