

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

ENQUIRY

INTO

THE CONDITIONS OF INTELLECTUAL WORK

Second Series

INTELLECTUAL LIFE

IN THE

VARIOUS COUNTRIES

CANADA

THE UNIVERSITIES

By

Henri REVERDIN

Professor at the University of Geneva,
Expert on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION

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Expert on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

INTRODUCTION.

The following questionnaire was sent in 1923 to the Government of Canada by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. What State administrative organisations (Government departments, local authorities, special offices, committees, etc.) take part in any capacity in directing intellectual life (higher education, preparation for such education, science, literature, the fine arts, publication) and what institutions are devoted to the study of educational questions and to that of the intellectual movement ?

Please forward any official publications which would provide the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with information regarding the development and the financial resources of these organisations from 1913 inclusive.

What are the laws, or proposed laws, decrees and circulars relating to higher education, science, literature, the fine arts and intellectual life in general which have been published from 1913 inclusive ?

Please mention the chief Parliamentary debates, if any (including Parliamentary bills), which have dealt with these subjects since that date.

3. What are the chief official statistical data relating to higher education and the output of printed matter during the same period, and to the salaries and wages of intellectual workers ?

4. What are the principal scientific, literary and artistic institutions (libraries and bibliographical institutes, record offices, museums, laboratories, observatories, etc.) in your country ? What are the institutions for higher education, the scholarships, prizes and foundations, both private and official, for the encouragement of intellectual work ? If a list of these institutions is to be found in any national or international year-book, please give the name of such publication.

5. To what international conventions relating to intellectual work or to education has the Government adhered ?

Please furnish copies of the text of special or regional conventions, *i.e.*, those included with a limited number of States.

6. How has your country organised its intellectual relations with other countries (teaching of foreign languages and literatures, exchange of publications and bibliographical information, exchange of professors and students, standardisation of studies and degrees, schools and research institutes abroad, academic organisations for foreigners, etc.) ?

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs of the Government of Canada sent the following reply, dated January 22nd, 1924 :

“ I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of replies which have been received from the various provincial authorities, together with the answered questionnaires and other material referred to therein. ”

Here follows the list of the provincial authorities who have replied to the questionnaire :

<i>Prince Edward Island</i> :	M. MACKINNON, Lieutenant-Governor, Charlottetown, August 25th, 1923.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> :	MACALLUM GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor, Halifax, December 1st, 1923.
<i>New Brunswick</i> :	WILLIAM F. TODD, Lieutenant-Governor, Fredericton, September 28th, 1923.
<i>Quebec</i> :	C. FITZPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec, August 6th, 1923.
<i>Ontario</i> :	H. COCKSHUTT, Lieutenant-Governor, January 15th, 1924.
<i>Manitoba</i> :	J. A. M. AIKINS, Lieutenant-Governor, Winnipeg, April 30th, 1923.
<i>Saskatchewan</i> :	H. W. NEWLANDS, Lieutenant-Governor, Regina, July 17th, 1923.
<i>Alberta</i> :	R. G. BRETT, Lieutenant-Governor, Edmonton, June 14th, 1923.
<i>British Columbia</i> :	W. C. NICHOL, Lieutenant-Governor, Victoria, April 24th, 1923.

The list of the printed documents which have been sent with the answers to questionnaire is as follows :

Nova Scotia :

“ Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia ” for the year ending July 31st, 1922.

Journal of Education, being the semi-annual supplement to the “ Report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia ”, October 1920. *Idem*, April 1923.

“ Manual of School Law, Nova Scotia ”, 1921.

Province of Quebec :

“ Statistical Year-Book of Quebec ”, 1922 ; in English and French.

“ Annuaire statistique de Québec ”, 1923, in French.

“ Statistiques municipales pour l'année civile 1922 ”, in French.

“ Statistiques de l'enseignement pour l'année scolaire 1921-1922 ”, in French.

Ontario :

“ Proceedings of Ontario Educational Association ”, 1922.

“ Report of the Ontario School Trustees and Ratepayers Association ”, 1921.

“ Regulations and Courses for the Summer Model Schools ”, 1923.

“ Regulations of Courses of Study and Examinations of the Normal Schools ”, 1923-1924.

“ Report of the Minister of Education ”, 1922.

“ Acts of the Department of Education ”, from 1914 to 1923.

Saskatchewan :

“ Annual Report of the Department of Education of the Province of Saskatchewan ”, 1921.

British Columbia :

“ Manual of the School Law and Schools Regulations of the Province of British Columbia ”, 1921.

“ Fifty-first Annual Report of the Public Schools of the Province of British Columbia ”, 1921-1922, by the Superintendent of Education, with appendices.

Having been asked by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to examine the various documents mentioned above with a view to obtaining information on the Canadian universities, I have the honour to present this report.

In addition to the documents referred to, I have consulted the handbooks of the Canadian universities, together with several presidential reports which have been received by the Secretariat, and the following publications :

“ Canada Year-book ”, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

“ Statistical Report on Education in Canada ”, 1921 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics), Ottawa, 1923.

“ Year-book of the Universities of the Empire ”, London, 1924.

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* * *

Probably the most remarkable feature of the statistics is the extraordinary growth during the present century of expenditure on public education.

In 1901, the total expenditure for the purposes of public education in Canada was \$11,751,625 (the population being 5,371,315) ; in 1921, the expenditure was \$102,561,425 (population, 8,788,483) — an increase of \$90,809,800, or 773 per cent.

Higher education in Canada is provided for by a number of universities and colleges. It is probably not true to say that Canada has evolved a distinctive type of university, and yet Canada's higher institutions of learning differ in many ways from the corresponding institutions in the British Isles and in the United States. The oldest university in Canada, *viz.* King's College, Windsor, N.S., dates from 1789 and claims to be also the oldest university in His Majesty's Overseas Dominions.

One might divide Canadian universities into groups determined by the prototype on which each was consciously or unconsciously modelled.

1. In the first group are those which followed clearly the Oxford tradition : King's, New Brunswick ; Bishop's, Toronto ; and some of its federated colleges (Universities of Trinity and Wycliffe).

2. The universities in the second group are those which modelled themselves on Edinburgh, *viz.* Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's.

3. Laval in Quebec, Laval in Montreal (which has lately changed its name to the “ University of Montreal ”), and Ottawa have followed closely the forms and tradition of France.

4. The four western provincial universities of Manitoba (1877), Saskatchewan (1877-1907), Alberta (1906) and British Columbia (1907), and especially the three latter, bear a close resemblance to the state universities of the United States.

5. The universities which have not been named are perhaps more free from direct imitation of older types.

There are denominational universities : Roman Catholic ; Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist) ; undenominational universities : state universities ; private universities. These distinctions are made by me in the following list of universities.

Several of the universities are affiliated to the older universities of the mother-country, viz. Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, whilst some of the similar Canadian universities, as well as most of the colleges in Ontario and Quebec, are affiliated to either Toronto or McGill. As the years have gone by, all these institutions, while maintaining duality and evidence of their original form, have tended to uniformity in many important regards. For instance, they all require a common standard of preliminary education for admission to the course leading to these degrees. This standard is that attained by a pupil who has completed three years of a high-school course after eight years in common schools. This standard is called junior matriculation. If a pupil has successfully completed the fourth year of a high-school course in the proper subjects, or possesses the equivalent senior matriculation examination, he can enter the second year and complete the course for the degree in three years. This practically amounts to saying that high schools or collegiate institutes which have a fourth year do in that year about the same work as is done in the first year of the university course¹.

LIST OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

Province	University	Where located	Original Foundation	Present Charter
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	University of St. Dunstan's	Charlottetown	1855	
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	University of King's College	Windsor ; 1924 : Halifax.	1789-1802	Anglican.
	Dalhousie University,	Halifax.	1818-1863	Private.
	Acadia University,	Wolfville.	1838-1840	Baptist.
	University of St. Francis Xavier,	Antigonish,	1855-1909	Roman Catholic.
<i>New Brunswick</i>	University of New Brunswick	Fredericton.	1800-1860	State University.
	Mount Allison University,	Sackville.	1858-1886	Methodist.
			1913	
	University of St. Joseph's College	St. Joseph.	1864-1898	Roman Catholic.
<i>Quebec</i>	McGill University,	Montreal.	1821-1852	Private.
	University of Bishop's College	Lennoxville.	1843-1853	Anglican.
	Laval University,	Quebec.	1852-	Roman Catholic.
	University of Montreal,	Montreal.	1878-1920	Roman Catholic.
<i>Ontario</i>	University of Toronto,	Toronto.	1827-1906	State University.
	Victoria University,	Toronto.	1836-	Methodist.
	University of Trinity College	Toronto.	1851-1852	Anglican.
	Western University,	London.	1878-1908	Private.
	Queen's University,	Kingston.	1841-	Private.
	University of Ottawa,	Ottawa.	1849-1866	Roman Catholic.
	McMaster University,	Toronto.	1857-1887	Baptist.
<i>Manitoba</i>	University of Manitoba,	Winnipeg.	1877-	State University.
<i>Saskatchewan</i> ...	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon.	1907-	State University.
<i>Alberta</i>	University of Alberta,	Edmonton.	1906-1910	State University.
<i>British Columbia</i>	University of British Columbia	Vancouver.	1907-1908	State University.

¹ "Canada Year-book", 1921 ; "British Empire Year-book", 1924.

I will now give, for each province separately :

- (a) The passages from the replies sent by the authorities referring to academic life ;
- (b) Any information concerning the universities that seems of general interest.

* * *

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPLY SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

4.¹ We have no literary, artistic or scientific institutions. No museums or laboratories. We have a Prince of Wales College for the training of teachers. In that college, there are six scholarships — two for each county — of some \$80 yearly each, apart from salaries to teachers. That is all the encouragement given to intellectual work.

