

students are matriculated to McGill University and Bishop's College, the two Protestant English-speaking universities of the province.

In the Roman Catholic schools, which are mainly French-speaking, as the Protestant schools are English-speaking, the administration is in the hands of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with a French Secretary. General elementary training is given by means of a curriculum, extending over eight "years", some of which require more than a year to complete, the work of the eighth "year" corresponding in a general way to the work of Grade X, as that work is generally understood.

Recent Developments in Education.—In recent years there has been a tendency to lengthen the period of compulsory attendance and to enforce the law. This tendency has been most marked in Ontario, where in 1919 an Act was passed providing: (1) that children 8 to 14 must attend full time and that children from 5 to 8, once enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled; (2) that adolescents from 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted owing to circumstances requiring them to go to work must attend part time *during the ordinary working day* for 400 hours a year in municipalities providing part-time courses, which all municipalities of 5,000 population and upwards *must* do from September, 1922, smaller municipalities having an option in the matter. Further, those who have not attended full time up to 16 are required, after September, 1923, to attend 320 hours a year of part-time courses up to age 18. In other words, an Ontario adolescent has the alternative of full time attendance to 16 or full time attendance to 14 plus part-time attendance to 18. The operation of this Act has greatly increased the attendance in Ontario secondary schools.

Further, as a result of the keeping of children in school to a more advanced age, increasing attention has naturally been devoted to technical education of various kinds, especially as required by those students who are not adapted to higher intellectual work. The number taking technical training of some kind or other is rapidly increasing.

Details are given in sub-section II of this section, dealing with "Vocational and Technical Education".

Statistics of General Education.—The statistical tables on education in Canada commence with a statistical summary (Table 1), which shows that in the academic year ended in 1923 there were 2,172,200 pupils in attendance at educational institutions in Canada, or 25.1 p.c. of the 1921 population. Of the above, 1,927,807, or 21.2 p.c. of the total population, were enrolled in ordinary day schools under public control, the average daily attendance numbering 1,452,925. Those attending vocational schools—agricultural, commercial, industrial and other technical schools—numbered 80,773. There were 17,648 students in private business colleges, and 69,020 in other private schools under college grade. University students in regular courses numbered 25,298 and college students in regular courses, 6,943. Students in classical colleges numbered 9,942.

There were, in 1923, 60,906 teachers in schools under public control, 11,080 males and 49,826 females. The total expenditure on schools under public control was \$121,494,736, of which governments contributed \$15,186,006, and local taxation most of the balance.

The progress of public elementary and secondary education in Canada since the commencement of the present century, the growth of enrolment and the ratio of average attendance to enrolment, together with the increase of expenditure by governments and ratepayers is shown graphically by the accompanying chart.