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CANADA--DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EDUCATION STATISTICS BRANCH

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# HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1936-38

(BEING PART II OF THE BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION  
IN CANADA, 1936-38)

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Published by Authority of the Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P.  
Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA  
J. O. PATENAUDE, L.S.O.  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1939

*Price, 35 cents*



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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC  
IN CASE OF  
FIRE

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAS  
BEEN ADVISED THAT A FIRE HAS  
BROKE OUT AT THE



## PREFACE

The present is the first separate printed report on "Higher Education in Canada" that has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The corresponding information for earlier years has been included in the volume "Annual Survey of Education in Canada", although it was usually ready for press several months in advance of information on schools for the corresponding year. For a number of years a preliminary annual report on higher education was issued in mimeograph format, but this obviously involved duplication in publishing. The arrangement now adopted has the added advantage of making the data on higher education more coherent and accessible to those especially interested in this field, such as university and college officials who are in lesser degree interested in school statistics.

In each issue of "Higher Education in Canada", besides presenting more or less standard statistical records, it is hoped to give special attention to some one or few aspects of university work in the descriptive and analytical pages that precede the tabular sections.

The work on the tabulations, retrospective as well as current, has been done largely by Miss Lois L. Stalker, with the supervision of Mr. J. E. Robbins, Ph.D.

R. H. COATS,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
December, 1938.

# CONTENTS

## Section I—Analysis and Description

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. GENERAL REVIEW—	
University Graduates in the Schools.....	6
Degrees in Education.....	7
Requirements for Admission to Arts.....	10
Trends in the Cost of a University Education.....	12
Rural versus Urban University Students.....	14
University Salaries.....	15
Use of Libraries.....	15
2. SCHOLARSHIPS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES—	
Matriculation or Entrance Scholarships.....	17
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	21
Graduate Scholarships.....	23
3. SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA—	
Applied Science.....	27
Agriculture.....	29
Household Science.....	29
School Teaching.....	30
Librarianship.....	32
Journalism.....	33
Physical Training.....	33
Social Service.....	33
Medicine.....	34
Dentistry.....	35
Pharmacy.....	36
Nursing.....	36
Optometry.....	37
Osteopathy, Chiropractic.....	37
Veterinary Science.....	37
Law.....	38
Theology.....	39
Fine Arts, Photography.....	41
Music.....	42
APPENDIX—Bibliography on Higher Education in Canada.....	46

## Section II—Current Tables, 1936-37

1. List of institutions, showing addresses, control, courses and affiliations.....	50
2. List of professional schools, colleges and university faculties in Canada, showing the full-time enrolment of university grade in each branch of study, 1937.....	58
3. Full-time students of the regular session by province and faculties.....	63
3A. Full-time students in arts and pure science, by province and academic years.....	64
4. Part-time and short course students by province and grade of work.....	64
5. Summary of all students reported, classified by grade of work.....	66
6. Summary of all students reported, classified as full-time, part-time, short course, etc.....	66
7. Summary of degrees and diplomas granted.....	67
8. University-grade students of the regular session attending outside their province of residence.....	68
9. Teaching staffs.....	69
10. Financial statistics.....	70
11. Library statistics.....	71

## Section III—Retrospective Tables, 1920-1937

12. Annual enrolment of full-time undergraduate students of the regular session by faculties.....	76
12A. Annual enrolment of full-time post-graduate students of the regular session.....	84
13. Degrees and diplomas conferred annually, by faculties.....	86
14. Classification of full-time students according to place of residence, at quinquennial intervals.....	96
15. Summary of teaching staffs at quinquennial intervals.....	98

## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL REVIEW

Most countries in post-war years have experienced disproportionate increases in university enrolment, and in many there is reported a tendency to overcrowding in the occupations for which the universities train. The tendency has been so general as to have been made the subject of special attention by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and the International Bureau of University Statistics has been publishing data on the problem over a period of years. Dr. Walter Kotschnig's book, "Unemployment in the Learned Professions", published in 1937, has attracted wide interest.

To date in Canada there has been comparatively little systematic study with a view to ascertaining whether the universities are preparing more or fewer workers than required in the various professional fields. One reason may lie in the fact that natural centres for studies of the kind, such as many universities elsewhere possess in their employment or placement bureaux, can hardly be said to exist in Canada. This in turn may indicate that the problem is not a pressing one here, but it is to be noted that beginnings have been made in the organization of placement services in several institutions within recent years. In almost all cases the initiative seems to have been taken by students' or graduates' organizations rather than by the university authorities themselves: their staffs have been neither large nor permanent and their operations directed mainly to finding summer work for students. In one instance, the University of Manitoba, the Government Employment Service has given assistance by placing in an office at the university during the spring months a member of its staff whose exclusive concern is to find employment for the students. But bureaux of any kind operate in only about a half dozen<sup>1</sup> universities as yet, and their limited resources have been spent in meeting the immediate problem of finding jobs rather than in any long-range study of the situation.

In the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there is a considerable amount of information in the census and in the annual records received from universities since 1920 that throws light on certain aspects of the question—rather more on trends than on current conditions of work and remuneration in the various professions. Some of the more significant of the data were published in a bulletin of the Education Branch in 1937, the interest in which has made it seem advisable to reprint the greater part in the present document. See page 26.

In any study of professional workers those most difficult to trace in employment are the graduates in Arts and Pure Science, by reason of their following

<sup>1</sup> Those that have come to the attention of the compilers of this Survey are at Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, Toronto, Manitoba and British Columbia universities.

such a great variety of vocations. Little concerning them appeared in the bulletin mentioned, and it is proposed to supplement it here with additional information on the very substantial proportion engaged in teaching.

### University Graduates in the Schools

Statement I shows that university graduates in the schools have increased very considerably in recent years. In each of the Maritime Provinces their ratio to the total number of teachers has more than doubled in the 1930's. The Manitoba and British Columbia figures suggest that the proportion has increased by one-half in the West. British Columbia easily claims the highest proportion, with well over one-fourth of its teachers holding university degrees.

A comparison of the provinces makes it difficult to avoid the conclusion that the proportion of teachers with degrees is largely dependent on the salary level. Relationships between the salaries of graduates and non-graduates in Ontario and British Columbia seem to suggest that it is the general salary level of all teachers rather than the level for degree holders alone that determines the proportion of the latter in the teaching force. The graduates in British Columbia receive less than in Ontario but the teaching body as a whole averages more and claims a higher proportion of graduates.

Salary differences doubtless account in large measure, too, for the comparative scarcity of graduates in rural schools. The salary of the teacher in the one-room school is nowhere substantially more than half that of the city teacher, and in some provinces is less than a third. If rural salaries were on a more satisfactory basis, such as may eventually result from the adoption of standard province-wide salary schedules, like those existing in other Dominions, a considerable number of agricultural college graduates might be attracted to the rural schools, but very few have been as yet. Most of the few graduates to be found in country schools are young teachers waiting their turn to find a place in the city.

The length of experience as shown at the end of Statement I indicates that the increase in graduate teachers has been more than a temporary phenomenon of years when other kinds of employment were scarce. It has been taking place consistently over a considerable period. The present position in several of the provinces compares quite well with England or Australia, for instance, where 15 p.c. of teachers are university graduates, but it will require improvement everywhere to reach a level like the 40 p.c. in Scotland. During the 1930's, except in Quebec, between 25 p.c. and 30 p.c. of the graduating classes in Arts and Science have taken the training for a teaching diploma. This is substantially higher than in earlier years and indicates a growing strength in the alliance between university and school, visible also in the increased provision for pedagogical training of teachers within the universities.

