

to population, but so as not to exceed the sums expended by the provinces on technical education. These grants have been most effective in turning the attention of the provincial authorities toward vocational education, which is making great strides, especially in the eastern manufacturing provinces.

The number of students in institutions for technical education coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act of 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73) in the academic years ended June 30, was as follows:—1921, 56,744; 1922, 61,961; 1923, 70,300; 1924, 79,829 (Table 9).

9.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, year ended June 30, 1924.¹

Provinces.	Number of Municipalities Operating Schools.			Number of Teachers.				Pupils Enrolled.			
	Day.	Evening.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspond'ce Dept.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspond'ce Dept.	Total.
P. E. Island.....	1	1	2	10	13	-	23	97	196	-	293
Nova Scotia.....	1	25	26	13	160	37	210	30	3,118	625	3,773
New Brunswick.....	6	8	14	18	52	1	71	248	1,181	254	1,683
Quebec.....	7	18	25	115	188	-	303	1,636	6,355	-	7,991
Ontario.....	22	57	79	461	1,194	-	1,655	13,040	36,684	-	49,724
Manitoba.....	6	1	7	102	43	-	145	1,991	2,051	-	3,250
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	6	47	46	-	93	881	825	-	1,706
Alberta.....	3	7	10	62	69	4	135	1,743	2,532	285	4,560
British Columbia....	9	36	45	101	205	2	308	1,653	5,044	152	6,849
Total.....	58	156	214	929	1,970	44	2,943	20,527	57,986	1,316	79,829

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.

III.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

Higher education in Canada is carried on in 23 universities and 83 colleges, 1 of which is known to exist though no statistics are available. Of the latter, 46 are in the province of Quebec, including 21 classical colleges, 9 independent, non-subsidized institutions for classical education and 8 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.