5. To what international conventions relating to intellectual work or to education has the Government adhered ? — To none.

6. No intellectual relations with other countries. English is the recognised language taught in all the schools in this province. French is also taught with English in the schools where the French population predominates. There is a denominational institution here known as St. Dunstan's College where degrees are granted. There is no exchange of professors or students except incidental. No standardisation of studies and degrees. No academic organisations for foreigners, etc.

UNIVERSITY.

University of St. Dunstan, Charlottetown.

Founded in 1855, this institution has the following faculties : Arts, Preparatory and Commercial ; Theology.

The degrees conferred are : B.L., B.A., B.Sc., and Ph.M.

* * *

NOVA SCOTIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPLY SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. The public-school system, Nova Scotia, 1922 : In Nova Scotia the system is a twelve-year public-school course, of which the first eight grades are known as common school and the remaining four grades as high school, all under the same school board, and are not only free but require attendance of pupils generally until sixteen years of age.

This course qualifies those graduating for entrance into the universities and the various vocational and technical schools and colleges.

Technical Subjects.

In the Technical Education Branch, there is, under the Director, the Technical College, affiliated to the universities of the province, which give the first two years of the courses leading to a degree, the last two years being given in the well-equipped laboratories and lecture-room of the college, locally known as the " Tech ".

The Director organises local engineering schools and mining schools at the more important industrial centres, and evening technical schools in the cities and towns. Correspondence courses are also being organised, covering a wide range of technical subjects. 181 students ; in 1922, 50 were in the college, 456 in coal-mining schools and 2,032 in the evening technical schools.

¹ The figures correspond to those of the questions in the questionnaire.

In the College of Agriculture at Truro, 44 were enrolled in the regular course, and 500 took short courses.

Salaries and Revenue.

The average salaries for each class of teachers in 1921 were as follows :

Male Academic \$2,013 ; A. \$1,465 ; B. \$1,185 ; C. \$673 ; D. \$560.
Female Academic \$1,368 ; A. \$910 ; B. \$709 ; C. \$577 ; D. \$446.

Universities and Degree-Conferring Colleges.

1. There are ten degree-conferring institutions within the province, if we count the Technical and Agricultural Colleges, with the University of Mount Allison (Wesleyan) just across the border but in New Brunswick, which would make eleven. All the other institutions, except the University of Dalhousie, are under the management of religious denominations.

Dalhousie, Halifax, with faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, had an enrolment of students in 1922 of 712.

St. Francis Xavier (Roman Catholic), Antigonish, with faculties of Arts and Science, had 212 students.

Kings (Episcopalian), Windsor, with faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Theology, 118 students. (It has just moved to Halifax in federation with the University of Dalhousie.)

Holy Heart Seminary (French Roman Catholic), Halifax, with a faculty of Theology, had 78 students.

College of St. Anne (French Roman Catholic), Church Point, Digby County, with faculties of Arts and Science, had 69 students.

Acadia (Baptist), Wolfville, with faculties of Arts, Science and Theology, had 307 students.

Presbyterian College, Halifax, with only a faculty in Theology, had 36 students.

St. Mary's College (Roman Catholic), Halifax, with faculties in Arts, Science and Theology, had 15 students.

The Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, had 50 in its regular courses, for degrees in Engineering, etc.

The Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, Truro, had 44 in its regular courses.

At the present moment, a proposal for the consolidation of the Universities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at Halifax, to serve for these provinces, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, is being considered.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, after a survey of the educational conditions of these Atlantic provinces, has suggested and recommended a general plan.

2. University education, excepting technical education already referred to, is neither controlled nor subsidised by the Provincial Government since 1881, when the universities declined to surrender their degree-conferring powers in favour of an examining provincial university created by the Legislature in 1876 — the University of Halifax, which functioned regularly for three years.

In the Fine Arts, the Provincial Government and the City of Halifax subsidised to a small extent the Victoria School of Art and Design, situated in the City of Halifax and incorporated in 1888.

3. The salaries and wages of intellectual workers, including the teachers in the public schools and professors in the universities, advanced somewhat during the last few years, but not in the same ratio as in all other employments.

4. The Government of Nova Scotia has adhered to the Quedriennial Conference of the Education Departments of the Empire originally convened in London in 1911, which, after

being interrupted by the war, was resumed in 1923. It has always adhered to the Educational Conference under the leadership of the League of the Empire.

The Education Department has always non-officially adhered to the National Education Association of the United States of North America. This is done at the personal expense of the head of the Education Department, who cultivates similar relations so far as practicable with international conventions, except when unable to attend personally or by a representative.

5. The Education Department exchanges its reports and publications with all countries reciprocating. French, German, Spanish, and Esperanto are being recommended to the public schools, of which the first two are largely taken advantage of, in addition to Latin and Greek, in our high schools. The province of Nova Scotia has taken an active part in standardising the range of common-school and high-school subjects (or secondary education), prescribing an average eight-year course for the former and a further programme of four years for the latter, as a desirable standard for matriculation in the universities, as well as for a general preparation for other duties of citizenship — the subjects to be equivalents, not essentially the same, but of an average maturity of a course of twelve years' public-school training.

UNIVERSITIES.

*University of King's College, Halifax.*¹

King's College owes its origin to the Loyalists. It was founded by an Act of the Legislature of the province of Nova Scotia in the year 1789 through the exertions of Dr. Charles Inglis, the first colonial bishop, and was opened in 1790. A Royal Charter, conferring upon the college full university powers, was granted by King George III in 1802, which makes this the oldest colonial university in the British Empire.

The residential system, which is an important feature of college life, is modelled on that of English colleges. In the college chapel, the regular services of the Church, which all students are expected to attend, are held every morning and evening. While King's is essentially a Church college, it imposes no religious tests and gladly welcomes men and women of all denominations to its various classes. Students belonging to other religious bodies desiring to attend their own services on Sundays may do so with the permission of the president.

King's College was the pioneer of scientific training in the province. The new Science wing built in 1912 makes ample provision for lecture-rooms and opens to all well-stocked chemical and physical laboratories, including a complete wireless installation, and, in addition, provides accommodation for twenty men in residence.

A School of Law in connection with King's College was established at St. John, N.B., in 1892. Students passing the final examination of this school receive the degree of B.C.L. from King's College and are admitted attorneys in the province of New Brunswick without further examination.

Students who have taken the prescribed Science course and passed the required examinations are admitted to the third year of the Provincial Technical College at Halifax, and such students, upon presentation of the *testamur* of having passed the final examination of the Technical College, may be admitted to the degree of B.Sc.

¹ King's College has just moved from Windsor to Halifax.

Graduates in Arts who have attended lectures during their college course in Constitutional History, Contracts, Torts and Crimes, and having passed the required examinations in those subjects, are admitted to second-year standing in the Law School of Dalhousie College and can graduate in two years from the entry into the Law School.

Students from the Jamaica Church Theological College, after a residence of six terms at their own college, who pass the required examinations in the subjects of the Divinity course at King's College, may receive the diploma of L.S.T. ; and Divinity students who have completed the required residence at the Jamaica Church Theological College and have passed the necessary examinations according to the requirements of King's College may be admitted to the degree of B.A.

King's College is affiliated with the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin under conditions which allow an undergraduate who has done at least two years' work to pursue his studies and take his degree at either of these universities after a reduced period of residence. Under the terms of affiliation with Oxford, candidates for the Rhodes Scholarship who have taken the Arts Course at King's College, including Greek, are exempt from the qualifying examination.

Organisation. — Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L., B.D., and D.D.

Affiliation. — With Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, in federation with the University of Dalhousie.

Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Dalhousie College was founded in 1818 by the Right Hon. George Ramsay, ninth Earl of Dalhousie, "for the education of youth in the higher branches of science and literature".

The original endowment was derived from funds collected at the port of Castine, at that time a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, now of Maine, during its occupation in 1814 by Sir John Sherbrooke, then Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. In a letter to Lord Bathurst dated December 14th, 1817, Lord Dalhousie, with the unanimous consent of the Council, proposed that £9,750 of these funds be devoted to the founding of a college or academy on the same plan and principle as that in Edinburgh, "open to all occupations and sects of religion, restricted to such branches only as are applicable to our present state, and having the power to expand with the growth and improvement of our society", and that this college be established in Halifax, "the seat of the legislature, of the courts of justice, of the military and the mercantile society". On February 6th, 1818, Lord Bathurst wrote expressing the Prince Regent's "entire approval of the application of the funds in question in the foundation of a seminary in Halifax for the higher classes of learning".

After unsuccessful efforts in 1822-24 and 1829-36, on the part of both the British Government and the Board of Governors, to effect a union with King's College, at that time the only other existing in the province, Dalhousie College was opened in 1838.

In 1841, an Act was passed conferring university powers upon the college. In 1845, the College was closed, the governors considering it "advisable to allow the funds of the institution to accumulate". In 1856, the Arts Department of Gorham College, Liverpool, supported by the Congregationalists, was transferred to Dalhousie, "with a view to the furtherance of the establishment of a provincial university", and for a short time an attempt was made to conduct the institution as a university under the Act of 1841. The history of Dalhousie College as an institution realising the purpose of its founder may be dated from 1863.

Different gifts made possible the endowment of different chairs : in 1879, of the chair of Physics, of History, of Political Economy, English Literature, Law and Metaphysics, in 1882 of Modern Languages, of Chemistry, etc. Mrs. E. B. Eddy, of Ottawa, made to the University a gift of \$300,000 to erect a women's building to serve as a residence and centre for the general

interests of the women students. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, both in New York, contributed \$500,000 each to the university for the furtherance of medical education. Their magnificent gifts make possible a medical centre of first rank in the Maritime Provinces. The British Empire Steel Corporation made a promise of a contribution of \$250,000 for the encouragement of scientific research to stimulate the development of mineral and other natural resources of the province.