## STATEMENT 1.—STATISTICAL DATA ON UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WHO ARE TEACHING SCHOOL

## NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES TEACHING SCHOOL

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Col- umbia
1938.....	23	†	253	4,062	787	782	712	†
1937.....	25	600	260	†	775	736	†	1,137
1936.....	20	571	222	3,836	†	736	†	1,035
1935.....	23	577	164	3,759	†	†	†	918
1934.....	16	505	134	3,507	†	†	†	904
1933.....	15	420	126	3,499	582	†	†	863
1932.....	9	329	99	3,220	556	†	†	825
1931.....	13	303	86	3,146	†	†	†	765
1930.....	10	270	78	3,165	502	†	†	707

## PERCENTAGE OF ALL TEACHERS WHO WERE GRADUATES

1937.....	3.7	16.0	8.9	18.0	17.4	8.9	12.0	28.2
1930.....	1.6	7.8	2.9	15.7	11.5	†	†	18.4

## MEDIUM SALARY OF TEACHERS IN 1937 TO NEAREST HUNDRED DOLLARS

All teachers.....	500	700	600	1,000	700	500	800	1,200
Graduates.....	900	1,100	1,400	2,000	1,300	1,200	1,600	1,600

## PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES IN RURAL, TOWN AND CITY SCHOOLS, 1937\*

One-room rural....	24.0	10.0	13.5	1.0	4.6	6.5	5.3	2.0
Larger rural.....	28.0	19.6	16.1	4.5	20.0	4.9	9.3	11.9
Village and town..	24.0	39.0	25.4	45.0	16.7	46.6	30.8	15.5
City.....	24.0	31.4	45.0	49.5	58.7	42.0	54.6	70.6

## GRADUATE TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY LENGTH OF TEACHING EXPERIENCE, 1938

Under 5 years.....	6	169	62	†	168	170	117	293
5- 9 years.....	9	205	68	†	171	155	171	238
10-14 ".....	2	86	68	†	142	188	148	263
15-19 ".....	4	49	22	†	120	130	100	148
20 years and over.	2	69	33	†	186	139	176	195

† Record not available.

\*Part of the difference in these percentages is due to the variation as between provinces in what is called a city, town or village. District municipalities in British Columbia are counted as towns.

## Degrees in Education

The professional preparation of teachers is among the more recent additions to university activity in most parts of Canada. Table 13 of Section III shows no graduates from "Education" courses in the Western and Maritime universities before 1924, whereas all except purely Arts colleges now offer at least a one-year course to holders of Bachelor degrees, designed to prepare them for provincial teaching certificates, and most of them offer post-graduate degrees in Education.



"Education" within the universities bears certain of the distinguishing marks of the new comer. There is little uniformity in its status within the various institutions; in the four western provincial universities, for instance, there is a Department of Education (British Columbia), a School of Education (Alberta), a College of Education (Saskatchewan), and a Faculty of Education (Manitoba), all doing essentially the same work. There is a similar lack of uniformity in the designations given to university degrees in Education, and here the differences become more confusing, for even where the name remains constant the level of attainment that it marks may vary considerably.

A summary of degrees in Education since 1930 is presented in Statement 2, without taking account of those in other fields, such as Psychology, that may deal with educational problems. From the summary it may be seen that five of the universities have confined awards to the Master of Arts—Mount Allison, New Brunswick, Bishop's, McGill and British Columbia—and that most of those from Alberta have been of this designation. There is little room for confusion in this group, for the general level of work required for the M.A. is comparatively well known.

When it comes to Bachelors' degrees in Education or Pedagogy, however, there is a wide diversity of practice. In Acadia University, if a student at the end of his year of preparation for a teaching certificate "can be recommended for a Superior First License the University will confer the degree of Bachelor in Education (B.Ed.)". In two years, 22 students have completed the teacher training course, of whom 21 have received the degree. There are no degrees in Education from the several other Maritime universities that train teachers.

At the Ontario College of Education the attendance required for the Bachelor's degree (B.Paed.) is two winter sessions or three summer sessions after the candidate holds a valid teaching certificate. The Manitoba calendar describes the course for the B.Ed. degree as one of two years, the first being the year of attendance for a teaching diploma, and the second supervised study during a winter session plus attendance at a summer session. Attendance requirements for the B.Ed. in Saskatchewan appear to be similar to those in Manitoba.

In Alberta the only degree in Education is the B.Educ. whereas in Saskatchewan and Manitoba there is also the M.Ed. The requirements for the B.Educ. in Alberta, however, seem to resemble those for the M.Ed. in the other provinces rather than the B.Ed. Alberta's B.Educ., in fact, represents something like a year's work more than an M.A., so there appears to be a difference of at least two university years (in which a substantial thesis is presented) in the time required to obtain it and the similar degree from Acadia. Regardless of whether one of these requirements or one of the more intermediate is most suitable for a baccalaureate in Education, a certain amount of confusion seems bound to arise, for the migration of teachers between provinces still occurs, even though not as extensively as a few years ago.



STATEMENT 2.—DEGREES IN EDUCATION OR PEDAGOGY CONFERRED BY  
CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

## MASTER OF ARTS DEGREES, WITH THESIS IN EDUCATION

—	Mount Allison	New Brunswick	Bishop's	McGill	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia
1938.....	3	2	2	3	—	3	7
1937.....	—	3	2	1	—	4	5
1936.....	2	2	2	—	—	3	9
1935.....	—	2	1	2	4	3	3
1934.....	—	1	3	3	3	5	2
1933.....	3	2	—	1	1	6	1
1932.....	1	—	2	4	—	3	1
1931.....	—	—	—	1	—	5	1

## BACHELOR DEGREES IN EDUCATION OR PEDAGOGY

—	Acadia	Montreal	Toronto	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta
1938.....	13	24	27	12	22	1
1937.....	9	12	42	17	21	1
1936.....	12	16	52	8	12	—
1935.....	—	16	39	—	6	—
1934.....	—	15	53	—	3	3
1933.....	—	18	29	—	8	1
1932.....	—	13	55	—	4	—
1931.....	—	15	37	—	7	—
1930.....	—	2	41	—	32	2
Earlier.....	—	*	*	—	—	11

## DEGREES IN EDUCATION HIGHER THAN BACHELOR

—	Montreal L. Péd.	Toronto D. Pacd	Manitoba M.Ed.	Saskat- chewan M.Ed.
1938.....	3	1	2	—
1937.....	3	3	3	1
1936.....	4	2	4	—
1935.....	—	3	—	2
1934.....	—	3	—	1
1933.....	—	5	—	1
1932.....	—	4	—	1
Earlier.....	—	49	—	—

\* Record not available.

A dash (—) in the above table signifies "nil" in all cases.

As Statement 2 shows, the higher Manitoba degree in Education was changed in 1936 from M.A. in Education to M.Ed., and nine of the latter have been awarded in the three years since. The first M.Ed. from Saskatchewan is recorded in 1932, and there has been a total of six. The L.Péd. from the University of Montreal dates from 1936. The D.Pacd. from the University of Toronto has been awarded for forty years, about three degrees in two years on the average before 1930 and about three per year since. It is the only doctorate in Education awarded in Canada except for an occasional Ph.D. by the same university, not recorded in Statement 2.

### Requirements for Admission to Arts

Besides noting the increased provision made by the universities for staffing the schools, it is of interest to compare their methods of selecting the candidates in the first instance, i.e., at the matriculation level. A comparative statement, summarized from the various calendars, is given hereunder. It covers only the requirements for admission to Arts, but these apply to the great majority of students who come back to the schools as teachers. It does not include the Arts or Classical Colleges of Quebec, or those organized on the same plan in other provinces, by reason of there being no corresponding break between their equivalents of high school and Arts.

**Dalhousie University and University of King's College.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) Latin or Greek, (3) Mathematics, (4) French or German or a second classical language, (5 and 6) two subjects chosen from among History, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Music, Trigonometry, another language. In exceptional cases students, who for special reasons are deficient in one subject of matriculation, may be admitted to the first year at the university, but the deficiency must be remedied before starting a second year.

**St. Francis Xavier University.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) Modern History, (3) Mathematics, (4) Latin, (5) a modern language, (6) one other subject. Grade XI certificates of the Common Examining Board are accepted for matriculation subjects provided the minimum mark in any subject is 50 p.c., and an average of 60 p.c. has been made on four subjects. Provisions regarding admission with conditions from matriculation not indicated in calendar.

