

Increasing emphasis on the holding power of schools, increased transportation facilities at public expense, the building of dormitories in some provinces, the larger unit of administration, the establishment of junior high schools and composite schools, the wave of post-war immigration from Europe and the British Isles—all these are operating to increase school enrolments.

On the assumption that there should be one teacher for every 30 pupils, an additional 18,200 teachers will be required by 1953-54. This takes no account of the present shortage and is indicative of future requirements in classrooms, equipment and capital funds not to mention revenue for operating purposes. In some provinces it is certain that the whole structure of school finance will have to be modified, if not reorganized, to cope with the increased cost.

**Teachers.**—The post-war years have found Canadian schools with a shortage of teachers of such proportions that, in 1946, one out of every ten teachers in all provinces (except Quebec) was teaching on a permit. However, in 1947 there was a decline of 246 in the number of permits issued. Despite the highest salary levels in history teachers continue to leave the profession in large numbers. Data for Ontario for 1947 showed 31 p.c. of the loss going to other occupations and 30 p.c. leaving to be married. On the other side of the picture, beginning with 1946, enrolment in teacher-training schools began to increase.

About three-quarters of the 70,000 teachers in publicly controlled schools in Canada are women. Before the War men made up approximately 29 p.c. of the total. The proportion of men to women in secondary schools is greater than in primary schools.

In all provinces minimum salary levels are established and in most cases salaries are above these minima. Of recent years salary schedules have become established on the basis of the larger unit or even of a province as a whole. Nova Scotia has established a schedule based on experience and qualifications and in Saskatchewan over 75 p.c. of the teachers are employed on the basis of a schedule for rural and village schools.

All provinces have in effect contributory pension schemes for teachers. Some provinces pay into the fund an amount equal to that contributed by the teachers. Teacher contributions vary from 2.5 p.c. to 5 p.c. of annual salary. Retirement on pension is usually provided for at age 60 or 65. Most schemes provide for pension in case of disability.

**Private Schools.**—Private schools include all those not operated by publicly elected or appointed boards. Except in Quebec, they receive no support from public funds.

Outside of Quebec, 272 academic primary and secondary private schools were reported in 1947. One-half of these were Catholic, 21 p.c. Protestant, 1 p.c. Jewish, and 28 p.c. non-denominational. Enrolment decreased from 39,581 in 1944 to 37,995 in 1947 despite the fact that the 1947 figure included 10 additional schools. The number of teachers decreased from 2,202 to 2,089. This decrease in enrolment took place at both elementary and secondary grade levels.

Instruction is similar to that given in public schools except that more opportunities may be given for music, art, etc. In schools under religious control there is greater emphasis on religious instruction. They are financed largely from fees,