Students are classified as graduate students, undergraduates, matriculants and special students, the last being all who are not included in one of the preceding groups. Women are admitted to classes on the same conditions as men.

Organisation. — Arts and Sciences, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy.

Affiliated : Presbyterian College, Halifax, 1820 ; Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, 1836-1860, Letters ; Halifax Conservatory of Music ; Maritime College of Pharmacy ; Halifax Ladies' College ; Convent of the Sacred Heart ; Mount St. Vincent Academy.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L.Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus., Phm.B., LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., and LL.D. (Hon.).

Affiliation. — Oxford and Cambridge.

Acadia University, Wolfville.

Acadia College was founded by the Nova Scotia Baptist Educational Society in 1838. Under the Statutes of the University of Oxford respecting Indian and Colonial Universities, Acadia University has been admitted to affiliation, with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

By an arrangement with the Department of Medicine of McGill University, students taking certain courses for the Arts degree and performing the work in a satisfactory manner are permitted, after graduation, to enter the second year of the Medical Department and thereby shorten the medical course by one year.

By an arrangement with the faculty of Medicine of Edinburgh University, graduates of Acadia who have passed satisfactory examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany are exempt from the first professional examinations and are admitted to the second year of Medicine in Edinburgh University.

Relations of affiliation have been established with McGill University whereby students who have satisfactorily completed the course in Engineering in this university are admitted to the third year of the faculty of Applied Science at McGill without examination.

By the terms of affiliation with the Nova Scotia Technical College, students who have satisfactorily completed the partial course in Engineering in this university are admitted to the third year of the Technical College without examination.

Organisation. — Arts, Science, Theology.

Degrees. — B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., and M.A.

Affiliation. — Oxford, Dalhousie, McGill Medical Department, Faculty of Applied Science, Nova Scotia Technical College, Edinburgh (faculty of Medicine).

University of Saint Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish.

This university is a residential college which was founded in 1855. In 1866, the entitled university powers were conferred upon the college by an Act of the Provincial Legislature which provided that : "St. Francis Xavier College at Antigonish should be held and taken to be a university with all the usual rights and privileges of such an institution, and the students in

the said college should have the liberty and the privilege of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in several arts and faculties ”.

In 1888, extensive improvements were made. In 1920, the governors of the college launched a campaign to raise the sum of \$500,000 for the various needs of the college. The move having proved a success, many noted improvements were made in the college buildings.

In 1919, the Carnegie Corporation of New York offered a donation of \$50,000 for the endowment of a chair of French on condition that a similar amount were raised for a chair of Education and for scholarships. This condition was fulfilled early in 1920 as a result of the campaign referred to above. On February 8th, 1915, the Convocation of the University of Oxford passed the following decree, *viz.*: “That the University of St. Francis Xavier be admitted to the privileges of *Statt. tit. II., Section 8, on Colonial and Indian Universities* ”.

On February 10th, 1917, the following regulation passed the Senate of the University of Cambridge: “That the University of St. Francis Xavier be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge ”.

The University offers :

(1) A four-years Arts course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts ; (2) a general science course for the degree of Bachelor of Science ; (3) an Engineering course of two years (students of St. Francis Xavier who can furnish certificates of having successfully completed the Engineering courses of the first two years are admitted without further examination in the third year of the leading technical colleges of Canada and the United States) ; (4) several graduate courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts ; (5) extensive work.

Organisation. — Arts and Science, Engineering, Law.

Affiliated : St. Bernard's Ladies' College.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.

Affiliation. — None.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRINTED DOCUMENTS SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

UNIVERSITIES.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

The university was established by Provincial Charter at the College of New Brunswick in 1800, founded and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1828, under the name of “King's College”, Fredericton, with the character and privileges of a university, and reorganised by an amended Charter in 1860 and denominated the University of New Brunswick. In 1907, a Provincial Act was passed granting \$5,000 additional aid to the university. Provision was made for the extension of the Engineering work previously undertaken by the university and for the introduction of a course in Scientific Forestry.

There are four classes of students recognised by the Act establishing the university, *viz.* : (1) undergraduates who are regularly matriculated and undertake the whole course of study required for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. or Bachelor of Science in Engineering or Forestry (this course extends over a period of four years) ; (2) students in special undergraduate courses who are matriculated and pursue the studies necessary for the diploma in such special courses ; (3) partial students who are matriculated and attend two or more courses of lectures ; (4) occasional students on application to the faculty may be admitted to a particular course or courses of lectures.

Women are now admitted to the university on the same terms as men.

Organisation. — Arts, Applied Science, partial course in Law.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B. Civ. Eng., B. Electrical Eng. and D.Sc.

Affiliation. — Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.

Mount Allison University, Sackville.

Mount Allison is named after Charles F. Allison, Esq., of Sackville, N.B., through whose generosity the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy was, in January 1843, opened as an institution of higher education for boys and young men. For this Mr. Allison had contributed the site and buildings and offered an annual support of £1,000 toward the establishment of a similar academy for young women, which began its work in 1854. Mr. Allison gave many additional contributions down to his death in 1858.

In his last will and testament he made provision to assist in the founding of the college, and in the year 1858 an Act was passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick authorising the trustees of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, under certain specified conditions, to establish and put in operation at Sackville a degree-conferring institution under the name and style of the "Mount Allison Wesleyan College"; this collegiate organisation was effected in 1862, and the work of instruction began with five professors and a tutor. The original charter was amended in 1886; the corporate name of the institution was changed to the "University of Mount Allison College". By legislation passed in 1913, the name of the corporation became the "Regents of Mount Allison". The corporation has under it three institutions, known as the "Mount Allison University", the "Mount Allison Ladies' College", and the "Mount Allison Academy".

According to the provisions of the amended Charter, the ultimate ownership of the university is vested in the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada. The direct government is, however, vested in a Board of Regents and a Senate, and the General Conference exercises a controlling influence on the affairs of the university solely through the power conferred on it by the Charter of appointing a majority of the regents. The university Senate is a composite body consisting of the faculty and twelve regents appointed by the board.

Affiliation with other Universities.

1. McGill University and Nova Scotia Technical College. — A scheme of affiliation between this university and the faculties of Applied Science of McGill University and the Nova Scotia Technical College has been agreed on as follows: (*a*) students who produce certificates of having completed the two-years course in Applied Science, as prescribed in this calendar, shall be admitted without examination to third-year standing in the courses of Applied Science at McGill and Nova Scotia Technical College; (*b*) the same privilege of entering without examination the third-year course of Applied Science at McGill and Nova Scotia Technical College is open to any graduate of this university who shall have taken as options the work in Applied Science required for the Engineering certificate.

2. Dalhousie Law School. — Graduates in Arts of this university who, during their undergraduate course, have attended classes in Constitutional History, International Law, Contracts and Torts, and have passed their examinations as required by the Law faculty of Dalhousie College, may graduate in the Law school of the said college in two years from time of entrance, provided they take, during these two years, all other required studies. (Notice is given of the general withdrawal of this affiliation after the expiration of the registration period in 1923.)

3. McGill University (Medical Department). — Students completing the Arts course and proceeding to the study of Medicine will be exempted from one year on the medical course provided that they have taken certain options in Biology and other subjects, particulars of which may be obtained on application to the registrar.

4. Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

(a) Oxford. — The following decrees were approved by Convocation of the University of Oxford under the Statute concerning Colonial and Indian Universities :

That the University of Mount Allison College be admitted to the privileges of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities. That any member of the University of Mount Allison College who shall have passed all the examinations at the university for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall have been placed in the Class List in two subjects in the Honours Examination of the Junior Year, or in the Honours Examination of the Senior Year, shall be deemed to have taken honours as required by the provisions of Stat. Tit. II, Sect. VII, cl. 5. That any member of the University of Mount Allison College who shall have passed the examinations at the university of either the Sophomore or the Junior or the Senior Year, and shall at such examination have satisfied the examiners in Greek, shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of Greek as required by the provisions of Stat. Tit. II, Sect. VII, cl. 12., March 15th, 1904.

Under these privileges, sophomores who qualify in Greek are exempt from Responsions, and students who qualify under Section 2 may proceed in two years to the degree examination in an Honour school.

(b) Cambridge. — By a recommendation of the Council of the Senate it was decreed that "The University of Mount Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick, be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge and that graduates in Arts be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation".

Organisation. — Arts, Science, Theology, Engineering.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.D., B.Sc., and B.Mus.

Affiliation. — McGill University and Nova Scotia Technical College ; Dalhousie Law School, McGill University (Medical Department) ; Oxford, Cambridge.



University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph.

This institution, located in the centre of an agricultural settlement, is conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross. In 1864, it was incorporated under the name of "the College of St. Joseph", with power to confer degrees by Act of the New Brunswick Legislature in 1868. In 1898, the original charter was amended, the name being changed to the "University of St. Joseph's College".

In 1906, Oxford University admitted the University of St. Joseph's College to the privileges of the Statute on Colonial Universities.

The educational system is based upon the text : "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom", education consisting in the harmonious development of the moral, intellectual and physical faculties.

The studies are divided into three courses : the Preparatory or Grammar-School course ; the Academic or High-School course ; and the Arts course.

English and French are taught with equal care.

The Arts course of four years enables young men profitably to pursue the special studies connected with any of the liberal professions. It comprises a complete study of English, Latin, French, Greek, Philosophy, Sciences, Mathematics, History and particularly History of Canada. Graduates of the Arts course receive, according to the scope of their studies, the degrees of Bachelor of Commercial Sciences, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Sciences or Bachelor of Arts.

