

17.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number and Sex of Teaching Staff and Students, by Individual Institutions, 1927-28—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of foundation.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.			Affiliation.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask.	1917	18	—	18	223	—	223	Ottawa.
Regina College, Regina, Sask.....	1911	8	5	13	254	426	680	Saskatchewan.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1912	5	—	5	36	—	36	Saskatchewan.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.....	1907	6	—	6	16	—	16	Saskatchewan.
Total, Saskatchewan.....		37	5	42	529	426	955	
Edmonton Jesuit College, Alta.....	1913	18	—	18	212	—	212	Laval.
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta.	1910	6	—	6	39	4	43	Alberta.
Total, Alberta.....		24	—	24	251	4	255	
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.		5	1	6	22	1	23	British Columbia.
Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C.	1892	5	10	15	41	91	132	
Union College, Vancouver, B.C.....		5	—	5	26	3	29	British Columbia.
Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.....		7	2	9	105	119	224	British Columbia.
Total, British Columbia.....		22	13	35	194	214	408	
Grand Total.....		1,671	86	1,757	18,555	3,231	21,786	

¹Formerly Union Theological College.

²A belated report from the Jesuit College at Sudbury shows the date of its foundation as 1913, its teaching staff as 18 males, its students as 150 males, and its university affiliation as Laval.

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