

NUMBER OF AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AS GIVEN BY THE CENSUSES OF 1881 AND 1891.

| PROVINCES. | 1881. Families. | | 1891. Families. | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Number. | Average Size | Number. | Average Size |
| Ontario | 366,444 | 5·2 | 414,789 | 5·1 |
| Quebec | 254,841 | 5·3 | 271,991 | 5·5 |
| Nova Scotia | 79,596 | 5·5 | 83,733 | 5·4 |
| New Brunswick | 56,948 | 5·6 | 58,462 | 5·5 |
| Manitoba | 14,169 | 4·6 | 31,786 | 4·8 |
| British Columbia | 10,439 | 4·7 | 20,718 | 4·7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 17,973 | 6·0 | 18,601 | 5·8 |
| The Territories | 11,726 | 4·8 | { 14,415 | 4·6 |
| Unorganized Territories | | | { 7,148 | 4·5 |
| Canada | 812,136 | 5·3 | 921,643 | 5·2 |

EDUCATION.

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.

ONTARIO.

Subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by the Minister of Education. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the rate-payers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in the years 1877 to 1897, Roman Catholic separate schools being included.