Organisation. — Arts, Science.

Degrees. — B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., and M.A.

Affiliation. — Oxford.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPLY SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.¹

1. In the Province of Quebec, higher and secondary education are provided privately by independent bodies.

The Quebec Government makes grants to the secondary schools (classical schools) and higher education institutions (universities). It also makes grants to sixteen elementary training colleges, to specialised agricultural colleges, to a school of forestry, to schools of surveying, to technical schools, etc.

In 1919-20, the schools in the province of Quebec, from the infant schools up to the universities, were attended by 533,381 pupils. The average attendance of pupils between the ages of 5 and 20 years was 75.19 per cent.

2. The principal Acts dealing with higher education passed since 1913 are : (1) Act recognising the independent existence of the University of Montreal, which had previously been a constituent college of Laval University ; (2) Act assigning a large grant to the universities and classical schools ; (3) Act endowing scholarships for young persons of merit who are considered fit to complete their professional studies in Europe ; (4) Act establishing two Art schools and two Art museums ; (5) Act instituting literature prizes ; (6) Act establishing the Historic Monuments Commission ; (7) Act sanctioning the new curriculum for lower- and higher-grade elementary schools.

4. In addition to the universities, classical schools and high schools, a number of literary, historical and scientific societies contribute to the development of intellectual life.

The province of Quebec possesses several large libraries, including those of the Laval, Quebec, Montreal and McGill Universities. Quebec has also the Library of the Legislative Assembly, the Quebec Archives, the Canadian Institute Library, the Laval Training College Library and the Morrin College Library. A number of religious communities have also in their possession valuable documents which will be of great utility to future historians.

In the offices of the provincial capital at Quebec, the Government of the province has established three departments which are of great assistance to intellectual workers. These are the Statistical Department, the Record Office and the Geographical Commission. The Quebec Record Office contains the most valuable manuscripts in America.

5. The Government has adhered to the International Convention of Geneva.

6. The intellectual relations of the province of Quebec, nine-tenths of whose population are of French extraction, are mainly concerned with France : every year large numbers of French-Canadian students go to Paris, Lyons, Lille, Strasburg, etc. to study literature, science or art. The Quebec Government encourages this tendency by the annual grant of scholarships. Brussels and Liège also receive Canadian students. The centres for English-speaking students are London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Oxford and Cambridge. The Laval, Montreal and McGill Universities have European professors — French, Belgian and English — for Literature and certain branches of Science. In 1923, the Government entrusted the Department of Fine Arts to a French artist. The head of the Quebec Art School is a former pupil of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Paris.

The clergy of the province of Quebec, who are almost all Catholic, send annually a certain number of students to the Universities of Rome, Paris, Lille, Friburg and Louvain.

Every effort is made by intellectual circles to instil sound conceptions on social, economic and political questions into the young and to diffuse it among the masses. This is done in

¹ This reply has been translated from the French original.

the case of young people by study circles, congresses, etc. ; social weeks are organised annually for the study of religious and social questions, and are largely attended. Congresses of school commissioners are held annually to promote educational progress.

Appendix.

1. A number of reputable publications (reviews, tracts, records) furnish intellectual workers with valuable opportunities of obtaining a hearing for their views. Such are, at Quebec, *Le Canada français*, *Le Bulletin de Recherches historiques*, *Le Bulletin de Géographie*, *L'Enseignement secondaire*, *L'Enseignement primaire*, *Educational Record*, *Le Naturaliste canadien*, *Le Terroir*, etc. ; and at Montreal, *L'Action française*, *La Revue trimestrielle*, *University Magazine*, *La Revue nationale*, *La Revue moderne*, etc.

2. The publishing trade is also very active. Numerous books dealing with history, poetry, science and the novel appear annually. The recent foundation of the David Literary Prize has created a healthy rivalry among writers in the province of Quebec.

UNIVERSITIES.

McGill University, Montreal.

McGill University owes its origin to a private endowment. It was founded by the Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant and public-spirited citizen of Montreal, who died in 1813. The four trustees appointed under his will were directly to convey the property of the bequest to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a body which, in 1802, had been incorporated by the Legislature "for the establishment of free schools and the advancement of learning" in the province of Quebec. The conditions upon which the property was to be transferred to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning were, mainly, that that institution should, within ten years after the testator's decease, erect and establish on his Burnside estate "a university or college for the purposes of education and [the advancement of learning in this province]", and that the college, or one of the colleges in the university, if established, should "be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of 'McGill College'". Owing to persistent opposition by the leaders of one section of the people to any system of governmental education and to the refusal by the Legislature to make the grants of land and money which had been promised, the proposed establishment of the provincial university by the British Government was abandoned.

In so far as the McGill College was concerned, however, the Royal Institution at once took action by applying for a Royal Charter. Such a charter was granted in 1821, and, in 1829 the work of teaching was begun in two faculties, Arts and Medicine. After a long period of financial embarrassment and administrative difficulties, in 1852 an amended charter was secured and in 1855 an era of progress and prosperity began.

By the amended charter, "the governors, principal and fellows" of the university are constituted a body politic and corporate, with all the usual rights and privileges of corporate bodies. The supreme authority, however, is vested in the Crown and is exercised by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada for the time being, as Visitor. This is a special and important feature of the constitution, for, while it gives the university an imperial character and removes it at once from any merely local or party influence, it secures the patronage of the head of the political system of the country.

In the official reply transmitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, McGill University is called "une des plus importantes universités anglaises du Nord de l'Amérique".

Organisation. — Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture. Incorporated : College at St. Anne of Bellevue, 1907 ; Faculty of Agriculture ; School of Teachers ; Household Science. Affiliated : Four Theological colleges (Presbyterian 1865 ; Congregational 1839 ; Diocesan 1873 ; Wesleyan 1872).

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.D.S., M.Sc., Mus.Bac., D.Sc., B.Arch., M.D., C.M., D. Litt., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., B.Com., and B.H.S.

Affiliation. — Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier, Alberta (Faculty of Applied Science).

University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

This university was founded by the Church of England in 1843 ; its present charter was signed in 1853.

Organisation. — Arts, Divinity, Medicine, Law.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., and L.S.T.

Affiliation. — Oxford and Cambridge.

Laval University, Quebec.

In 1851, the Canadian bishops who had assembled at Quebec for the First Provincial Council recommended the creation as soon as possible of a Catholic French-speaking university. It was to the Seminary of Quebec that they appealed to obtain the men and money required for the undertaking. The Seminary accepted the responsibilities thus placed upon it and founded the university upon which they bestowed the name of its founder, Mgr. François de Montmorency-Laval, first Bishop of Quebec.

The Royal Charter which created the university and gave it its civil corporate status was signed in London by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on December 8th, 1852. In the following year, on March 6th, 1853, His Holiness Pope Pius IX issued an apostolic brief which gave the Archbishop of Quebec power to confer degrees in theology on students of the university. It was not until 1876, however, that Rome granted Laval University its pontifical charter and accorded it canonical erection by the bull " *Inter varias sollicitudines* " ¹.

In 1876 also, Laval University created at Montreal, in compliance with a decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, a branch consisting of a number of chairs subsidiary to its Quebec faculties. This step was regarded as necessary for a variety of reasons, among which was the great distance between the two towns, which prevented a large number of students from attending Laval.

¹ In virtue of the Royal Charter and of the Canonical Foundation Bull, the general organisation of the university is as follows : 1. The Royal Visitor. — This office is always held by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec. He has the right of veto on all regulations and appointments and on all laws, regulations and decrees pronounced by the University Council. — 2. The Cardinal Protector of the University at the Holy See. — This office is exercised by His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect *pro tempore* of the Congregation of Propaganda. He is entrusted with the protection of the university's interests at Rome. — 3. The Apostolic Chancellor. — This office is always held by the Archbishop of Quebec. He permanently represents the pontifical authorities in the University Council, presides over the Higher Council of Bishops, and appoints the professors in the Faculty of Theology. — 4. The Higher Council of Bishops. — It is composed of all the archbishops and bishops of the province of Quebec. It deals with all matters of faith and morality connected with the organisation and teaching of the university. — 5. The Rector. — He presides over the council and over university assemblies and ceremonies. In conformity with the Royal Charter, the president of the council is also entitled to a vote in the council and has the casting vote. He carries out the decisions of the council or sees that they are carried out. He exercises general supervision over all the staff and property of the university. — 6. The University Council. — It is composed of the Rector, of the directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three senior professors of the faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts respectively. — Under the University Charter, a majority of the members of the council is necessary to constitute a legal quorum. The university council is responsible for the general organisation and direction of the university in religious, pedagogic and disciplinary matters. It is jointly responsible with the Rector for all appointments which are not in the hands of the Apostolic Chancellor. — 7. The Councils of the Faculties. — In each of the faculties there is a council consisting of all the professors in the faculty.

On February 2nd, 1889, the character of the Montreal branch was considerably modified by the brief "Jamdudum"; this brief rendered it more independent of Quebec. Finally, on May 8th, 1919, on the request of the Archbishop and the Bishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Montreal, the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities authorised the foundation at Montreal of a completely independent university, and on February 14th, 1920, the Provincial Legislature of Quebec established the Montreal University. On that date the Montreal branch of Laval University ceased to exist.

On the affiliation and aggregation of institutions teaching classics¹, the university prepares the regulations and curricula for the *baccalauréat* jointly with the affiliated colleges, but it retains control over examinations on the essential subjects in the course of study.

On affiliating establishments for secondary, modern and primary education, the university draws up the curricula and controls the examinations on the principal subjects of study.

Every year since 1859, with but few exceptions, public courses of a fairly advanced nature have been given in the faculty of Arts at the headquarters of the new university. Lecturers drawn from the professors of the university, and even occasionally from outside the university, have given courses regularly or from time to time on Apologetics, Public Law of the Church, Canadian History, Universal History, Letters and Science.