**St. Mary's College.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Latin or Greek, (4) History, (5) Physics or Chemistry, (6) a modern language, (7) Christian Doctrine. The Grade XI certificate is accepted, in so far as the subjects correspond to those required, provided the grading in them is 50 p.c. Candidates who hold a lower percentage certificate are conditionally admitted to the first year but the deficiency must be made good within the year.

**Mount Saint Vincent College.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Latin or Greek, (4) a modern language, (5) Chemistry or Physics, (6) one elective. Students may follow the work of the first two years of Arts while conditioned in one or two subjects of matriculation provided these are not part of the program chosen for the two years. All conditions must be removed before starting the third year, except in the case of a student entering the College for the first time in the third year, in which case they must be removed by the end of the first semester.

**Acadia University.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Latin or Greek, (4) a second language, (5) History, (6) Physics, (7) Chemistry. Grade XI certificates from the Common Examining Board are accepted, insofar as they cover the required subjects, provided candidates have averaged 60 p.c. on four matriculation subjects, with no subject below 50 p.c. Provisions regarding admission with conditions from matriculation not recorded in calendar.

**Mount Allison University.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) History, (3) Latin or Greek, (4) French or German, (5) Mathematics, (6) Physics or Chemistry, (7) a second natural science or an additional language or Music. Grade XI certificates from the Common Examining Board of the Maritimes and Newfoundland are accepted insofar as they cover the required subjects, provided candidates have made an average of 60 p.c. in three matriculation subjects, and not less than 45 p.c. in any subject. Provisions regarding admission with conditions from matriculation not recorded in calendar.

**University of New Brunswick.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Classics, (4) History and Geography, (5) a foreign language, (6) Chemistry, (7) Physics. Admission is granted candidates who have failed in one subject; it must be passed before the end of the first year.

**Bishop's University.**—Junior matriculation in (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Latin, and (4, 5 and 6) three other subjects chosen from among History, languages, natural sciences and Divinity.

**McGill University.**—Junior matriculation standing in (1) English, (2) History, (3) Latin or Greek, (4) a second classical or a foreign language, (5) Mathematics, (6) one of the natural sciences, Music, additional mathematics or an additional foreign language.

**McMaster University, Queen's University, and University of Western Ontario.**—Pass (junior) matriculation required in (1) Latin, (2) English, (3) History, (4) Mathematics, (5) and (6) any two of French, German, Greek, Italian or Spanish, Science. Music may be substituted for one-half of the History (Ancient History). Students without complete pass matriculation may be admitted if over the age of twenty-one, but are expected to remove their conditions within two years of entering the university.

**University of Toronto.**—Pass matriculation as for the other Ontario universities and five subjects of honour (senior) matriculation selected as follows: (1) English, (2) Latin or Mathematics, (3) and (4), two selected from among Languages, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, (5) one of History, Mathematics and Music. (The maximum possible for Mathematics, though listed in three groups, is one subject and a half.)

**University of Ottawa.**—Ontario students are required to have pass matriculation as in the other Ontario universities, with the additional stipulation that French is compulsory. Admission may be gained by provincial certificate or by passing the university's own examination.

**St. Patrick's College.**—Upper school or senior matriculation is taken in the high school department. Admission to the Arts course requires senior matriculation in (1) English, (2) French or German, (3) Latin, (4) Mathematics, (5) a natural science.

**University of Manitoba.**—Junior matriculation (Grade XI) in (1) English, (2) History, (3) Mathematics, (4) one of French, German, Latin, Greek or Icelandic, (5) and (6) languages or natural sciences, or a combination of them. Music, Home Economics, Industrial Arts or Commercial Work may be substituted for one-half of a science subject under (5) and (6). Regular Arts students are not allowed to carry any conditions from junior matriculation.

**University of Saskatchewan.**—Senior matriculation (Grade XII) standing in the following: (1) English, (2) History, (3) Latin or Geometry and Trigonometry, (4) one of French, German, Greek, Icelandic, Latin, and Norwegian, (5) and (6) two from natural sciences, Music and languages. Special consideration is given to the cases of students who satisfy the Committee on Admissions that they have not had proper opportunities for securing training in foreign languages. Latin is obligatory for all students proceeding to the B.A. in literary studies.

**University of Alberta.**—On basis of new high school program, ordinarily senior matriculation (Grade XII) in (1) English, (2) one of Latin, Greek, French or German, (3) Algebra, (4) Geometry, (5), (6) and (7), three of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Social Studies. For students who will elect Arts subjects primarily in the field of languages or social sciences matriculation in a second language and Social Studies become obligatory, Mathematics or natural sciences become optional. No student is permitted to register with any matriculation condition.

**University of British Columbia.**—Junior matriculation (Grade XII within the provincial school system) in the following subjects: (1) English, (2) Social Studies (History), (3) Mathematics, (4) Latin or French, (5) Chemistry, Physics or Biology, (6) one other subject from Greek, German, Agriculture, Geography, Home Economics, Technical Subjects, Music, or another subject from (4) or (5). A student with a failure in a subject of the junior matriculation examination against him is not admitted to the University.

There are several points on which differences in practice hinge. With the exception of three universities, the requirement for admission to Arts is junior (or pass) matriculation, called Grade XI in most of the provinces (Middle School in Ontario, Grade XII in British Columbia), and the general or pass Arts course is one of four years (except at Bishop's University where it is three years). The first of these four years may be taken either in a high school (when it is usually called senior or honour matriculation) or in a university. The University of Toronto, the University of Saskatchewan, and the University of Alberta now no longer teach this first year; the requirement for admission has become senior matriculation and the general or pass Arts course has accordingly become one of three years.

In subjects of the junior matriculation examination the only unanimity is in making Mathematics (Algebra and Geometry), English and one other language compulsory. From Ontario eastward the "other language" must be Latin or Greek (which in practice almost always means Latin), but in the Western Provinces it may be a modern language. In McGill and the Maritime universities, however, a substantial proportion of B.Sc. degrees would be B.A. degrees if awarded in the same studies by Ontario universities, and matriculation for these does not generally require Latin. These varying language requirements are probably in some measure responsible for the fact that about 60 p.c. of high school students in Ontario study Latin, as compared with 30 p.c. to 40 p.c. in the Western Provinces and Nova Scotia. Discussion of the question at the Canadian Universities Conference of 1937 indicated that Ontario university



opinion is by no means unanimous in favour of retaining Latin as a compulsory matriculation subject, and the probability seems to be that practice will in time change in the direction it has taken east and west.

The main argument in favour of compulsory Latin seems to be considered the same as for Mathematics, i.e., that it is one of the best media for testing intellectual ability and fitness for undertaking higher studies. In the universities that have raised their entrance requirements to the level of senior matriculation the tendency is to treat Latin and Mathematics as alternatives in the additional year rather than demand both. This is so in the University of Toronto and the University of Saskatchewan, while under the proposed new regulations in the University of Alberta for admission to the B.A. course in language and social science it is apparently possible to avoid both, although two languages are required and one of these will usually be Latin.

A third point on which differences in practice hang is policy regarding admission of students to the universities with conditions from matriculation, i.e., with failures in one or more subjects. In the first place different universities may accept different percentages as a pass mark at an examination. There appear to be differences in this respect, for instance, between Mount Allison University, Acadia University and St. Mary's College, in granting credits for the Grade XI examination of the Nova Scotia Department of Education or Common Examining Board. In the second place there are differences regarding the practice of accepting students even when there is agreement that they have not met the standard required in a given subject. The Dalhousie University calendar, for instance, states that in exceptional cases students who have failed on one subject of matriculation may be admitted but that the subject must be passed before the student is allowed to enter the second year of university work. The calendar of another Halifax college, Mount Saint Vincent, states that admission with two conditions is allowed, and that the student may take two years to remove them. Some of the other Maritime universities do not indicate in their calendars the practice followed in this respect, but elsewhere the calendars generally show that regulations have become more exacting than they were a few years ago. Viewed from the standpoint of the schools this must be a beneficial change, for a student admitted to the university with conditions is likely to avoid further study of the same subjects in his university course if possible, and if on graduation he returns to the high school as a teacher the weakness in the teaching that caused his failures at matriculation is likely to be perpetuated.

