

Provincially controlled schools are financed essentially through direct taxes on property (the amount fixed by local school authorities) and provincial grants. In addition there is a much smaller number of private schools in all provinces (i.e., schools that are not conducted by publicly elected or publicly appointed boards and are not financed out of public money). At the higher education level considerable provincial support is given to the eight provincial degree-granting universities and one or more colleges in the two other provinces. Some provincial aid is given to many of the 42 degree-granting private colleges and universities and 228 (in 1955-56) colleges giving degree credit courses. In addition many of the universities and colleges are eligible for grants from the Federal Government (*see pp.* 356-357).

Agricultural colleges and schools, their location, courses offered and other pertinent information are listed in Chapter IX on Agriculture.

Direct control and operation of the public schools is in the hands of boards of school trustees which operate under provincial school law and whose members are elected or appointed usually for terms of two or three years. In several of the provinces, in addition to the unit boards in charge of a single-room rural school, and village, town or city school systems, there are unit boards in charge of larger administrative units. These are generally formed of the rural and sometimes the urban schools in a county or inspectorate, the local boards usually retaining ancillary functions. Table 2 gives the number of active boards in each province whether these are in charge of local areas or larger units, the number of official trustees appointed in lieu of boards, and the number of board members appointed and elected.

2.—School Boards and Official Trustees, by Province, 1957

Province	Boards				School Trustees <sup>1</sup>		Official Trustees <sup>2</sup>	
	Boards of Larger Units	Local Boards within Larger Units	Independent Local Boards	Total	Appointed	Elected	Officials	School Boards Replaced
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland.....	—	—	308	308	1,850	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island.....	1	—	450	451	16	1,415	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	24	1,685	53	1,762	455	5,055	—	—
New Brunswick.....	14	735	78	827	834	2,143	2	2
Quebec—								
Roman Catholic.....	—	—	1,615	1,615	18	8,036	—	—
Protestant.....	9	52	210	271	7	1,119	—	—
Ontario.....	775	6 <sup>3</sup>	3,148	3,929	1,560	13,930	..	4
Manitoba.....	17	—	1,615	1,632	—	5,578	25	207
Saskatchewan.....	109	4,802	465	5,376	—	14,399	234	276
Alberta.....	59 <sup>5</sup>	3,918	138	4,115	—	12,622	—	—
British Columbia.....	81	—	5	86	31	536	16	..
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>11,198</b>	<b>8,085</b>	<b>20,372</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>64,833</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>485</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated where necessary. <sup>2</sup> Appointed by the Minister of Education where, for some reason, a regular school board does not exist. Usually the official trustee is a school inspector or other departmental official. <sup>3</sup> Larger unit boards within a metropolitan unit; omitted from previous column to avoid duplication. <sup>4</sup> Probably included with independent local boards. <sup>5</sup> Includes seven county (municipal) councils which administer and operate the schools of their respective municipalities.

### Subsection 1.—Provincially Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools\*

**Enrolment and Attendance.**—At the elementary school level, enrolments have been increasing steadily during the past decade, a trend that gives every indication of continuing.

\* Academic and vocational day schools only.