

RECORD SPENDING ON EDUCATION: Expenditures on formal education in Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak figure of \$454,139,000, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 14.6 per cent above the previous record total of \$396,387,000 spent in 1949.

Publicly-controlled schools increased their expenditures in 1950 to \$304,955,000 from \$265,018,000 in 1949, private schools to \$16,371,000 from \$14,860,000, universities and colleges to \$45,600,000 from \$43,114,000, and business colleges to \$19,264,000 from \$17,391,000.

Provincial grants to boards of public schools in 1950 were raised to \$103,305,000 from \$91,358,000, while the federal Government contributions to formal education, mainly for higher education and for vocational training increased from \$16,750,000 to \$24,108,000.

HIGHEST IN ONTARIO

Expenditures of boards of publicly-controlled schools in 1950 were highest in Ontario at \$113,021,000 (\$100,081,000 in 1949) and next highest in Quebec at an estimated \$62,918,000 (\$48,483,000). British Columbia followed with \$32,512,000 (\$28,920,000); Alberta, \$28,166,000 (\$25,404,000); Saskatchewan, \$24,324,000 (\$22,121,000); Manitoba, \$17,376,000 (\$16,422,000); Nova Scotia, \$12,133,000 (\$10,694,000); New Brunswick, \$9,000,000 (\$8,000,000); Newfoundland, \$4,325,000 (\$3,860,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$1,180,000 (\$1,033,000).

Enrolment in Canada's 32,882 schools and colleges in the school year 1950-51 was 2,879,899, up from 2,795,574 in 1949-50. At the same time, teaching staffs were increased to 105,784 from 101,341. Enrolment in public secondary schools rose to 2,392,438 from 2,321,289, while enrolment in evening classes rose to 122,093 from 115,623. Enrolment in provincial correspondence courses fell to 21,538 from 24,282, while enrolment in schools for the blind and deaf rose slightly to 1,988 from 1,962.

The number of full-time students enrolled in normal schools for the training of elementary school teachers jumped to 10,311 from 9,968, while the number enrolled in accelerated courses declined to 1,192 from 1,458. The number of students enrolled for education courses for the training of secondary school teachers rose to 2,125 from 1,830.

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Total number of vessels in international shipping arriving at Canadian ports during 1952 was 33,783, those of Canadian registry accounting for 17,782 and of United States registry for 8,163. Next ten largest numbers by country of registry were: United Kingdom, 1,805; Norway, 1,630; Panama, 697; Sweden, 614; Germany, 440; Netherlands, 367; Italy, 355; Spain, 241; Japan, 206; Greece, 152.

FARM CASH INCOME DOWN 1 P.C.: Canadian farmers realized \$1,173,700,000 from the sale of farm products and from grain adjustment and participation payments on previous year's crops, less than one per cent below the preceding year's figure of \$1,181,900,000, but about five per cent below the 1951 estimate of \$1,237,800,000. Supplementary payments made to western farmers under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to only \$1,100,000 in the first half of 1953 as against \$2,400,000 in 1952 and \$9,300,000 in 1951.

The most important gains in cash receipts were recorded for wheat, dairy products, eggs and interim payments for western wheat and barley. The offsetting declines were largely accounted for by oats, potatoes, tobacco and hogs.

A large farm carry-over of the 1952 wheat crop into the spring of 1953 provided marketings during the first six months almost equal to those of the corresponding period of a year ago. However, a better quality crop in 1952 than in 1951 commanded a somewhat higher price and contributed largely to the increase in cash returns from this source from \$231,100,000 in 1952 to \$243,700,000 in 1953.

The gain of nearly \$2,000,000 in receipts from the sale of dairy products from \$178,493,000 to \$186,399,000 resulted from higher production more than offsetting lower prices. The rise in egg receipts from \$47,000,000 during the first half of 1952 to \$61,500,000 was due to a combination of increased marketings and higher prices.

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OFFICER TRAINING. A new training programme for all officers of the Canadian Army up to and including the rank of captain will be put into effect during the coming winter.

Beginning in October, the training will consist of at least two hours of instruction per week and will be carried on until April. It will take the form of classes indoors and also week-end training exercises.

In line with Army policy that an officer's training is a continuous thing which is never complete, the programme is aimed at making the junior officer thoroughly efficient in carrying out all the duties required of him within a unit. When this is done the officer will have attained a sound background on which to base higher professional study. Subjects covered by the programme include tactics, administration, military law, military history and military writing.

Field officers in the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and major will be employed as instructors and directing staff.

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During the year from April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, there were 22,000 pupils admitted to training schools in Canada and 1,983 discharged.