### **Trends in the Cost of a University Education**

Another factor that goes to determine who shall have a university education is the cost. There have been significant changes in respect of cost since pre-depression years, the nature of which Statement 3 is designed to convey by showing the cost of tuition, board and lodging in representative Arts colleges for the current year and for ten years ago. With few exceptions there has been a substantial rise in tuition, usually accompanied by a corresponding drop in the price of board and room. The change must have done something toward equalizing opportunity as between students living in university cities and those

at a distance, but since the total cost of tuition and residence has been reduced little or none it has been a matter of making the university course more costly for city students rather than of making it cheaper for those from the countryside. With agricultural conditions as they have been in recent years only a smaller proportion of rural young people has been able to go to university even though the change in fees has been, relatively, in their favour.

A word of caution should be given as to the extent of comparability in the figures of Statement 3. They are not by any means completely comparable as between universities. Fees are quoted in the calendars on many different bases, e.g., the McGill "tuition" fee is an inclusive one including cost of registration, health service, libraries, laboratories, examinations and graduation, whereas in most other institutions some or all of these are not included in the fee quoted. For both tuition and residence fees, where there is a range of rates, the lowest is used in the table. The rate quoted for the classical colleges is usually for dormitory accommodation, elsewhere usually for double rooms. Rates used for board and lodging are in most cases those in the institution's own residence, elsewhere the university's opinion of minimum cost in private homes. For some of the classical colleges an obligatory fee for laundry and mending is included, but this has been kept out where possible.

STATEMENT 3.—COST OF BOARD, LODGING, AND TUITION FOR ONE YEAR OF ARTS COURSE IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES, 1939 AND 1929

University and College	1938-39		1928-29	
	Tuition	Board and Lodging	Tuition	Board and Lodging
	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Dunstan's University, P.E.I.	50	200	50	200
Acadia University, N.S.	205	240	119	224
Dalhousie and King's, N.S.	125	265	112	260
St. Francis Xavier University, N.S.	105	256	85	256
Mt. Allison University, N.B.	150	250	132	240
Université St-Joseph, N.B.	75	135	50	160
Séminaire de Rimouski, Qué.	25	175	40	180
Séminaire des Trois Rivières, Qué.	65	175	65	175
Collège de St-Laurent, Qué.	80	150	50	180
Loyola College, Que.	110	420	120	460
McGill University, Que.	215	300	125	450
Queen's University, Ont.	125	195	70	225
University of Toronto, Ont.	125	255	75	300
Université d'Ottawa, Ont.	100	210	50	225
University of Manitoba.	110	194	65	†
University of Saskatchewan.	90	195	30	255
University of Alberta.	110	210	80	259
University of British Columbia.	150	175	100	245

†No residence for Arts students in 1929, to which the fee for 1939 applies.

NOTE.—The figures in the above statement are not comparable as between institutions, only between years. See text.

The total under the two headings in the table do not nearly cover all necessary expenses of a year. Books, equipment and personal expenses are additional in all cases, and various fees, for student activities, laboratory, etc., in nearly all. Altogether these miscellaneous items probably make the essential minimum expense in a year something like 50 p.c. higher than the cost of tuition and residence alone, but there would be considerable variation as between different

institutions. In response to a question on the point, most of the universities outside of the two largest cities and excepting the Roman Catholic colleges, say that the average cost to the student of a year in Arts is now approximately \$500. The estimate probably does not err on the side of liberality. The cost tends to be higher in the largest cities, but is substantially lower in most of the Roman Catholic colleges, especially those located outside of cities. Tuition as well as incidental expenses tend to be higher for most other courses than for Arts, especially those involving the use of considerable scientific equipment.

### Rural Versus Urban University Students

The relative opportunity for a university education, as between rural and urban young people, is a matter of more than theoretical importance. A good deal is heard, for instance, of the number of graduates from Canadian medical schools who have gone to the United States. Yet Chapter 3 shows that in 1931 there were only 798 persons per doctor in the United States as compared with 1,034 in Canada. Potential clientele is larger here and one would expect in consequence that it would be easier for the young doctor to establish himself in Canada. Essentially, however, the competition for his attention is not between Canada and the United States as much as between larger cities in the two countries, and there are many more of these to the south of the boundary. In Canadian cities of more than 30,000 population there is one doctor for 644 people; outside the cities, only one for 1,350. There are doubtless various reasons for this discrepancy and as many remedies needed for overcoming it, but the one bearing on the present discussion is the comparatively small proportion of medical students who have come from the towns, villages and farms. It is they, rather than those raised in the cities, who would be more likely to practise in the smaller centres where doctors are relatively scarce.

A similar disparity as between country and city holds for most of the professional services. Population per dentist in the larger cities is 1,500, elsewhere 3,539. The urban concentration of graduate teachers was indicated in Statement 1. There is not a complete record of university students according to the location of their homes, but the situation in the University of Manitoba illustrates the point. In 1936-37 only 18.6 p.c. of the enrolment came from parts of the Province outside of Greater Winnipeg, 11.6 p.c. from outside the Province.

A number of new scholarships established by the University and the Manitoba Government have helped to raise the 18.6 p.c. appreciably in two years. It is difficult to see how the inequality as between rural and urban residents can be substantially modified except by scholarships or some other form of aid to students who are obliged to live away from home in order to attend a university. With this situation in mind Chapter 2 has been prepared, showing the amount and distribution of the scholarships now available in the Dominion.

Some of the universities have a fund from which loans can be made to students who would be prevented by financial reasons from completing their course, but the sums available are in most cases so small as to make help possible only in the most exceptional cases.



### University Salaries

To supplement the information on school teachers' salaries in Statement 1, it is of interest to have an indication of salary levels in the universities. This is presented in Statement 4. Institutions conducted by religious communities are not included, on account of their different conditions of remuneration. Figures for the Western Provinces include the provincial universities but not their affiliated colleges; those for Central Canada include McGill, Toronto, Trinity, Victoria, McMaster, Queen's, Western Ontario and Royal Military College; Maritime figures include Mount Allison, New Brunswick, Acadia, Dalhousie, King's and Nova Scotia Technical College. The classification of positions follows literal usage, except in the case of "Deans", which includes some "Directors" of schools or other divisions smaller than the "faculties" or "colleges" over which deans preside. University presidents and other administrative officials are not included except in one or two cases where it has not been possible to separate them.

STATEMENT 4.—SALARY CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES, 1938

Salary Range	Deans			Professors			Associate Professors		
	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces
\$									
5,000 or more.....	14	25	3	19	65	9	—	1	—
4,500 — 4,999.....	3	1	2	39	81	—	—	—	—
4,000 — 4,499.....	5	2	1	51	65	6	—	30	—
3,500 — 3,999.....	2	6	1	21	23	17	14	60	1
3,000 — 3,499.....	—	2	5	22	18	8	33	34	14
2,500 — 2,999.....	—	2	2	9	13	33	3	20	6
Under 2,500.....	—	6	1	—	18	6	—	11	2

  

Salary Range	Assistant Professors			Instructors and Lecturers		
	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces
\$						
4,000 or more.....	—	2	—	—	10	—
3,500 — 3,999.....	1	11	—	—	9	—
3,000 — 3,499.....	14	40	1	1	14	—
2,500 — 2,999.....	54	75	4	7	19	—
2,000 — 2,499.....	24	16	11	29	82	3
1,500 — 1,999.....	3	13	4	27	98	5
1,000 — 1,499.....	1	4	1	7	101	4
Under 1,000.....	—	18	—	3	391	15

### Use of Libraries

Table 11 of Section 2 presents certain information for the individual libraries of the institutions of higher education. As that part of it relating to seating capacity of the libraries has not been obtained before, it is summarized below in Statement 5. The summary is taken from the "Survey of Libraries in Canada 1936-38," a companion report to the present one, and includes normal schools as well as colleges and universities. From the regional standpoint there is no great difference in the proportion of institutions that appear to encourage work in the library except in the case of Quebec, and the summary accordingly shows information separately for only two areas. Nearly three-fourths of the Quebec institutions report no seats in the library, as compared with less than one-fourth

in other provinces. The proportion of residential institutions is higher in Quebec than elsewhere, but even allowing for the difference in this respect, the tendency to make the library a centre of work seems to be much less pronounced.

