

Among the 35 cities in Canada with populations of more than 20,000, there are 26 with day technical schools. Three of those without such schools—Verdun, Outremont and Westmount—are within reach of the Montreal Technical School; the others in order of size are Winnipeg, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Sydney, Glace Bay and Moncton, the last four being among the smaller cities of the group. Evening technical classes are held in practically the same number of larger cities, though not the same cities; those without them in this case are all in Ontario and Quebec.

Among the 103 cities with populations of between 5,000 and 20,000 about one-fourth have day technical schools and a similar number have evening technical classes. In smaller centres, day schools are extremely rare, considering that there are nearly 400 places with populations of between 1,000 and 5,000, with only half a dozen schools between them. A considerable number, however, provide evening instruction of a technical character.

As information is not available concerning the number of centres offering commercial instruction in Quebec, reference can be made to only eight provinces. The chief difference to be noted, in comparison with the coverage of other technical instruction, is that approximately twice as many towns and smaller cities include commercial courses in their high schools. There are privately owned business schools in quite a number of others, although they, too, are unusual in places with populations of less than 5,000.

*Technical Education Act.**—Under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, only the Province of Manitoba is now participating in grants, all other provinces having received their entire allotments. The ten-year period for which grants were made available by the Act of 1919 came to an end on Mar. 31, 1929. At that time the Province of Ontario alone had been paid the whole of its appropriation, and, by c. 8 of the Statutes of 1929, the other eight provinces were granted a further period of five years to earn the remainder of their respective shares. At the expiration of this extension several provinces still had substantial sums to their credit and the Act was again extended at the 1934 session of Parliament for another five-year term. At the end of this term the Province of Manitoba alone had an unexpended balance and once again that Province has, by c. 8 of the Statutes of 1939, been given another five years in which to earn the remainder of its original apportionment, which, at the beginning of the fiscal year 1940-41, amounted to \$244,490.

Financial Statistics.—Table 5 presents records of the finances of the boards operating provincial schools, in a comparable way, so far as this can be done with existing records.

*Revised under the direction of Bryce M. Stewart, Ph.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Labour.