

secondary schools and on to the university is less than one-half of one per cent.

This condition should not be. It constitutes a serious problem. Of the few who are thus able to avail themselves of the opportunities of fuller knowledge, how very small in turn is the proportion who come from the families of the wage earners.

Why is it that higher education is denied to the vast majority of manual workers of the Dominion? The employees in the following specified industries for Canada in 1917 were as follows:

| INDUSTRY.  | Males.<br>Employed. | Females.        |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| Lumbering, 1917.....   | 54,676              | nil             |
| Mining, 1918.....  | 51,150              | nil             |
| Fishing, 1918.....   | 82,070              | 5,000           |
| Dairying, 1918.....  | 19,155              | Practically nil |
| Manufacturing, exclusive of<br>dairying, fishing and lum-<br>ber industry, 1917..... | 499,586             | 137,805         |
| Agriculture, 1911.....   | 933,735             | .....           |
| Persons engaged in trade and<br>merchandizing, 1911.....                             | 283,087             | .....           |
| In building trades, 1911.....  | 246,201             | .....           |
|  | 2,160,660           | 142,805         |
|  | 142,805             |                 |
| Total.....   | 2,303,465           |                 |

Considerably more than two million workers throughout the Dominion are thus engaged in industrial and mercantile employments as city workers, as agriculturists, and as frontiersmen. What proportion of these workers

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