STATEMENT 5.—THE SEATING CAPACITY OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Full-Time Enrolment	All Insti- tutions	Number of Seats for Readers in Library							
		200 or over	100 to 99	80 to 99	60 to 79	40 to 59	20 to 39	1 to 19	None
Quebec.....	111	1	—	—	3	6	9	16	76
1,000 and over.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 — 999.....	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
400 — 499.....	12	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	8
300 — 399.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
200 — 299.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	10
100 — 199.....	29	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	18
Under 100.....	45	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	34
Unspecified.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Eight Provinces....	118	7	8	4	6	26	26	14	27
1,000 and over.....	9	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
500 — 999.....	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
400 — 499.....	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
300 — 399.....	9	—	2	—	3	2	1	—	1
200 — 299.....	20	—	1	2	1	6	8	1	1
100 — 199.....	27	—	—	2	2	5	7	3	8
Under 100.....	43	—	—	—	—	11	8	9	15
Unspecified.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

The "Survey of Libraries" contains a summary compilation of another kind intended to throw more light on the extent to which it is made convenient for students to use the libraries,—a record of the hours that they are kept open. In Ontario and the West there is some central tendency around 40-odd hours per week; in the Maritimes the most frequent time is 30-odd hours, though the mean is higher; in Quebec the time mentioned by most is less than ten hours, but the second largest group is reported as always open. In short, there is great diversity of practice. In the largest institutions—those with more than 1,000 students, and all including Arts faculties—library hours vary from 30 to 80 per week.

A comparatively small number of college libraries keep a record of circulation that would indicate the extent of book use by students at home or in the residence. But there is another sign of increased attention being paid to the efficiency of the libraries, in the growing proportion of their staffs trained in library science. Fully half of the present 323 full-time librarians have had training in library technique, and the proportions are likely to increase considerably with the recent establishment of courses in library science in two of the French-language universities, the University of Montreal in 1937, and the University of Ottawa in 1938.

## CHAPTER 2

### SCHOLARSHIPS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

The decade since 1929 has produced changes in the Canadian university scene that tend to persist, and that invite a stocktaking of the position reached. Particularly conspicuous are the changes that hinge on financial conditions, and among these none can be more important than those affecting the nature of the student body brought together. The universities can accommodate only a comparatively small proportion of young people, and insofar as their selection is based on anything other than student ability their purpose is to that extent defeated. There can be no doubt that the general lowering of family income since the 1920's, unaccompanied by a corresponding drop in the cost of a university education, has made it more difficult for the same proportion of talented young people to find their way to the university. The only direct means of offsetting this tendency is to increase the number of cases in which scholarship may command its own reward (subject perhaps to lack of other means). The present Chapter is concerned with an examination of the extent to which student ability in Canada has this cash value. Two sources of information have been used, the annual calendars of universities and colleges, and a questionnaire circulated to them by the Canadian Student Assembly in the session 1938-39.

No attempt is made to compare the present situation with that of an earlier year. In general it may be said that there has been some improvement through the establishment of new scholarships and other forms of student aid, but that lower rates of interest on invested funds have tended to reduce the annual value of older awards, which at best were seldom very remunerative.

#### Matriculation or Entrance Scholarships

Scholarships awarded at the matriculation level are potentially more significant than those given later, for they can ensure that the best qualified students, regardless of their means, reach the university. At their best, when tenable for several years, they can ensure that such students will be able to complete a university course. But their value in Canada is as a rule too small to make them a decisive factor, and their number insufficient to affect a very substantial proportion of students, as will appear below.

Statement 6 is arranged to show the distribution of a year's matriculation scholarships according to their maximum value in all sections of the Dominion except Quebec. A scholarship worth \$150 per year for four years, whether in cash or tuition credits, is entered as having a value of \$600. A few awards by colleges that do not advertise them, or from sources other than the universities themselves, may be omitted, but with the double check of questionnaire and current calendars, the record is believed to be reasonably complete.

STATEMENT 6.—MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN A YEAR,  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAXIMUM VALUE

Value	Maritime Provinces	Ontario	Western Provinces
Under \$100.....	25	24	114
\$100 — 199.....	46	59	49
200 — 299.....	18	83	—
300 — 399.....	—	8	20
400 — 499.....	9	5	3
500 — 599.....	—	26	—
600 — 699.....	2	75	—
700 and over.....	3	19	4
Total.....	103	299	190

For Quebec, where the equivalent of both high school and Arts work is taught in the continuous eight-year course of the classical colleges, it is not possible to present comparable information, because the great majority of matriculation scholarships in other provinces are held by students proceeding to the Bachelor's degree in Arts. Calendars of the classical colleges make little or no mention of awards other than annual prizes of small cash value. In practical consequences the closest approach to a scholarship or bursary system is the practice of the colleges, or more accurately of the religious communities conducting them, in admitting students at reduced fees in cases where their families are unable to pay the full rates. There is no available record of the number thus aided, but it is probably considerable. It should be noted, too, that the full rate for a year in the classical colleges is substantially lower than the normal cost of a year in the Arts colleges of other provinces. (See Statement 3.)

Except for the I.O.D.E. bursary in each province, it is practically only in Ontario (with exceptions at Dalhousie and McGill) that there are matriculation scholarships carrying value for four years of a university course. Elsewhere their value is generally exhausted in the first year. In the Western Provinces the majority are worth less than \$100 altogether, and in the Maritimes not much more. There is no record of how many winners are unable to accept awards by reason of not being able to afford the balance of a first year's expenses but there must be a considerable number.

The matter of holding no value beyond one or two years would probably not be serious in itself if there were plenty of undergraduate awards to be won, but Statement 7 shows that this is hardly the case. In the Western Provinces there are, for instance, only 353 scholarships to be held by students starting the second, third and later years of a course, as compared with 190 for those starting the first year, and the average value in the later years is considerably lower. In the Maritime Provinces the tendency to exhaust scholarship funds in making awards to new students is similarly in evidence; more than a third of all scholarships are paid to new entrants, and those for more advanced students likewise average less in value. Student loans offer the possibility of making up some of the later shortage where financial aid is necessary, but the information available on loan funds, while incomplete, indicates that they are insufficient to aid any



very considerable number of students at most of the universities. It is, of course, to be said in favour of a relatively large proportion of awards in the first year that they definitely mark the recipients as fit subjects for a university education, and may thereby induce their families to make the effort necessary to finance them. Actually it is hardly possible to assess the wisdom of this emphasis in a scholarship plan without studying a substantial number of case histories in a series of years, and these are not at hand.

In Ontario there is comparatively more money paid in scholarships than in other provinces but this does not of itself account for the fact that a winner at entrance is usually assured of an annual sum for two, three or four years, providing he maintains satisfactory standing. There is a difference of policy involved, for there are relatively fewer undergraduate scholarships awarded in Ontario than elsewhere. Of the 1,164 undergraduates shown in Statement 7 to be on tenure of scholarships, about 700 are holding awards won at entrance. At the University of Western Ontario most of the matriculation scholarships are tenable for two years; at Queen's University for three or four years; at the University of Toronto and federated institutions, four years; and the McMaster University plan has recently been put on the four-year basis.

