

**HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA.**

Higher education in Canada is provided for by a number of universities and colleges. Of the universities, Toronto, McGill (Montreal), and the University of Montreal, are the largest. 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, in Ontario and Quebec 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), while in the East, Toronto (1827) and New Brunswick (1800) are provincial universities.

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

Anglican or Church of England in Canada:—Kings' 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:—St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.; Laval University, Quebec; University of Montreal, Montreal; University of Ottawa, 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 Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba (Baptist).

**EDUCATION STATISTICS OF CANADA.**

**Statistics of Public Schools.**—In the Tables numbered 1 to 11 an attempt is made to bring together by provinces (1) the number of publicly controlled schools, teachers and pupils, with the average attendance of the pupils; (2) the number of teachers and pupils in normal schools for the training of teachers; (3) statistics of secondary schools so far as they are separately given; (4) the statistics of vocational schools under public control; (5) the amount of receipts and expenditure for public education under the school law of each province and (6) the average annual salaries of teachers by provinces.

In Tables 1 and 2 the number of schools, teachers and pupils in all the provinces includes both elementary and secondary schools or grades; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the term "school" has a technical significance, being applied to a class with one teacher, irrespective of the number of classes in a school building. The classical colleges of Quebec are not included in Table 2