

the statistics of vocational schools under public control; (5) the amount of receipts and expenditure for public education under the school law of each province and (6) the average annual salaries of teachers by provinces.

In Tables 1 and 2 the number of schools, teachers and pupils in all the provinces includes both elementary and secondary schools or grades; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the term "school" has a technical significance, being applied to a class with one teacher, irrespective of the number of classes in a school building. In Quebec the classical colleges are not included in Table 2 but are given later in Table 4. In Manitoba the sex of the pupils is not separately distinguished. Statistics of secondary education are separately available for Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. They are given in Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8. The academies of Quebec take up both the elementary and secondary grades of school work, and are not all classed in the reports as secondary schools. Statistics of teachers in training in seven of the nine provinces are given for the years 1901-1919 in Table 3.

**Growth of Expenditure on Public Education.**—Probably the most remarkable feature of these statistics is the extraordinary growth during the present century of the expenditure upon public education. In 1901, the first year of the century, the total expenditure for the purposes of public education in Canada was \$11,751,625; in 1919 or the latest year reported, as shown by Table 1, it was \$72,992,667, an increase of \$61,241,042, or 521 p.c.

**Statistics of Higher Education.**—In Tables 12-20 are presented statistical particulars relating to the universities and colleges of Canada, which are summarized from information furnished by each of the institutions mentioned. Tables 12 and 17 give the dates of foundation, the affiliation, the faculties and degrees; Tables 13, 14 and 18, the number of teaching staff and students, and Tables 16 and 19, statistics of property, income and expenditure. For 21 of the 22 universities in Table 16 the total value of the endowments and property in land, buildings, equipment, etc., amounts to \$56,830,727. For these 21 universities the total income amounts to \$7,039,089, of which \$1,507,579 are derived from fees and the balance from investments, government grants and other sources. The total expenditure of the same universities amounts to \$6,542,213. The total number of students attending the 22 universities of Canada in the academic year 1919-20, as shown by Table 16, was 28,486. Adding to these the 10,057 students attending the professional colleges in the same year, the grand total of students in attendance at Canadian institutions of higher education was 38,543.