Organisation. — Faculty of Arts (Department of Letters and Department of Sciences), Theology, Law, Medicine. Affiliated Organisations: Commercial courses at Montreal, 1907; School of Surveying and Forestry (embodied in the Faculty of Letters, 1919); School of Agriculture of Ste. Anne de la Locatière (1911).

Degrees. — M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph.D., Ph.L., Ph.B., M. D., M. B., LL. B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., D.D., C.L.B., C.L.L., and C.L.D.

University of Montreal, Montreal.

The University of Montreal is the former branch of Laval University².

In 1876, on a request made by Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, to obtain a Catholic university in that city, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda proposed that Laval University should establish a branch at Montreal, which would give the same teaching as at Quebec. A beginning was made in 1878 with instruction in the faculties of Theology and Law, in 1879 in the faculty of Medicine, and in 1887 in the faculty of Arts. Under the "Jamdudum" apostolic constitution of February 2nd, 1889, the Montreal branch became to all intents and purposes independent of the Quebec organisation. It continued to receive its degrees from the University Council of Quebec, but it enjoyed complete local administrative powers.

In 1919 and 1920, the branch was granted complete autonomy in fact and in law. From the point of view of the Church, it has been governed since May 8th, 1919, under a rescript preparatory to a pontifical bull³. It was granted a Charter by the Provincial Legislature of Quebec on February 14th, 1920.

On beginning their studies for entering any one of the public professions, students are advised to distinguish between professional institutions and university faculties.

Organisation. — Theology, Law, Medicine, Letters, Sciences, Household Economy, Drawing, Sacred Music and Profane Music. Amalgamated Schools: Veterinary Medicine, Pharmacy, Social, Economic and Political Sciences. Affiliated Schools: Polytechnic School,

¹ "Affiliation" is the term applied in the case of institutions situated within the province of Quebec and "aggregation" in the case of those lying outside the province.

² See the historical sketch of Laval University.

³ The Montreal University "Year-book" for 1923-1924 provides information regarding the Catholic universities of Canada under the heading "Council Recommendations" (the First Council of Canada was held at Quebec in 1909).

Oka Agricultural Institute, School of Higher Commercial Studies, School of Girls' Secondary Teaching, Conservatory of Music. Annexed Schools : Institute of Modern Teaching, School of Medicine, School of Drawing, School of Household Economy, School of Sacred Music.

Degrees. — Bachelor, Master and Doctor.

ONTARIO.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRINTED DOCUMENTS SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

UNIVERSITIES.

University of Toronto, Toronto.

The movement which ended in the establishment of the University of Toronto as the centre of the educational system of the province of Ontario originated with the first Governor of Upper Canada, who repeatedly expressed his conviction, both before his departure from England and also during his term of office (1792-1796), that the best interests alike of the Government and of the inhabitants demanded the establishment of a university in Upper Canada. It was not, however, during his administration that the project assumed a definite form.

In 1797, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in a joint address to King George III, asked "that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct his Government in the province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable grammar-school for each district thereof ; and also a college or university for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge". To this address a favourable answer was sent. For the foundation of the university nothing was done until 1827, when a Royal Charter was granted for the establishment at or near York, as Toronto was then called, of a college "with the style and privileges of a university", to be called "King's College".

Owing not only to the character of the endowment but also to the terms of the Charter, which required all the members of the faculty to be adherents of one particular religious denomination, the opening of the college was delayed for fourteen years. In consequence of public representations on the sectarian character of the college, all religious tests were abolished by an amended charter which passed the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature and received the Royal Assent in 1837. In 1842, faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law and Divinity were established. In 1849, an Act of the Legislature effected important modifications in the constitution of King's College, whereby all instruction in Divinity was discontinued and a larger measure of public control of the affairs of the university instituted, through the formation of a Senate, of which a number of the members were appointed by the Crown. The name was now changed from the "University of King's College" to the "University of Toronto".

In 1887, both the University of Toronto and the University College were remodelled by the University Act. The main object of the new legislation was to secure a more uniform standard of higher education by the union of the various denominational universities of Ontario with the Provincial University. Since the proclamation of the Act, Victoria University at Coburg, representing the Methodist body, has entered into federation with the University of Toronto. The governing body of this institution is now represented on the Senate of the University of Toronto, its graduates elect representatives to the same body, and by the removal of the faculty and students of Victoria University to Toronto, where college buildings have been erected to the north of Queen's Park, the union of the two universities has been effected.

The faculty of the University College, by the Act of 1887, consists of professors and lecturers in Classic Languages and Literature (including lectures in Ancient History), Oriental Languages, English, French, German and Moral Philosophy.

A faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto was established in 1887.

In 1888, a stimulus was given to the study of scientific methods of farming by the affiliation of the Ontario Agricultural College and the adoption of a curriculum of study for the degree of Bachelor of Science of Agriculture.

One of the most important events of recent years was the federation of the University of Trinity College¹.

In certain cases, foreign students may present themselves for examination in their language instead of Greek, French, German, Spanish or Italian when the language and the curriculum in that language have been approved by the Senate. The examination in an approved language consists of two years, similar in character to those in English.

The Students' Administrative Council has developed from the Parliament of Undergraduates, which was organised in 1905, with a large membership, to afford students of all the colleges and faculties the privilege of discussing in open debate questions of interest to them. The council, as now recognised by the university authorities, has the following duties: to represent the students on all public occasions in all matters pertaining to their interests; to afford a recognised means of communication between the students and the university or civic authorities; to promote inter-university relationships and to cultivate a university *esprit de corps* among the students of all colleges and faculties.

An important step in the growing power of the council was accomplished during the session 1914-15, when the Caput of the university delegated to the council full authority to deal with all matters concerning student discipline within the University².

Organisation. — Applied Sciences, Engineering, Medicine, Education, Forestry, Music, Household Science. Federated: Victoria University; the University of Trinity College; the three denominational colleges (Wycliffe College, 1879, Divinity, Anglican; Knox College, 1843, Divinity, Presbyterian; St. Michael's College, 1852, Roman Catholic, Letters). Affiliated: Ontario College of Pharmacy, 1871; 1884; Ontario Veterinary College, 1862; Royal College of Dental Surgeons, 1868; St. Hilda's College; College of Music; Conservatory of Music (all these colleges are in Toronto); Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, 1912; Conservatory of Music, Hamilton; Alma College, St. Thomas; Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; Western Canada College, Belleville.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B.A.Sc. C.E., E.E., M.E., B.Pæd., D.Pæd., B.Sc.A., B.S.A., B.Sc.P.F.E., D.D.S., PHM.B., B.V.Sc. D.V.Sc.

Affiliation. — Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.

Victoria University, Toronto.

This college, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836, with the title of "Upper Canada Academy", became the University of Victoria College in 1841. In 1871, the faculty of Theology was established. In 1892, Victoria University was federated with the University of Toronto.

¹ Convocation. — Convocation consists of the whole body of graduates of the University, in all faculties. Except indirectly through its elected representatives, no part of the management of the university is exercised by it as a whole. It elects the Chancellor, and, in divisions according to faculty, it elects members of Senate as its representatives in Arts, Medicine, Law, Applied Science and Engineering and Agriculture. Any question relating to university affairs may be discussed by it and a vote taken. The result of such discussion is communicated to the Senate, which must consider the representation made and return to Convocation its conclusion thereon.

² The council is responsible for Theatre Night, the Glee Club, the University Medical Society, and Inter-University Debating, and jointly responsible with the Women Students' Administrative Council for the publication of the '*Varsity, Torontonensis*', and the "Students' Directory".

In Theology, Victoria remains entirely autonomous, while enjoying many privileges in connection with the equipment of the provincial university. This college has been, from the first, broad and unsectarian in spirit, opening its classes, its examinations, its degrees, and almost all its prizes and scholarships to students from any Christian Church, welcoming all who wish to prepare for any form of Christian service at home or in the mission-field abroad.

The development of the faculty of Theology as well as that of Arts has been very great, especially since federation. The present staff in Theology consists of ten professors and three lecturers, giving their whole time to college work. In the fifty years of its history, more than fifteen hundred men have passed from the class-rooms of the faculty into the Christian ministry and many to the service of the Church in home and foreign mission-fields.

The Victoria College co-operates with Knox College, which was established in Toronto in 1844 by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, then called the "Free Church for the Training of Young Men for the Ministry":

Organisation. — Arts and Theology.

Co-operates with Knox College, Presbyterian, and the Canadian School of Missions.

Degrees. — B.D. and D.D.

Affiliation. — University of Toronto.

University of Trinity College, Toronto.

Trinity College, which entered into federation with the University of Toronto in 1904, was founded by the Honourable and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., first Bishop of Toronto, one of the founders and at one time President of King's College. It was established, after the secularisation of King's College in 1850, for the purpose of combining religious instruction with a liberal education. In 1851, Trinity College was incorporated by the Legislature of Canada. In 1852, a Royal Charter conferred upon it university powers, which were exercised in all faculties down to 1904, under the title of the "University of Trinity College". Since 1904, Trinity College has conferred degrees only in the faculty of Divinity. For a certain period, State aid was granted to it in common with the other universities of the province, but this was subsequently withdrawn. In 1874, the question of federation was mooted, but no serious attempt at a solution was made till about the year 1885; and it was not till nearly twenty years later that satisfactory terms of federation were finally concluded.

Under the federation agreement, the degrees in Arts are conferred by the University of Toronto, the instruction being given by Trinity College in all the college subjects, and by the university in the remaining subjects of the Arts curriculum, Trinity College students having free access to the university classes and laboratories. In the faculty of Divinity, Trinity College continues to act as an independent university, carrying on the training of its theological students and conferring its own degrees of Licentiate of Theology, Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity.

