

provinces the higher education of women is an important feature of university life.¹

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Higher education in Canada is provided for by a number of universities and colleges. Of the universities, Toronto and McGill (Montreal) are the largest, and with Queen's University (Kingston, Ont.) and Dalhousie University (Halifax, N.S.) take national rank. The oldest university in Canada, viz., King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, dates from 1789, and claims to be also the oldest university in His Majesty's Overseas Dominions. Several of the universities are affiliated to the older universities of the mother country, viz., Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, whilst some of the smaller Canadian universities, as well as most of the colleges, are affiliated to either Toronto or McGill. In the West, provincial universities have been established for Manitoba at Winnipeg (1877), Saskatchewan at Saskatoon (1907), Alberta at Edmonton (1906) and British Columbia at Vancouver (1907).

Some of the universities and colleges are under the control of religious denominations as follows:—

Anglican or Church of England in Canada:—King's College, Windsor, N.S.; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec; University of Trinity College, Toronto; Wycliffe College, Toronto; and Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.

Roman Catholic Church:—University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; Laval University, Quebec; Laval University, Montreal; University of Ottawa; St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Other Denominations:—Knox College, Toronto (Presbyterian); Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.; Victoria University, Toronto; and Wesley College, Winnipeg (Methodist); Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.; McMaster University, Toronto; and Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ontario (Baptist).

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 9 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

¹ A full description, by provinces, of the Education System of Canada was included in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pages 118-175. A summary of the statistics of illiteracy and school attendance in Canada for 1910, as returned by the Census of 1911, was published in the Year Book of 1914, pages 92-93.