Except within the Maritimes, few matriculation scholarships can normally be won outside the province in which they are offered. There are, however, two noteworthy instances of scholarships being intended for students from the Dominion as a whole. Queen's University began in 1933 by offering six. There are now nine, one for each province, each of a maximum value of \$675-\$921 according to the faculty in which they are held. McGill University, beginning in 1936, announced that at least four would be awarded annually in a Dominion-wide competition, each of a maximum value of \$300 a year but renewable annually throughout the course in Arts, Science or Engineering. Twelve were awarded in the first two years of the plan, their average annual value being \$250 each. "Runners-up" in the competition have been awarded bursaries, with an average yearly value of about \$120.

It is difficult to calculate exactly what proportion of new entrants are given scholarships but it is higher in the Maritimes than in either Ontario or the Western Provinces, perhaps in some measure because universities are relatively more numerous there, and more active steps taken to interest students at the entrance level. Nowhere, however, is the reported proportion as high as one in five. The average seems to be about one in seven or eight, a modest enough proportion of their students for the universities to have the fullest assurance about in the matter of scholarly ability. When the awards are made on the basis of need the number of students about whom they have assurance tends to be raised, but it is probably with regret, and only because the number of awards is so small, in the case of most university administrators, that need as well as scholarship is made a condition. Their personal associations are such as to remind them of the eugenics argument that there are many scholarly parents of modest yet sufficient means who might be inclined to raise more children if there were reasonable expectancy of them being able to earn in part at least the education that the parents would like them to have. It costs as much to raise two children with a university education as three without. Moreover, it is of the essential character

of a true university to give recognition to scholarship as something of value in itself. The conflict between desirability and necessity of circumstances is reflected by Dean C. W. Hendel in *The McGill News*, Spring Number, 1938.

"One of the features of the bursary awards is that they are not made public. This is done in the interest of the students who are being assisted, because it is a disadvantage to them to be marked out in the student body as persons receiving aid. But in consequence of this practice the interests of scholarship as such may suffer. It is worth a good deal to the cause of learning to be able to announce publicly the winning of scholarship awards which are made because of sheer merit. While it is true that those who are granted bursaries must also obtain a good record in order to be considered, this tends to give scholarly attainment a value chiefly among those who are in need of funds. A more general regard for that kind of achievement is very much to be desired. The receiving of a scholarship award should be as highly prized by the student body at large as is the award of special distinction or honours upon graduation. To that end the University Scholarships should be made to count more in the student mind, and doubtless there should be more of them.

"It will take some time, however, to change the trend of opinion about scholarships, because they are generally thought of as simply grants in aid. The prevailing view about all scholarships is that they are meant only for those who are actually in need and that such persons alone ought to compete for them. The effect of this view is to eliminate from the competition the other able students who may be in better circumstances. When one diminishes the competition one reduces the chances of selecting the students of highest quality of scholarship. The present attitude really makes the scholarships *restricted* ones despite the intentions of the University and of those donors who intend to have merit recognized above all else. It might even happen that scholarships would come to be regarded from a purely utilitarian point of view so that they would not be prized for their intrinsic significance. A sound policy must aim, however, to exalt scholarship as something good in itself. Measures must be taken to bring every capable student into the scholarship competitions whether there is financial need or not."

There are other bases on which the adequacy of the present number of awards may be judged besides considering the proportion of new students holding them. One is the proportion of matriculants who receive them: approximately one student per 100 in the matriculation class of each year wins a scholarship. Another basis is the proportion in the population as a whole: only one young person in more than 300 at matriculating age receives a scholarship. On any basis the present number can hardly be considered as anything but scarce in the eight provinces. Yet the educational psychologist is likely to ask whether, even if it means reducing the number, it would not be wiser to increase the value, in order that the awards might be a decisive factor in bringing to the universities the one child per 1,000 whom English psychologists term the "individual of exceptional intelligence", and American commonly designate as "genius". A recent statistical investigation\* in England finds that only one-third of such children belong to families where there is reasonable assurance of them proceeding to a higher education without financial assistance. There may be more than one-third so situated in Canada, but the proportion without financial assurance must be substantial, whereas there are extremely few open, and reasonably valuable, matriculation scholarships, like those recently inaugurated by Queen's and McGill, that can be relied upon to bring them to a university.

Methods of awarding scholarships can only be mentioned here for their connection with the problem of locating the "genius". If the purpose of the awards is to bring to the universities those of the highest native ability, rather than those who have had a certain type of secondary education, the problem is a difficult one, and traditional methods probably require a measure of revision. The difficulty is illustrated by another Chapter in the English volume to which reference has been made (*Opportunity and the Older Universities*, by David V.

\* *Ability and Opportunity in English Education*, a chapter by J. L. Gray and Pearl Moshinsky in the volume "Political Arithmetic", edited by Lancelot Hogben and published by George Allen and Unwin, 1938.



Glass and J. L. Gray). It shows that 32 p.c. of entrance scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge are awarded in Classics, and that 90 p.c. of these go to pupils of the Public (boarding) Schools, whereas pupils of the same schools win decidedly lower proportions of the awards in Modern Subjects and Natural Science. The individual schools, as distinct from the pupils, may be a dominant factor in winning, especially when selection is based on tests in a specialized branch of studies. It cannot, of course, be harmful in itself to have the universities recognize good work on the part of the schools, but they can hardly wish the schools to interfere with their primary purpose of locating the best native ability. Realization of this purpose seems more likely to lie in the direction of generalized than of specialized tests.

### Undergraduate Scholarships

Apart from matriculation scholarships, an attempt has been made to compile a record of awards available after admission to the universities. Prizes as distinct from scholarships (usually of smaller value and not implying continued attendance) have not been counted, but awards in the nature of bursaries (implying need as well as student ability) have been. The results have been combined with the record of matriculation scholarships and presented in Statement 7 to show the complete picture of a year's undergraduate student aid, as far as has been possible. The enrolment in institutions announcing or reporting no scholarships is shown separately, and theological students are treated as a second separate group by reason of them holding a special position in the matter of assistance. The remainder, for whom the scholarship situation is reported, represent about two-thirds of the total undergraduate student body in the country, and a considerably higher proportion than two-thirds outside Quebec.

STATEMENT 7.—RECORD OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN A YEAR BY UNDERGRADUATES (INCLUDING MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS) IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Western	Canada
Full-time undergraduates, 1937-38.....	3,157	10,325	11,673	8,602	33,757
Number in institutions announcing few or no scholarships.....	502	6,354	2,332	314	9,502
Number in theological institutions.....	132	1,050	857	212	2,251
Number in institutions for which scholarships are recorded below.....	2,523	2,921	8,484	8,076	22,004
Number of undergraduates on tenure of scholarships, including matriculation scholarships.....	292	369	1,164	543	2,368
Percentage of full-time undergraduates holding scholarships in the institutions reported.....	11.6	12.6	13.7	6.7	10.8
Aggregate value of all scholarships in a year.....\$	33,122	48,202	141,354	48,087	270,765
Average value of a scholarship in a year.....\$	113	131	121	89	114

Considering the English-language students of the country as a whole, a much smaller proportion can hold scholarships in the Western Provinces than elsewhere, and the average value of their awards is decidedly lower,—\$89 as compared with \$121. The comparative youth of the western universities is presumably the chief explanation; it takes time to acquire endowments in support of scholarships such as the older universities possess, and unfortunately for the

late-starters, various features of the last decade or more have combined to dull the prospect of reaching a satisfactory position by means of endowment. The University of Manitoba has recently found valuable substitutes in year-to-year gifts, from private sources and the provincial Government, which tend to make its present scholarship position better than that of the other western universities, though still not as good as the eastern. This may well prove to be the only way in which the newer universities will ever be able to reach a satisfactory position; several of the older, it is to be noted, have been devoting increased amounts of current or general revenue to scholarship and bursary purposes.