In the Calendar it is stated that "an outstanding feature of Trinity College and one for which it has been famous for three-quarters of a century is its residence system. Nearly all the students of Trinity live in the college buildings, where they enjoy the privileges and benefits of collegiate residence. The history of Oxford, of Cambridge and of Trinity College, Dublin, afford striking illustration of the necessity of collegiate residence in the best university education".

Religious instruction for all its students in Arts having been one of the chief reasons for the foundation of Trinity College, this still remains one of its distinguishing features, the federation agreement with the University of Toronto preserving this right in perpetuity to all students of Trinity College. Accordingly, Trinity College makes religious teaching and worship a

necessary part of the life and studies of every student. By special agreement with the University of Toronto, certain subjects of the Department of Religious Knowledge are included in each year of the Arts curriculum, not as extra work but grouped with other prescribed studies as optional subjects. Though the college belongs to the Church of England, it is open without religious tests to members of other communions.

Organisation. — Arts and Divinity.

Degrees. — L.Th., B.D., and D.D.

Affiliation. — University of Toronto.

Western University, London.

Incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1878 as a college in connection with the Church of England, the university has become, under the provision of an amending Act of 1908, absolutely undenominational in its government, which is under provincial and municipal control.

Organisation. — Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music. Affiliated : Huron College at London, 1863, Divinity, Anglican ; Assumption College ; Ursuline College ; Conservatory of Music at Brantford.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.Ph., and Mus. Bac.

Queen's University, Kingston.

Queen's University owes its origin to the desire of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, for a ministry trained within the country. As early as 1832, the Provincial Government had been petitioned "to endow without delay an institution or professorship for the education and training of young men for the ministry in connection with the Synod". As this and other representations failed in their object, steps were taken by the Synod to found a College at Kingston, on the lines of the Scottish National Universities. In October 1841, a Royal Charter was issued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria for the establishment of Queen's College, Kingston, and the first classes were opened in March 1842.

Queen's led the way in co-education. As early as 1870, special classes in English and other subjects were formed for women, but courses leading to a degree were not thrown open to them until 1878-79. In 1880, co-education was extended to the medical course, and in 1883 a separate Women's Medical College was opened and affiliated with Queen's. It was closed, however, in 1894, as similar facilities were offered in Toronto and elsewhere.

Organisation. — Arts, Sciences, Engineering, Medicine, Theology.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., Nen M.B., LL.D., D.D., B.D., B.Pæd., D.Pæd., and B.Com.

University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

The University of Ottawa, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, began with the infancy and developed with the growth of the city. Incorporated in 1849, this institution received, in 1861, the title of "College of Ottawa", and, in 1866, was granted the power of conferring university degrees. All the degrees conferred are officially recognised in the Dominion and throughout the British Empire.

By a brief dated February 5th, 1889, the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII raised the University of Ottawa to the rank of a Catholic University, with all the privileges bestowed on such an institution.

The Government Museum, the Dominion Observatory, and the Parliament Library furnish professors and students with the means of elucidating questions in literature, science and art. Moreover, the students enjoy the advantage of occasional attendance at the debates of the Dominion Parliament, and thus become familiar with those political contests in which they may afterwards be called upon to take part.

Testimonials of good moral character are required of applicants from other colleges. Both junior and senior students are under the immediate supervision of Oblate Fathers. No book, pamphlet, or newspaper shall be introduced into the university without having been previously examined and approved of by the Prefect of Discipline.

It is stated in the Calendar: "It is deemed opportune to draw the attention of the public to the dual course in the university. In view of confused ideas and incorrect assertions on this point, it may be well to affirm clearly and authoritatively that the university classical course is neither exclusively in English nor in French. It is therefore left to the choice of parents and students to take the classical course in one or other of the two languages. In the English course, the language of instruction and translation is English. In that course, out of the twenty hours of class a week, three hours only are given to French. Thirteen hours a week in the French course are given to Latin, Greek, French and History, for which the language of instruction and translation is French. The remaining seven hours in this course are given to the teaching of English Mathematics and Natural Sciences, for which branches the language of instruction is English. The University of Ottawa, true to the idea of its founders, is Catholic before all else, and affords the youth of both languages educational advantages that prepare for the study of the professions. Both languages are official in the administration of the institution as well as in communications with parents."

The university's Calendars and reports are published in English and in French.

Organisation. — Complete French course and complete English course. Arts, Law, Philosophy, Theology, Commerce.

Degrees. — LL.D., D.D., B.Ph., D.Ph., B.A., and M.A.

McMaster University, Toronto.

In April 1887, a Bill was passed by the Ontario Legislative Assembly uniting Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College under the corporate name of "McMaster University". In September of the same year, through the decease of the Hon. William McMaster, the corporation of McMaster University came into possession of about \$900,000 endowment for the purpose of Christian education, as set forth in McMaster's will and in the Charter. In accordance with the Charter, the board of governors and the Senate entered upon the performance of their duties in November 1887. At the Educational Convention held in the city of Guelph in March 1888, it was decided by the representatives of the regular Baptist churches of Ontario and Quebec that McMaster University should be organised and developed as a permanently independent institution in Toronto, and that Woodstock College should be maintained, with increased efficiency, in Woodstock. Woodstock College was maintained as a Christian school of learning to provide for boys and young men a thorough and practical general education. It was also decided that a Ladies' College should be established in Toronto, and opened for the reception of students in September 1888. The Arts work of the university was inaugurated at the beginning of the academic year 1890-91.

The following are the means of self-help afforded to ministerial students, whether in Arts or in Theology, and the method by which the faculty administers the fund placed at its disposal

for this purpose by the board of governors : 1. All available opportunities for preaching and for missionary services during the college session and the summer vacation of four and a-half months are offered those ministerial students who have been approved by the Ministerial Committee ; these arrangements are made in co-operation with the churches and the Home Mission Board. 2. Students during term-time are not expected to accept Sunday duty at churches except under the direction of the faculty ; and the Ministerial Committee deems it inexpedient for students, save in exceptional cases, to officiate oftener than once a month. 3. It is not expected that students having little or no experience in regular preaching or pastoral work shall be appointed to remunerative fields while pursuing their first year of study in any department of the university.

Organisation. — Arts, Theology. Affiliated : Brandon College, at Brandon, 1899, Arts, Theology ; Academy of Commerce, Music ; Woodstock College and Moulton College, separated from the university, are represented in McMaster's Senate.

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Th., and B.D.

Relations. — Oxford, Cambridge, London, New York State.

MANITOBA, WINNIPEG.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPLY SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. The University of Manitoba and the Manitoba Agricultural College, which is affiliated with the university, provide extension lecture courses which serve to stimulate and in some sense to direct intellectual life in the province.

2. No laws have been promulgated nor have any pamphlets been issued in this province since 1913.

3. The best source of information relating to statistics, salaries, etc., is the " Statistical Report on Education in Canada ", 1921. This report is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada.

4. Scholarships are offered in connection with the various courses in the university.

5. The Provincial Government has not adhered to any international convention relating to intellectual work or to education.

6. The province of Manitoba annually sends a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford University and this year will send its second I.O.D.E. Scholar to Oxford. Nothing has been done in the way of exchanging professors with institutions in other countries, but occasionally lectures are given at Manitoba University by professors from universities in the United States, and professors from Manitoba in turn visit these universities in the United States to deliver lectures to their students.

UNIVERSITY.

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

The University of Manitoba was established by Act of the Manitoba Legislature in 1877 " for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the province and enabling all denominations and classes to obtain academic degrees ". The government of the university was vested in a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and university council, with powers, as a " body politic and incorporate ", to receive, hold and sell property, to arrange courses of study, to hold examinations and to grant degrees. The Act provided for the affiliation of colleges and for the granting of degrees in Divinity by those colleges to students who should have obtained recognised academic standing in Arts subjects. The university was definitely reorganised as a provincial university in 1917.

Organisation. — Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.

Affiliated : Manitoba Medical College, 1883-84 ; Manitoba Law School, 1914 ; Manitoba Agricultural College, 1903 ; Manitoba College of Pharmacy ; and four theological colleges : Wesley College, 1877 (Methodist) ; St. John's College, 1866 (Anglican) ; St. Boniface College (Roman Catholic) ; Manitoba College (Presbyterian).

Degrees. — B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., E.E.E., M.C.E., M.E.E., B.M.E., B.Arch., Phm.B., B.S.A., LL.B., and LL.D.

SASKATCHEWAN.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPLY SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. The State administrative organisations of the province of Saskatchewan which take part in directing intellectual life in so far as higher education is concerned are : (a) the Provincial Department of Education, and (b) the Provincial University.

Apart from the work of these two agencies, there are no separate institutions devoted to the study of educational questions and to the educational movement. In view of this fact, there are no official publications which would provide the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with the information required.

2. The chief official statistical data relating to education generally are contained in the Annual Report of the Department of Education and of the president of the university.

3. The main library of the province is that at the Legislative Buildings in the capital, Regina. The Museum is for the present located at the Provincial Normal School, also in the capital.

By the War Memorial Scholarships Act (Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorised to grant annually three scholarships of \$1,200 each to such students or teachers, usually resident in Saskatchewan, as he may designate, for the purpose of assisting them to follow post-graduate courses of study in the city of Paris, France¹. The scholarships are granted on the terms and conditions and under the regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the cost is chargeable to the Consolidated Fund.

The institutions for higher education are the secondary schools of the province — collegiate institutes, high schools, and continuation schools — and the Provincial University.

In so far as scholarships are concerned, the following may be mentioned : the Rhodes Scholarships, awarded to a student each year for the province in accordance with the conditions of the Rhodes bequest ; and the Paris Scholarships.

