

25.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years 1863-1919.

Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$
1868.....	36,050	1882.....	215,339	1896.....	120,199	1910.....	960,676
1869.....	26,952	1883.....	373,958	1897.....	127,438	1911.....	1,079,130
1870.....	55,966	1884.....	511,209	1898.....	261,195	1912.....	1,365,000
1871.....	54,004	1885.....	423,861	1899.....	255,879	1913.....	1,427,112
1872.....	109,954	1886.....	257,355	1900.....	434,563	1914.....	1,893,298
1873.....	265,718	1887.....	341,236	1901.....	444,730	1915.....	1,658,182
1874.....	291,297	1888.....	244,789	1902.....	494,842	1916.....	1,307,480
1875.....	278,777	1889.....	202,499	1903.....	642,914	1917.....	1,181,991
1876.....	338,179	1890.....	110,092	1904.....	744,788	1918.....	1,211,954
1877.....	309,353	1891.....	181,045	1905.....	972,357	1919.....	1,112,079
1878.....	154,351	1892.....	177,605	1906.....	842,668	Total.....	27,303,720
1879.....	186,403	1893.....	180,677	1907 ¹	611,201		
1880.....	161,213	1894.....	202,235	1908.....	1,074,697		
1881.....	214,251	1895.....	195,653	1909.....	979,326		

¹Nine months.

V.—EDUCATION.

GENERAL FEATURES OF CANADIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was reserved exclusively to the provincial legislatures, subject to the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the denominational and separate schools as existing at the time of union or admission of provinces. In general there are two fundamental systems of education throughout Canada, one that of the Protestant communities, free from the control of religious bodies, and the other that of the Roman Catholic French and Irish communities in which education is united with the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. In Ontario, Roman Catholics, Protestants and coloured people have each the right to establish "Separate Schools" for elementary education, the local rates for the support of these schools being separately levied and applied. In Quebec, the religious minority in any municipality, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant (the Jews being "Protestants" for all the purposes of the School Law), may dissent and maintain its own elementary and model schools and academies or high schools, the taxation of the minority being separate from that of the majority for the

¹ A full description, by provinces, of the Education System of Canada was included in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pages 118-175. A summary of the statistics of illiteracy and school attendance in Canada for 1910, as returned by the Census of 1911, was published in the Year Book of 1914, pages 92-93.