

5.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, for Provincial Fiscal Years Ended 1939, 1947 and 1948—concluded

Province and Year	Provincial Government Grants	Local Taxation	Other Sources	Tptal Current Revenue Recorded	Debenture Indebtedness ¹	Administrative Units Operating Schools
Manitoba—						
1939.....	1,172,783	6,850,783	139,756	8,163,322	8,045,764	1,889
1947.....	2,751,712	9,552,334	618,327	12,922,373	3,393,189	1,740
1948.....	3,623,554	9,657,680	1,122,855	14,404,089	4,018,271	1,732
Saskatchewan—						
1939.....	2,305,375	7,254,500	451,143	10,011,018	12,936,569	4,933
1947.....	4,920,115	12,568,037	299,658	17,787,810	5,779,688	4,398
1948.....	6,052,524	14,556,217	310,644	20,919,385	4,202,678	1,459
Alberta—						
1939.....	1,809,392	8,387,514	253,252	10,450,158	7,653,468	3,502
1947.....	5,275,493	13,290,189	365,670	18,931,352	6,752,715	2,659
1948.....	6,480,440	15,548,427	352,963	22,381,830	10,504,362	206 ^a
British Columbia—						
1939.....	2,722,702	7,009,070	..	9,731,772	14,379,553	721
1947.....	6,569,908	9,924,391	245,113	16,739,412	..	89 ^a
1948.....	8,677,336	11,706,305	367,335	20,750,976	18,024,136	93

¹ Net figures, after deduction of sinking funds, except for British Columbia, 1939, for which the gross figure is given.

² Includes contributions to teachers' salaries in the Maritime Provinces and, in New Brunswick, grants made to schools by the Vocational Education Board.

³ Includes amounts raised by counties and, in Ontario, the township grants on salaries of rural public school teachers.

⁴ Latest available figures.

⁵ There are, in addition, 3,799 local boards within larger units.

⁶ In 1946 the local school districts were amalgamated into larger administrative units.

Subsection 2.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools

Private schools include all those not operated by publicly elected or appointed boards. Except in Quebec, they receive no support from public funds. Instruction is similar to that given in public schools except that more opportunities may be given for music, art, etc., and in schools under religious control there is greater emphasis on religious instruction. In most provinces there is some form of inspection or regulation by the provincial department of education.

Of the 783 private schools reported in 1948, 522 were in Quebec, 93 in Ontario, 93 in the Prairie Provinces, 40 in British Columbia and 35 in the Maritimes. There were 6,622 full-time teachers of whom 1,253 were men. Outside of Quebec, the salaries for lay teachers ranged from \$600 to \$4,800 with a median of \$1,325 for women, and from \$800 to \$8,000 with a median of \$2,037 for men.

Sixty-three per cent of the pupils were in the elementary grades. At the elementary level there were 41,000 girls compared with 24,000 boys; at the secondary level there were 22,000 girls compared with 11,000 boys.

The private schools are financed largely from fees, legacies, gifts, or by religious orders. The fees range from very little to upwards of \$1,000 per year. In 1948 they averaged \$100 for day students and \$500 for boarders. Excluding Quebec, the expenditures of the private schools in 1948 amounted to over \$6,500,000. Of this amount \$1,970,000 was paid out in teachers' salaries.