5. The Government has not adhered to any international convention relating to educational work or to education.

6. In the secondary schools of the province, and in the university, provision is made for instruction in Latin, Greek, French and German. So far, no provision has been made for the exchange of professors and students. The university, however, provides for *ad eundem* degrees to applicants from other universities whose standing entitles them to consideration.

¹ The Paris Scholarships are open to men and women engaged in study, teaching, and other educational or professional work in the province of Saskatchewan and who intend to devote themselves to teaching.

The following are some of the regulations governing the selection of candidates for these scholarships : They must be : (a) British subjects and residents of Saskatchewan for at least two years ; (b) graduates of a recognised Canadian or other British university or any other university or college specially approved for this purpose ; (c) must produce satisfactory evidence of proficiency in French reading and conversation sufficient to enable the applicant to continue with profit the course intended to be taken in France.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

In 1903, an Ordinance to establish a university for the North-West Territories was passed. The Ordinance contained special provisions against the introduction of sectarianism and undue political influence into the management of the university. The Act establishing the University of Saskatchewan was passed in 1907. It provided for a Convocation consisting of all graduates of any university in His Majesty's Dominions who were actually residing in the province for three months prior to the first meeting and who applied for registration. Four hundred and thirteen names were placed upon the register. After careful enquiry it was unanimously decided by the Senate and the governors to make provision within the university for instruction in Agriculture. This decision was cordially approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the Legislature. When this question had been settled, the governors selected a site for the university in Saskatoon.

The College of Agriculture was opened for students in October 1912, the School of Engineering in October 1912, the College of Law in September 1913, the School of Pharmacy in 1914 and the School of Accounting in 1917. The summer school was organised in 1917.

The University of Oxford has admitted the University of Saskatchewan to the privileges granted to Colonial Universities by the Statute of Affiliation.

Saskatchewan University granted affiliation to the following provincial institutions : Emmanuel College, St. Chad's College, the Presbyterian College, the Normal Schools, the collegiate institutes and high schools, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Pharmaceutical Association, the Association of Architects, the Dental Council, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Association of Registered Nurses and the Veterinary Association.

The Presbyterian Synod decided to establish a Theological Hall in affiliation with the university and began its erection in 1913. The University Act gives the university full power and authority to grant such degrees in the several faculties in different branches of knowledge as the Senate may from time to time determine. The Act reserves for the university the sole right to confer degrees in this province, except in Theology.

The duty of maintaining discipline within each college rests with the faculty, subject to the approval of the Council.

In order to be eligible to represent the university in an athletic team, a student must have attained a standing satisfactory to the faculty in which he is registered.

Facilities for physical training are provided by the university, and, as far as these facilities will permit, all students are required to take some form of physical training. Participation in sports, military drill and gymnastic exercises are approved forms.

Organisation. — Arts and Science (including schools of Pharmacy and Accounting), Law, Agriculture ("in this respect" (agriculture) "Saskatchewan stands first in Canada" : president's report, 1921-22), Engineering, Education, Veterinary Medicine. Affiliated : Three theological colleges : Emmanuel College, 1879 (Anglican), and Presbyterian College, 1912, at Saskatoon ; St. Chad's College, 1907, at Regina ; the Collegiate Institute ; at Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Regina et Yorkton ; and two Provincial Normal Schools.

Degrees. — B.A., B.Sc., B.S.Agric., B.Sc.Eng., Bac.Sc.Educ., B.Sc.Acc., B.Sc.Pharm., B.Laws, LL.B., M.A., M.Sc., M.Surg., D.Med., D.Dental Surgery.

Affiliation. — Oxford.

ALBERTA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPLY SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. Higher education in the province of Alberta is under the direction of that branch of the Government known as the Department of Education.

Indirectly it controls the state university (University of Alberta) since the university estimates are presented to the Legislature as a part of the vote of the Department of Education. Some work in the study of educational questions has been undertaken, both by the normal schools and the University of Alberta. The latter now grants a degree in Education. So far certain tests for the estimating of the knowledge acquired by pupils is all that has been published in the field of educational research.

3 (c). Salaries of university professors vary from \$2,500 to \$4,500 per annum ; normal-school instructors from \$2,500 to \$3,200 per annum ; and secondary-school teachers from \$1,600 to \$2,000 per annum.

6 (b). The Provincial University has affiliation relationships with institutions in Great Britain and, as a member of the Congress of Universities of the British Empire, accepts the standards of that body. It is also a member of the Association of Canadian Universities.

6 (c). Nothing has been done thus far in the matter of either professors or students. Of course, a limited number of students go to Oxford under the terms of the Rhodes Trust.

UNIVERSITY.

University of Alberta, Edmonton.

The University of Alberta was created by an Act of Legislature of the province passed at the first session after a provincial autonomy had been granted (1906) ; that is, the Act created the machinery by which the university could be brought into existence. By this Act, the university was empowered to undertake the organisation and development of the teaching faculties, to affiliate colleges, and, generally, to undertake all work relating to an institution of higher learning. An amendment to the Act, passed during the session of the Legislature in 1907, authorised the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as a preliminary step to the organisation of the university, to appoint the first president, to whom was to be given the responsibility, in conjunction with the Senate, of organising and developing the university scheme. Under the Act, all resident graduates of British and Canadian universities were entitled to become members of the University of Alberta by registering before a fixed date. Three hundred and sixty-four graduates, representing all the Canadian and many of the British universities, registered, so that a large and representative body constituted the first convocation.

The first session of the university opened on September 23rd, 1908. The total registration for the session was forty-five, four of whom were students taking graduate courses in the department of Physics. At the second session of the Second Legislature, November 1910, a comprehensive measure reorganising in large part the government of the university was introduced and passed into law.

The courses of students in the university are open to men and women on equal footing. Except under special circumstances, no student under sixteen years of age will be admitted to the first year, or under seventeen to the second year. Students are classified as graduate, undergraduate, conditioned, partial and special.

Graduate students are those who hold the Bachelor's degree (B.A. or B.Sc.) and are either pursuing special studies in advanced courses or have been formally admitted, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Graduate Studies, to candidacy for the Master's degree. Undergraduates are matriculated students who are taking a full undergraduate course leading to a degree. In order to become undergraduates, candidates must have passed the full matriculation examination of the university or some other equivalent examination.

Conditioned students are those who, having failed in not more than two subjects of their matriculation examination, are actually taking a full undergraduate course leading to a degree,

and are entitled to obtain undergraduate standing on completing their matriculation. For students who are deficient in the language subjects and are admitted as conditioned students, special preparatory classes are provided. Students are advised, however, that the additional work required in taking these preparatory classes constitutes a handicap which should be avoided if possible.

Partial students are students who are proceeding to a degree but who are not registered for a full undergraduate course, or who, during the session, miss two courses.

Special students are those who, not belonging to one of the above classes of students, are pursuing the study of particular subjects. Such students may, subject to the approval of the Committee on Admissions, attend classes without previous examination, but any classes so taken cannot be credited towards a degree.

Organisation. — Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law ; Schools of Pharmacy and Accounting. Affiliated : Three denominational colleges : Alberta College, 1908-11 (Methodist) (Theology, Commerce, Music) ; Robertson College, 1910 (Presbyterian) (Theology) ; St. Aidan's College, 1919 (Anglican).

Degrees. — B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm.B., B.D., and LL.D.

Affiliation. — Oxford, McGill and Toronto.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPLY SENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The chief administrative organisations which take part in directing intellectual life in this province are the Provincial Department of Education, the University of British Columbia, the normal schools, the high schools and the elementary schools.

The salaries of educational workers are as follows : University professors, from \$2,500 to \$8,000 a year ; normal-school instructors, from \$2,520 to \$3,600 a year ; inspectors of schools, from \$2,400 to \$3,300 a year ; high-school teachers from \$1,200 to \$4,000 a year ; and elementary-school teachers, from \$780 to \$3,500 a year.

The following is a list of some of the principal scientific, literary, and artistic institutions in the province : the Natural History Society, the Arts and Crafts Society, the Astronomical Society, the Historical Society, the Engineering Society, and the Provincial Library and Archives.

Intellectual relations with other countries have been organised through the National Lectureship scheme, the National Council of Education, the interchange of teachers and inspectors, Travelling Scholarships for Normal Schools, and through instructors, agricultural supervisors, and inspectors of schools.

Information regarding the educational system may be obtained from the "Manual of School Law", the "Year-Book" and Courses of Study.

UNIVERSITY.

The University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

The establishment of a university in British Columbia was first advocated by Superintendent Jessop in 1877, when he called public attention to the urgent need for providing the youth of the province with an education which would adequately equip them for their various work in the province. In 1890, the Provincial Legislature passed an Act establishing a body politic and corporate named the "University of British Columbia". The first convocation was held in Victoria in August 1890. There were present seventy certified members of convocation, who elected three members of Senate.

In 1891, the Act was amended by the addition of a clause requiring a meeting of the Senate to be held within one month after the election of senators by convocation. At the meeting of the Senate, a quorum failed to assemble, and the first attempt to establish a university failed. There being no immediate prospect of a provincial university, some friends of higher education conceived the idea of bringing a university education — at least in part — within the reach of the youth of the province by establishing relations with some one of the existing Canadian universities. Owing to their efforts, an Act was passed in 1894 which empowered the affiliation of high schools in the province to recognised Canadian universities, and this was supplemented in 1896 by an Act providing for the incorporation of affiliated high schools as colleges of the universities to which they were affiliated.

