

17.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number and Sex of Teaching Staff and Students, by Individual Institutions, 1926-27—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of Foundation.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.			Affiliation.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Classical Colleges of Quebec—concluded.								
Ste. Thérèse (Little Seminary).....	1825	42	-	42	362	-	362	Montreal.
Sherbrooke (Little Seminary).....	1875	50	-	50	503	-	503	Montreal.
Trois Rivières (Little Seminary).....	1860	42	-	42	470	-	470	Laval.
Valleyfield Classical College.....	1893	31	-	31	280	-	280	Montreal.
Ten Independent non-subsidized Institutions, Que.....	-	80	-	80	753	-	753	
Eleven Independent non-subsidized Super. Inst., Que.....		65	-	65	471	-	471	
Grand Total.....		1,564	58	1,617	16,478	1,639	18,112	

GENERAL NOTE.—In addition to the above Colleges, there are one or two from which no reports have been received for some time; e.g. St. John's College, Winnipeg. There are also certain Colleges doing two years work in Arts. These are sometimes recognized by the Universities to which they are affiliated as "Junior Colleges". Among these are 5 affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1926, viz., Regina College, Campion College, Sacred Heart Academy, St. Peter's College and Luther College. Owing to the existence of these Colleges and the fact that reorganization following the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches had not been completed, the figures of the above table are subject to revision.

Section 4.—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.

Scientific societies, such as the Royal Canadian Institute, founded in 1849, and the Royal Society of Canada, founded in 1881, have also promoted research through the publication of papers giving the results of researches in the various departments of science and through the distinction conferred by membership in such societies.

Various Departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have maintained scientific laboratories. Some of these have been concerned merely with routine examination or analysis, but in many cases research was undertaken. The research activities of the Government Departments have, however, been inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Less than 9 years ago, it was estimated that