

The relatively large figures for the Roman Catholic church are accounted for, the paper says, by the fact that they include all the adherents of that church, as reported in Sadler's Catholic Directory, while in the case of the other churches the figures represent only the actual church membership.

EDUCATION.

Educa-
tional con-
trol vested
in Provin-
cial Gov-
ernments.

603. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Governments of the several Provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.

Difference
in the
several
Provincial
systems.

604. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the Public School systems in force in the various Provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system ; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each Province are admirable, and it is doubtful if any country other than Canada can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Leading
features of
the several
systems.

605. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other Provinces there are Superintendents and Boards of Education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no religious "creed or dogma taught." In the other three Provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic,