

but are given later in Table 4. In Manitoba the sex of the pupils is not separately distinguished. Statistics of secondary schools 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 1901-1921 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 1921 or the latest year reported, as shown by Table 1, it was \$102,561,425, an increase of \$90,809,800, or 773 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 the 23 universities in Table 16 the total value of the endowments and property in land, buildings, equipment, etc., amounts to \$59,282,456. For 22 of these universities the total income amounts to \$6,737,816, of which \$1,771,586 is derived from fees and the balance from investments, government grants and other sources. The total expenditure of the same universities amounts to \$8,018,440. The total number of students attending the 23 universities of Canada in the academic year 1920-21, as shown by Table 16, was 35,342. Adding to these the 20,486 students attending colleges having students doing work of university grade in the same year, and excluding 12,749 duplicates who are registered at both the universities and colleges, the grand total of students in attendance at Canadian institutions of higher education was 43,079.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Technical Education in State Schools is a comparatively new institution. Until recently, vocational training was undertaken after the completion of or at the expense of academic education.

Among the first technical courses to be introduced into schools were commercial courses. Courses designed to fit pupils for business careers were introduced into the high school curricula of Ontario and Manitoba in 1899, of British Columbia in 1905, and Saskatchewan and Alberta about the same time, while the classical colleges of Quebec have long provided business courses and a school for higher commercial studies was founded at Montreal in 1907.