The year's total sum available to undergraduates, shown in Statement 7 as \$270,765, may seem substantial in itself, but it is worthwhile to consider that it is equivalent only to something like 3 p.c. of the amount required to operate the teaching end (taking no account of residences) of the universities included. Putting it another way, 3 p.c. is spent in this special way on behalf of those students whom the universities are particularly anxious to serve. Much of it represents fees not collected, rather than payments in cash. The value of the scholarships is something less than 10 p.c. of all tuition fees collected.

While considering the total in perspective it is of interest to compare it with the amount of student assistance available in the universities of Great Britain. The following quotation is from the Report of the University Grants Committee for the quinquennial period ending in 1935:

"In our last Report, published in 1930, we gave some figures showing the extent to which full-time students at the University Institutions of the country were in receipt of assistance from outside sources (*i.e.*, other than personal and private sources) enabling them to enjoy the advantages of a University education. We have again attempted to make a survey of the position in this respect. In the Table we then published it was shown that no less than 45.2 per cent of the total number of full-time students were drawing financial assistance from one source or another. Subsequently three of the institutions made some correction of the figures they had supplied, the modified percentage becoming 44.1. The comparable percentage on the basis of the latest figures available is 41.7. This, however, does not indicate an actual fall. The total number of students, it will be remembered, is now larger, and the number in receipt of assistance has risen from 19,544, in 1928-29, to 20,518 in 1934-35. . . . We are unable to state accurately the annual sum which is devoted to the purpose, since we are without complete statistics of the monies expended by private corporations and the trustees of private funds, as well as of the scholarship facilities afforded by the public schools as distinct from certain grant-aided secondary schools. Taking, however, the sums expended by the Government Departments—mainly the Board of Education, who give grants for Teachers in Training, State Scholarships, etc.—the aid forthcoming from local education authorities, the endowment funds of certain grant-aided secondary schools, of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, and of the endowment and other resources of the University Institutions themselves, we find that at least £1,350,000 is devoted annually to assistance of students at University Institutions. This figure would certainly be very substantially increased if the expenditure from the various private funds mentioned above were added to it. . . . (It) represents in the main the assistance afforded to undergraduates, but it includes a certain number of awards to graduates."

Making due allowance for differences in the population involved, the 2,368 assisted students in Canada may be compared with the 20,518 in Britain. The average amount per student assisted is almost three times as great as in Canada, making the contrast in values still more striking,—\$6,500,000 in Britain as compared with the \$270,000 shown in Statement 7.

In the United States the average value of scholarships is more like the Canadian average, but they are relatively a good deal more numerous than here. Bulletin No. 10, of the Office of Education in 1936, "Scholarships and Fellowships Available at Institutions of Higher Education", shows that in 1935 there were

66,708 scholarships worth \$8,863,082, and 5,797 fellowships worth \$2,577,478, the former group being largely for undergraduate study, the latter for post-graduate. Returns from some institutions were not received for inclusion in these totals, and there are very significant sources of assistance apart from the universities and colleges themselves, so the record does not by any means give a complete picture of student aid.

Foremost among the external sources of assistance in the United States since 1935 has been the student aid program of the National Youth Administration.\* It has included aid to high school as well as college students, the amount of the former in the year ending June, 1938, having been \$8,549,018, and the latter \$10,542,021 (including aid to post-graduate as well as undergraduate students). Aided students are required to give some return in work for the assistance they receive. The maximum amount payable to a student receiving aid as an undergraduate is \$20 in any month, \$40 in the case of a graduate. The average must not exceed \$15 per student aided, for a period of nine months. The number of undergraduates receiving aid was as high as 142,000 in 1937, graduates 6,700 (1936).

### Post-Graduate Scholarships

Like awards at matriculation, post-graduate scholarships are probably of more critical significance than those made during undergraduate careers. At matriculation a scholarship may determine whether or not a student shall have a university education; at graduation it often decides whether he shall pursue advanced studies and engage in research. In considering Statement 8, wherein the post-graduate awards made in Canada are recorded as 205 in number, it ought to be remembered that approximately 6,000 students graduate from Canadian universities in a year; it follows that about one in thirty can win. Among the thirty possible candidates about half a dozen have been holding scholarships during their undergraduate years.

Statement 8 groups the available scholarships according to the area in which the award is made, except in the case of those that are not granted by universities and not on a regional basis. This excepted group, shown separately, includes awards of the National Research Council, Royal Society of Canada (Carnegie), 1851 Exhibition, Institute of Education (Carnegie), and Federation of University Women. Not all of those classified by regions are restricted to students of the region, e.g., certain awards at the University of Toronto are intended rather to go to other provinces. The regional groups do, however, include the I.O.D.E. and Rhodes scholarships. Strictly speaking, the latter are not post-graduate scholarships, for they may be won any time after the second year, but most winners are, in practice, near graduation, and they are enabled to continue studies for three years.

The scholarships counted in the statement are only those that are available regularly, and open only to Canadian students. There are certain other awards, especially from sources in the United States and Great Britain, open to Canadian students, and it would be the exceptional year when several such were not made to Canadians. Among the better known American sources are the

\* The figures used in this paragraph are from two sources: (1) *Federal Funds for Education*, Leaflet No. 54 of the Office of Education, 1939, and (2) *The National Youth Administration Staff Study No. 13 of the Advisory Committee on Education*, 1938.



Social Science Research Council, National Research Council and American Library Association, in addition to some of the universities. Although there is little or nothing offered in Canada to students of other countries, to counteract or offset the one-way influence of such awards from outside, they are not recorded in the statement. It would be difficult or impossible to make the record complete, and in any case there is a special purpose to be served by having the tabulation include only what we might call Canadian post-graduate scholarships.

STATEMENT 8.—VALUE AND LOCATION OF POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS  
AWARDED IN CANADA IN THE YEAR 1937-38

Area where awarded (see text)	Number of awards according to value				Total
	\$200- 499	\$500- 999	\$1,000- 1,499	\$1,500 and over	
Maritime Provinces.....	2	2	3	3	10
Quebec.....	13	22	24	3	62
Ontario.....	22	27	4	3	56
Western Provinces.....	5	8	5	4	22
Dominion-at-large.....	-	41	6	8	55
Total, Canada.....	42	100	42	21	205

Awards of smaller value than \$200, more in the nature of prizes than scholarships, since they can hardly be a decisive factor in making post-graduate study possible, are not included in the statement. There are not many such. Most of those with a value of \$1,000 or more are intended for study abroad. The Rhodes scholarships account for half in the group of highest value, and the Quebec Government scholarships at \$1,200 each constitute about half in the second highest group. Many of the less valuable are also "travelling scholarships."

By reason of the Quebec Government awards and a substantial number at McGill University, the position of Quebec seems to be relatively better than that of other regions, and this is without counting provisions that amount to scholarships, made by religious orders for sending their members abroad to study. Most of the 20 or more students at the Canadian College in Rome, for instance, are probably from Quebec, and others study in France and Belgium by arrangement of their orders.

STATEMENT 9.—POST GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO  
THE FIELD OF STUDY IN WHICH THEY ARE TENABLE

Area where awarded (see text)	Field of Study				Total
	Natural Sciences	Social Sciences	Humanities	Open	
Maritime Provinces.....	1	2	-	7	10
Quebec.....	23	5	2	32	62
Ontario.....	16	5	4	31	56
Western Provinces.....	6	-	4	12	22
Dominion-at-large.....	50	2	2	1	55
Canada, Total.....	96	14	12	83	205

Statement 9 undertakes to classify the scholarships according to the type of studies for which they are given, in so far as possible. A considerable number, of course, are open to students in any field, but they are less numerous than those

ear-marked for the natural sciences. The most outstanding feature of the classification is the comparatively large proportion (almost half of the total) that are definitely designated for the natural sciences, and the relatively insignificant numbers assigned to the social sciences and humanities. Some forty awards by the National Research Council are the largest single contributing item, but even without these the balance is heavily in favour of the natural science group. The Royal Society Fellowships, like membership in the Society itself, have been largely for representatives of the "exact sciences". Considering the situation as a whole, one is apt to wonder whether the awards are as much a recognition of scholarship in itself as they are a means to helping students along in certain "practical" careers that are expected to yield a "dollar and cents" return.

