

Teaching Staffs.—In 1953-54 the teaching staffs of provincially controlled elementary and secondary schools consisted of 26,302 men and 71,721 women, a total of 98,023. Omitting Quebec, for which comparable data are not available, 38 p.c. of the teachers were in cities, 31 p.c. were in towns and villages, 20 p.c. were in one room rural schools and the remaining 11 p.c. in schools of two or more rooms outside of urban centres. Again omitting Quebec where 36 p.c. of the teachers were members of religious orders, approximately 30 p.c. of the women teachers were married. Of the total number of teachers in the nine provinces (excluding Quebec), about 8 p.c. had received little or no training. At least 15 p.c. of the teachers leave the profession each year.

5.—Teachers in Provincially Controlled Schools classified according to Salary by Province, School Year 1953-54

NOTE.—Comparable figures for Quebec are not available.

Salary	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Below \$1,025	689	62	365	460	284	2	4	1	—
\$1,025 - 1,524	1,156	441	1,113	590	1,149	243	355	79	2
\$1,525 - 2,024	513	145	1,276	1,362	2,665	922	1,269	276	130
\$2,025 - 2,524	207	80	858	732	7,294	2,108	2,250	1,037	1,117
\$2,525 - 3,024	155	20	551	448	5,434	963	1,815	1,788	1,214
\$3,025 - 3,524	107	4	279	290	3,427	403	671	1,247	1,104
\$3,525 - 4,024	29	3	134	117	2,933	326	331	794	1,349
\$4,025 - 5,024	9	2	86	136	4,716	264	453	798	1,298
\$5,025 - 6,024	—	—	5	17	2,200	54	48	208	699
\$6,025 - 7,024	—	—	—	4	644	22	3	31	132
\$7,025 and over	—	—	—	—	119	2	—	—	22
Unspecified	—	—	429	—	—	291	—	1,196	—
Totals	2,865	757	5,096	4,156	30,865	5,600	7,199	7,455	7,067
Median salaries	\$ 1,197	1,412	1,869	1,869	2,916	2,306	2,417	3,013	3,510

Financial Support.—The public elementary and secondary schools are financed almost wholly from money derived from local taxation and provincial grants. Fees for elementary schooling may be charged in Quebec. In a few of the other provinces nominal fees are charged for the higher secondary grades; in Newfoundland there is little local taxation and fees are generally charged.

In general school boards submit their budgets to the local municipal councils which levy for and collect the required amounts. However school boards in Quebec and a few in other provinces have the power to levy and collect taxes for school purposes. Assessment, on which taxes for school purposes are levied, is the total valuation of land and buildings and sometimes improvements, personal property or business income are added in. Steps have been taken by several provinces to equalize land assessment over large areas or even the whole province.

Each province has its own method of apportioning funds to local school boards. Grants are of two types. (1) The basic grant may be calculated on a minimum cost determined by an amount per classroom, salary and qualifications of the teacher, average attendance, etc.—all provinces make some attempt to equalize educational opportunity through basing grants in part on some indication of need. (2) Special grants are paid to assist with transportation, music, arts and crafts, special classes, equipment, building costs, night classes, etc. and are largest in Quebec where there is marked emphasis on training for home industries, arts and crafts.

Newfoundland schools are financed largely from provincial funds. Tuition fees may be charged for Grades I to VIII except in St. John's College where fees may be charged for Grades I to XI. Fees may be charged also to provide for fuel and janitor work or these may be provided by the pupils' families. There is no local taxation for school