

EDUCATION.

will cease to exist when the University of British Columbia opens its doors, as it is expected to do, in the autumn of 1915. The new University is endowed with a grant of 2,000,000 acres of the Crown Lands of the province, and the Government has also undertaken to erect the necessary buildings in connection with the Arts, Science, Applied Science and Forestry Departments.

YUKON TERRITORY.

A Superintendent of Schools for the Yukon Territory was appointed in 1902, when a general system of education was inaugurated. The course of study is similar to that adopted in Saskatchewan and Alberta. No teachers are employed unless they hold at least a second class certificate, with normal school training. A high school branch of the Dawson Public School was instituted in 1903. There are two teachers in charge of this branch, one a specialist in classics, modern languages and history, the other a specialist in mathematics and science. In the high grades of the Dawson High School the course of study prescribed by the University of Toronto for pass and honour matriculation is followed, and candidates are prepared for university matriculation. There are eight rooms in the Dawson High School, three of which are devoted to high school purposes and one to the kindergarten. In certain districts, where the number of children does not warrant the establishment of a regular school under the provisions of the school ordinance, regulations have been made by the Commissioner for the establishment of "assisted schools," but the average attendance must be at least five pupils between the ages of six and sixteen, and the course of studies must be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. Teachers of "assisted schools" are also appointed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner and Superintendent of Schools.

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 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 Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the tables numbered 3 to 7 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 normal and model schools for the training of teachers; (3) statistics of secondary schools so far as they are separately given and (4) the amount of public expenditure for education under the school law of each province.

In Table 3 the number of schools, teachers and pupils in the three Maritime provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) includes both elementary and secondary schools or grades; in Nova Scotia the term "school" has a technical signification, being applied to a class with one teacher, irrespective of the number of classes in a school building. In Quebec and Ontario the statistics in Table 3 apply