In 1902, an extension of affiliation was granted to cover the second year in Arts. In 1908, a course was further extended to include the third year in Arts. When the University of British Columbia opened its doors in the autumn of 1915, the connection of the province with McGill University in higher education — a connection which had existed for a period of sixteen years and was alike creditable to McGill and advantageous to the province — was brought to a close. Meanwhile efforts for the establishment of a provincial university have been renewed, and in 1907 the Minister of Education took definite steps to establish a university by introducing a University Endowment Act, which was passed by the Legislature.

The University of British Columbia is the integral part of the public educational system of the province. As such, it completes the work begun in the public and high schools. By prescribing a large number of studies during the first years of undergraduate work, and by leaving a wide choice under a definite system to the student during his final years, the university endeavours to give a wise measure of direction and at the same time to encourage individual initiative and special development.

Organisation. — Arts, Applied Science, Agriculture. Affiliated : Victoria College (for the first two years in Arts).

Degrees. — B.A. and B.Sc.

Summary.

Faculties and Schools.

In examining the constituent parts of the twenty-three universities, I have been able to divide them as follows, under the title of faculties, departments or schools. I have classified them in alphabetical order ; the figures in parentheses indicate the number of universities having such a faculty, department or school (mentioned by the items).

Accounting	(1)	Household Science	(1)
Agriculture	(6)	Law — Partial course in Law	(11)
Applied Science.....	(6)	Literature	(1)
Architecture	(2)	Medicine	(9)
Arts	(21)	Medicine and Public Health	(11)
Arts and Science	(1)	Veterinary Medicine.....	(1)
Commercial	(2)	Music.....	(1)
Dentistry	(2)	Religious and Profane Music	(1)
Divinity	(4)	Pharmacy	(13)
Domestic Science	(1)	Philosophy	(1)
Drawing	(1)	Preparatory	(1)
Education	(2)	Science	(7)
Engineering	(17)	Theology	(8)
Forestry	(1)	School of Pharmacy	(1)
		School of Accounting	(1)

Degrees.

The following degrees can be obtained in the university (the figures in parentheses show the number of universities that confer them) :

Baccalaureate.

Architecture	(2)	Law	(3)
Arts	(20)	Letters	(6)
Arts and Science	(1)	Music	(4)
Civil Engineering	(1)	Medicine	(4)
Civil Law	(4)	Pedagogics	(2)
Civil Service	(1)	Pharmacy.....	(4)
Commerce	(1)	Philosophy	(2)
Divinity	(7)	Science	(15)
Engineering	(1)	Surgery.....	(2)
Electrical Engineering	(2)	Sciences and Arts.....	(1)
Forestry	(1)	Sc. Forestry.....	(1)
Household Services	(1)	Theology.....	(2)
		Veterinary Science	(1)

Master.

Arts	(18)	Divinity	(7)
Arts and Science	(1)	Letters	(2)
Civil Engineering	(1)	Philosophy	(1)
Electrical	(1)	Science	(6)

Licenciate.

Letters	(1)	Sc. Forestry	(1)
Medicine	(1)	Theology.....	(1)

Doctorate.

Civil Law	(4)	Pedagogics	(2)
Divinity	(7)	Philosophy	(4)
Letters	(7)	Science	(7)
Music	(3)	Surgery.....	(3)
		Veterinary Science	(1)

APPENDIX.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

On the joint invitation of McGill and Toronto, representatives of seventeen Canadian universities met at Montreal in June 1911 to make preparations for sending delegates to the Congress of British Empire Universities which was to be held in London in 1912.

During the discussions the delegates unanimously recognised the many advantages of such a meeting. Accordingly, it was agreed to authorise the summoning of a new assembly

at some future date. This second assembly met, after an interval of four years, at Toronto in 1915. A number of subjects, including matriculation, duration of courses, the equivalent recognition of degrees, and the relations between the professional organisations and the universities, were discussed at considerable length. It was further decided at this meeting to set up a body to continue the work begun and to promote further meetings at fixed dates.

A provisional constitution was adopted at the third conference, held at McGill in 1916.

The body referred to above is to receive the name of the "National Conference of Canadian Universities".

The ideal implied in this name has not yet been realised, and it is for our committee of enquiry to do what is still required.

It would be necessary to fix the number of delegates to which each university is entitled. This number will be calculated on the dual basis of the number of students and the number of faculties.

The next three meetings were held at Ottawa in 1917, 1918 and 1919¹.

The Abbé Emile Chartier, of Montreal, presided over the 1918 meeting. He made an earnest appeal on behalf of the national union and in particular pleaded for higher education founded on moral and Christian culture, in order, as he expressed it at the conclusion of his speech, "that young Canadians might become honourable citizens and true believers".

The attention of anyone reading the reports of these various meetings is arrested by two facts: (1) the interest taken in the curriculum for the baccalaureate and the almost irreconcilable diversity of the various curricula; (2) the conclusion invariably arrived at, in spite of the repeated efforts of a number of delegates to establish a common standard of study, to leave each university complete freedom of action in this sphere.

As regards this subject, the universities may be divided into three separate groups: the western universities, the eastern English-speaking universities and the Catholic and French-speaking universities.

As regards the teaching of Science, all the English-speaking universities are more or less at one as to the time which should be allotted to it and the programme of scientific studies. There is less general agreement in regard to Letters; the dead languages which are taught in the east are excluded from the curriculum in the west. Moreover, both groups classify them with French under the heading of "Foreign Languages".

In the Catholic universities the dead languages are given a more prominent position, and English is classified as an "auxiliary language". The curriculum is quite different.

A conference was held at Quebec in 1920 and another at Winnipeg on June 16th and 17th, 1922. At the latter, the first item on the agenda was a discussion on Civil Service appointments in the British Colonies. As there have been a large number of vacancies in the colonial administration since the war, there is a demand for university men to fill the gaps, and the Canadian universities have been asked to bring this matter to the notice of their students.

A scheme for a federation of the medical faculties was submitted. At this conference, a committee consisting of a number of the medical men present submitted a scheme which was adopted. I give the following particulars: The committee recommended the constitution of a permanent conference committee to examine the question of medical instruction. This committee was to consist of not more than two representatives from each university with a medical faculty.

Professor Sheldon, of Alberta, suggested that a special committee should be set up in each university consisting of professors whose duty it would be to get into close touch with the freshmen studying letters—that is, in their first year in the faculty of Arts. It would be the duty of this committee to advise them in their studies, to enquire into their progress, to arrange

¹ "Annuaire général de l'Université de Montréal": Extracts from the Report of the Delegate of the University of Montreal to the Conference which took place at Winnipeg in June 1922.

special courses for backward students, to investigate the aptitudes of the latter and, if necessary, to advise them to abandon a university career.

Matriculation Questions.

The Winnipeg conference showed once more that not only as regards matriculation but also as regards all other questions, the French and English universities in Canada have quite different standpoints.

In the Anglo-Canadian university, matriculation marks the entrance to the Arts or college course, *i.e.* the four-years course for the bachelor's degree. Students matriculate after four years spent at the high school. If the hours and years of study alone are considered, these four years are equivalent to the four first classes in the French Classical course.

The instruction for the bachelor's degree is given in the faculty of Arts, which forms an integral part of the university. The conditions for admission to the various faculties are known as "entrance requirements".

Apart from their faculties of Arts, however, a number of universities have colleges affiliated to them, such as St. Michael's and Trinity, which are affiliated to Toronto, and St. Boniface, affiliated to Winnipeg. The relations between these colleges and their respective universities are precisely the same as those existing between the University of Montreal and its affiliated colleges.

At St. Boniface, which is under the direction of the Jesuits, the teaching is bilingual, as is the case at Ottawa University. To satisfy the requirements of the university, St. Boniface has had to modify the arrangement of subjects in its curriculum, without, however, altering the subjects or standard. By merely transferring certain Natural Sciences and certain branches of Mathematics from the Philosophy classes to the first four years of the Classical course, students pass without difficulty the matriculation examination required by the University of Manitoba to enable them to enter for the Arts course.

The Government has a voice in preparing the curriculum of the high schools in several provinces.

The Ninth Conference of Canadian Universities met in 1923. Among the subjects discussed were : the relations of the regularly organised universities to certain colleges dealing with extension work and dealing in a more or less formal manner with regular instruction ; university co-operation in serving their combined constituencies ; graduate work in Canada ; university co-operation in scientific and industrial research ; Oriental students in Canadian universities.

Hungary :

The General Situation by O. DE HALECKI,
The Universities. Secretary of the Committee.

India :

The General Situation by D. N. BANNERJEA,
The Universities. Member of the Committee.

Italy :

The Movement for the Renewal of National Culture, by J. LUCHAIRE, Expert of the Committee.

Japan :

The Teaching of Foreign Languages, by Dr. I. NIROBÉ, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Lithuania :

General Report, by K. BALOGH, Professor at the University of Kovno, Rapporteur of the Lithuanian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Luxemburg :

General Report. by G. CASTELLA, Expert of the Committee.

Mexico :

The Study of Biology, by G. RODRIGUEZ, Member of the Latin-American Bureau of the League of Nations.

Netherlands :

The Studies of International Law, by W. J. M. van EYSINGA, Professor at the University of Leyden.

The Universities, by G. DE REYNOLD, Member of the Committee.

Norway :

The Natural Sciences, by K. BONNEVIE, Member of the Committee.

Poland :

The Activity of Learned Societies }
The Universities. } by the MIANOWSKI FOUNDATION (Foundation for the encouragement of scientific work at Warsaw).

Russia :

The Situation and Organisation of Intellectual Emigrants, by G. DE REYNOLD, Member of the Committee.

Switzerland :

Historical Studies in Switzerland by G. CASTELLA,
The Universities. Expert of the Committee.

United States :

The Colleges and the Universities. }
The Principal Foundations for the Encouragement of Intellectual }
Work. } by H. REVERDIN,
The Principal Academies and Learned Societies } Expert of the Committee.



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