

EDUCATION

to the University. It is the only degree-conferring educational institution in the province, with the exception of the theological colleges which confer honorary degrees in theology. The Institute of Technology and Art is established at Calgary as a provincial institution. Its object is to promote technical education generally and to provide for leadership in this field. During the continuance of the war, the Institute is devoting itself to the training in the day-time of returned soldiers. Civilian classes are carried on by evening classes and correspondence.

British Columbia.—A provincial University, located in the vicinity of Vancouver, completes the work begun in the public and high schools. It undertakes to furnish instruction in the various branches of a liberal education, and in the technical branches that have a bearing upon the life and industries of the province. The Provincial Legislature has set apart 2,000,000 acres of land for endowment; but, as up to the present no revenue has been received from this source, the institution is being maintained by sums from the provincial treasury.

EDUCATION STATISTICS OF CANADA.

There being at present no effective co-ordination of education statistics it is difficult to construct comparative tables for Canada. In the first place, the year to which the statistics relate differs according to province. Thus the school year ended June 30 is adopted for statistical purposes by Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia; the education year for Nova Scotia ends on July 31; and the calendar year ended December 31 is selected by Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Statistics of Public Schools.—In the tables numbered 1 to 8 an attempt is, however, made to bring together by provinces (1) the number of elementary schools, teachers and pupils, with the average attendance of the pupils; (2) the number of teachers and pupils in normal and model schools for the training of teachers; (3) statistics of secondary schools so far as they are separately given; (4) the amount of public receipts and expenditure for education under the school law of each province and (5) the average annual salaries of teachers by provinces.

In Table 1 the number of schools, teachers and pupils in the three Atlantic provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) includes both elementary and secondary schools or grades; in Nova Scotia the term "school" has a technical signification, being applied to a class with one teacher, irrespective of the number of classes in a school building. In Quebec and Ontario the statistics in Table 1 apply only to elementary schools; but again in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia no line is drawn between the elementary and secondary grades. In Manitoba the sex of the pupils is not separately distinguished. Statistics of secondary education are only separately available for Quebec and Ontario. They are given in Tables 3 and 4. The academies of Quebec are generally similar to the collegiate institutes and high schools in Ontario, and the Quebec model schools are intermediate between the elementary school and the academy.