

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1925—concluded.

ALBERTA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	386,108	23,796	94,947	298,984	274,525	180,747	1,259,107
1911.....	1,144,584	87,409	408,442	1,309,134	1,223,142	853,062	5,025,773
1916.....	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1921.....	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,488
1922.....	8,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923.....	5,411,487	281,680	1,218,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567
1924.....	5,443,248	305,914	1,273,607	1,727,405	703,495	2,000,837	11,458,506

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.	Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	350,532	182,160	532,692	1922.....	3,141,738 ²	4,691,840	7,833,578 ²
1906.....	444,543	244,198	688,741	1923.....	3,176,686 ²	4,453,323	7,630,009 ²
1911.....	1,001,808	1,639,714	2,641,522	1924.....	3,173,395 ²	5,023,301	8,196,696 ²
1916.....	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350	1925.....	3,223,671 ²	5,105,418	8,329,089 ²
1921.....	2,921,572 ²	4,238,458	7,170,030 ²				

¹ For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 143-153. ² Including grants to provincial University as follows:—1921, \$426,350; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$445,250; 1924, \$458,125; and in 1925, \$466,000.

II.—VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

As late as the 70's and 80's of the last century, little vocational education was given in the schools; private business colleges were established in the cities about this time.

Among the first vocational courses to be introduced into schools were commercial courses, which were introduced into the high school curricula of Ontario and Manitoba in 1899, of British Columbia in 1905, and of Saskatchewan and Alberta about the same time. The classical colleges of Quebec were also among the first to provide a commercial course for those of their pupils who did not desire to enter the professions, and a school for commercial studies was founded in 1907 at Montreal.

Agriculture was first taught in special colleges, the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, a government institution, being founded in 1874, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in 1888, the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1903, Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in 1907. The agricultural college at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Quebec, the first in Canada and the second on the continent, had been founded in 1859, while the Oka Agricultural Institute was established in 1890. The Ontario Veterinary College, founded in Toronto as a private venture in 1862, was one of the first on the continent, and for many years drew its students very largely from the United States. In 1908 it was taken over by the Ontario Government, and has recently been transferred to Guelph.