

11.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, year ended June 30, 1923.¹

Provinces.	Number of Schools.			Number of Teachers.				Pupils Enrolled.			
	Day.	Evening.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspond'ce Dept.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspond'ce Dept.	Total.
Prince Edward Isl'd.	1	1	2	8	5	-	13	70	107	-	177
Nova Scotia.....	1	27	28	11	177	33	221	31	3,646	434	4,111
New Brunswick.....	4	9	13	14	51	-	65	246	981	-	1,227
Quebec.....	6	16	22	81	176	-	257	650	6,000	-	6,650
Ontario.....	16	50	66	337	1,097	-	1,434	9,402	33,581	-	42,983
Manitoba.....	7	2	9	129	49	-	178	1,535	1,950	-	3,485
Saskatchewan.....	4	4	8	19	57	-	76	1,292	1,069	-	2,361
Alberta.....	5	18	23	68	98	4	170	1,328	2,050	392	3,770
British Columbia....	10	29	39	85	173	2	260	1,688	3,696	152	5,536
Total.....	54	156	210	752	1,883	39	2,674	16,242	53,080	978	70,300

¹ The vocational schools of which the statistics are given in this table, include only such schools classes or courses as receive grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The enrolment of these together with the enrolment of other schools doing technical work, but not receiving grants under the Act is given in Table 1, item 2. Schools conducting both day and evening classes are included under both headings. Teachers engaged in both day and evening work are also shown twice. Enrolments are the maximum number reported during the year. In Ontario the commercial classes in each locality are shown separately.

III.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

Higher education in Canada is carried on in 23 universities and 79 colleges. Of the latter, 35 are in the province of Quebec, including 21 classical colleges, 8 independent, non-subsidized institutions for "secondary" education and 6 others where superior education is given. The classical colleges are officially classed as "secondary" institutions, but the meaning of "secondary", as referring to Catholic education in Quebec, includes the provision of a full course in Arts, the degrees being conferred by Laval University and the University of Montreal.

Of the universities, six are State-controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four others are undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western); while the remainder are denominational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa representing the Roman Catholic Church, King's College, Bishop's College and Trinity College representing the Church of England, Acadia and McMaster representing the Baptist Church, and Mount Allison and Victoria representing the Methodist Church. Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto and King's College with Dalhousie.

The 79 colleges may be roughly classified as: 6 agricultural, 2 technical, 2 law, 1 dental, 1 veterinary, 1 school for pharmacy, 25 theological, 9 affiliated for arts and pure science, 21 classical and 11 miscellaneous, together with the college for the superior training of young ladies in Montreal. This classification is somewhat approximate, for the reason that a large number of theological and other colleges offer courses in arts or preparatory courses. Macdonald College, for example, might be classified as both agricultural and affiliated, or it might be excluded from the list of colleges and regarded as a faculty of McGill University. It is included above among the agricultural colleges, which include the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Macdonald, Oka, and Ste. Anne de la Pocatière in Quebec, Ontario Agricultural College and Manitoba Agricultural College. The technical colleges are the Nova Scotia Technical College and the Alberta Institute of Technology and