

among the provinces in proportion to their population as shown at the last decennial census. The grants to any province in any year are not to exceed an amount equivalent to that which the Provincial Government shall expend on technical education within such year, and the Dominion Minister of Labour is entitled to an accounting for the Dominion moneys expended and to a report setting forth the work done in the province in promoting technical education.

The provisions of the Technical Education Act have been taken advantage of by all the provinces. Agreements subject to annual modification have been entered into with Provincial Departments of Education with regard to the character and scope of the work to be done. In the application of the Act, reference has been made to the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1910, and as a result it has been laid down that the dominant purpose of any course of vocational education is to train for citizenship, the fitting for useful employment being regarded as the crowning element in education. Emphasis is laid on the development of character and of ability to co-operate with others.

The amount actually paid out under the provisions of the Act down to June 30, 1920, was \$337,498, or less than half the total amount of the grant. There is therefore ample opportunity for increased aid from the Dominion treasury to the advancing cause of technical education in Canada. The reader is referred to page 129 of the Year Book for a short article on technical education in Canada, and to Table 9 on page 142 for the number of vocational schools, with the teachers and pupils, for the year ended June 30, 1920.

RECENT PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION.

The education of the people is in Canada a function of the Provincial Government. The Dominion may, as we have seen, stimulate certain types of education by subsidies, but the Provinces expend these subsidies. In the past few years much valuable educational legislation has been passed by the various Provincial Parliaments.

Among this legislation is provision for more regular school attendance. Prince Edward Island, for example, raised the requirements of its compulsory attendance from five school years to six, and the minimum yearly attendance must be thirty weeks in Charlottetown and Summerside and 20 weeks elsewhere. Manitoba in 1916 passed a compulsory attendance Act, requiring all children between 7 and 14, who have not matriculation standing, to attend full time, while any pupil over 14 who is enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 13 may be exempted for employment for six weeks in the year, but otherwise the employment of children under 14 is forbidden. The board of any district having an attendance officer may compel children to attend up to the age of 15. The most remarkable legislation regarding school attendance is, however, that of Ontario. In that province chapter 77 of the Statutes of 1919 makes school