

## 19.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1925-26.

Name and Address.	Total Assets.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	333,258	29,000	28,000
Collège Ste.-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	203,000	18,000	18,000
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	480,500	50,964	135,727
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	325,000	70,326	56,612
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	300,000	21,275	22,383
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	160,000	27,500	25,750
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	7,750,000	440,500	455,680
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	717,042	103,195	103,452
Montreal Diocesan College, Montreal, Que.	358,393	26,776	26,629
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	242,357	14,232	16,991
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	484,209	49,535	48,000
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	-	630,378	630,378
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	-	366,605	366,705
Ontario Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont.	-	65,164	36,473
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	92,677	16,505	16,451
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	536,250	63,538	63,394
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	285,000	55,115	49,000
Huron College, London, Ont.	137,794	27,716	41,593
Evangelical Lutheran Sem., Waterloo, Ont.	120,147	22,931	28,127
Collège du Sacré Cœur, Sudbury, Ont.	200,000	40,000	38,000
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	-	11,360	15,095
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1,015,467	71,222	70,807
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	262,999	41,550	46,750
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	192,287	41,245	39,244
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	141,000	10,410	9,373
Alberta College, Edmonton (South), Alta.	211,330	32,860	32,835
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta.	155,100	38,653	43,812
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alta.	85,415	10,509	10,509
Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.	108,189	11,824	11,803
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,307,414</b>	<b>2,411,886</b>	<b>2,487,575</b>

## IV.—MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

## 1.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

Prior to 1870, the basis of research in Canada was observation and record rather than experiment. Fifty years ago, laboratories, except elementary ones of scant accommodation, were non-existent. The courses in science in the universities did not, before 1878, involve any practical work beyond extremely simple demonstrations. The industries did not concern themselves with scientific investigation, and research was not regarded as an essential feature of the work of the Government Departments, except possibly in the Geological Survey.

Scientific research in Canada began in the 80's, with the institution in the universities of courses in experimental and practical science. Many of the investigators of Canadian origin who have distinguished themselves in the field of science within the last 30 years owe their incentive toward research to the outlook developed by these courses.

Since 1890, Canadian universities have steadily increased their equipment for scientific teaching and research. While many of the teachers have had little time for research or for advanced courses, scientific investigators in Canadian universities have made valuable contributions to the literature of the sciences, and many of them have achieved high distinction.