This emphasis in the scholarship program is probably to be expected in a country where so much attention can still be devoted to "undeveloped resources." But experience of the years since 1929 has been such as to make us wonder whether, even from the purely "practical" point of view, there ought not to be more encouragement given to study of the social and economic mechanism that enables the resources to be used. The services of professors of Economics, Political Science, and related studies have been required by governmental investigations of endless variety, where they otherwise would have been devoted to independent research and the training of younger men. The comparatively few mature scholars are in greater demand than ever before, with few signs of the demand subsiding, yet scholarships and fellowships are still largely lacking to train assistants and to aid independent investigators with problems of their own.

The last decade has produced other phenomena that suggest a livelier concern with human resources,—with the development of human qualities and values that do not find their full expression in the exploiting of nature's wealth. The growth of amateur drama is a single instance that illustrates the trend. Where the root of the "adult education" movement is not in social problems it is generally in cultural interests. Such are the gathering signs of dissatisfaction with the "one-sidedness" of development that characterizes a "young country", and that may be expected to allow the universities in time to give more encouragement to scholarship in the humanities.

Supported mainly as they are, out of public funds, most of the larger Canadian universities can hardly be expected to develop services out of line with public demand, and the financial resources of the others do not allow them to ignore it. The whole scholarship problem in fact would seem to be very largely one of public support, unless a good deal more is done by private donors than has been the case in the past. The universities do not possess the independent means with which to alter the situation substantially themselves. All Canadian institutions of higher learning together have a smaller endowment than is possessed by any one of several universities in the United States, and the private wealth of Canada has created no great foundations that can be drawn upon. Several Governments have accepted a measure of responsibility for scholarships at the matriculation and undergraduate levels, Quebec and the Dominion for post-graduate awards, and it seems reasonable to expect that the public will in time appreciate the need for further progress in the same direction.

## CHAPTER 3

## SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA

(Reprint of Education Bulletin No. 2, 1937, with preface and charts omitted.)

Since 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has collected from Canadian universities and colleges certain annual figures, including the number of their graduates. The records of seventeen years are brought together in this bulletin and, in the case of professions where it is possible to do so, the decennial census is consulted to find whether the rate of graduation has maintained or altered the proportion of professionals in the total population.

In some countries there has been a tendency in recent years to overcrowding of the professions, a tendency so serious as to have brought about a special inquiry by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations concerning unemployment of intellectual workers. In Canada there has been an increase of about 50 per cent in the annual number of university graduates since 1923 or 1924, when the abnormalities of enrolment due to the war mainly disappeared, but this increase has been almost entirely in Arts and Science or related Faculties, and not in such professional lines of study as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law and theology. The tendency of post-war years, and even longer has been toward a reduction in the proportion of doctors, lawyers and clergymen in the Canadian population. The potential clientele of the average doctor or lawyer was noticeably larger in 1931 than in earlier censuses, and parishioners per clergyman were one-third more numerous in 1931 than in 1901.

There are, however, very wide differences between provinces, and between rural and urban parts of the same province, in the proportions that professionals constitute in the total population. These differences and trends in the relative popularity of different branches of university study will appear as we summarize the record of graduates for each separately. The details are given for reference in the two long tables (pages 44 and 85) showing graduates for each year since 1920. The tables cover only university courses in the narrow sense of the term (with the exception of the diploma course in agriculture)—i.e., only courses for which matriculation is prerequisite. Detailed tabular matter from the census has been published in earlier bulletins, and the appropriate data are summarized from them for use in this discussion but not reprinted at length.

Page 46 includes a section in which an attempt has been made to exclude duplicates (where one person has received more than one degree) and to show the approximate net number of new university graduates each year. It has been something like 4,000 men and 1,500 women in the last few years—about 4 p.c. of the male population at graduating ages, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. of the female, or approximately 3 p.c. of the population as a whole.

The annual number of women graduates has, roughly speaking, doubled in the last fifteen years; the increase in men has been less, proportionately, but this is at least partly due to their numbers fifteen years ago being swelled by returned soldiers whose university training would normally have been taken during the war years.



### Arts, Pure Science and Commerce

There has been a continuous and rapid increase in the number of graduates, the rate being almost the same for men as for women, about 100 per cent since the post-war rush of the early 1920's, when figures were higher than they had ever been. There have been roughly two men graduates in this group for one woman throughout, the men tending to take B.Sc. or B.Comm. degrees (which have increased in number a good deal more rapidly than B.A. degrees) and the women pursuing the B.A. degree with relatively few exceptions.

There are wide differences between provinces in the proportions of men and women. Only in the Maritimes is the Dominion average of two to one approximated; in Quebec it is six to one; in Ontario and the Western Provinces, especially the latter, men are not much more numerous than women.

This group accounts for more than half of all university graduates in Canada, and has numbered around 3,600 in each of the last three years. Most of the post-graduate work is done by these students. Nearly 400 Master's degrees are now awarded annually by Canadian universities, about 100 licentiates (the corresponding degree from the French-language universities) and somewhat fewer than 100 doctorates.

It is, of course, impossible to trace this large and miscellaneous group of graduates in the population. They follow dozens of occupations each of which in itself may be considered a profession—e.g., actuary, economist, statistician, astronomer, chemist, physicist, biologist, etc.—but in the present bulletin only the more common and well-defined professions can be considered.

### Applied Science (Engineering, Architecture, Forestry)

Graduates in Forestry and Architecture are shown in the tables separately from engineers, but the latter can not be subdivided into civil, electrical, mining, chemical, mechanical, etc.

Enrolment in Applied Science was heavy in the years immediately following the close of the war, and the number of graduates reached a high point in 1923 which was not equalled again until 1935. In the later 1920's it was not much more than half as great. There have lately been about 600 or 700 per year, and several of the universities report this year that the demand for Engineering graduates is more satisfactory than the demand in other faculties.

The Census of 1931 numbered among professionals in Canada the following, most of whom were probably graduates in Applied Science:

Architects.....	1,298
Chemists, Assayers, Metallurgists.....	3,318
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.....	7,524
Designers and Draughtsmen.....	4,701
Electrical Engineers.....	3,937
Mechanical Engineers.....	2,859
Mining Engineers.....	1,498
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25,135</b>

It is of interest to compare the record of unemployment and earnings among them in the year preceding the census with the record for other professionals, and for salary or wage-earners as a whole.

	Number on Salary or Wage	Average Yearly Earnings	Per cent Losing Time	Average Number of Weeks Lost Per Person Losing Time
		\$		
Architects.....	606	2,590	16	21
Chemists, Assayers and Metallurgists.....	3,155	1,917	14	20
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.....	6,553	2,491	20	23
Designers and Draughtsmen.....	4,609	1,544	23	20
Electrical Engineers.....	3,742	3,443 4,634	14	21
Mechanical Engineers.....	2,685	2,315 2,778	25	23
Mining Engineers.....	1,226	2,778 2,443	21	27
All male professionals.....	85,508	1,978	12	24
All male workers.....	2,022,260	927	44	24

The percentage losing time was relatively high among engineers and related groups as compared with other professionals, for the numbers in such relatively stable groups as teachers, clergymen and accountants kept the average low. All professionals fared well in comparison with non-professional workers. In spite of the greater amount of time lost, the average earnings of the engineering and applied science groups were well above the average for all professionals, which in turn was more than double the amount for non-professionals.

The proportions in these groups who are not native-born Canadians are exceptionally high, especially the numbers from the British Isles, and many of them have doubtless received their training outside of Canada.

	Place of Birth			
	Canada	British Isles	United States	Europe
Architects.....	709	446	54	64
Chemists, Assayers and Metallurgists.....	2,088	738	229	205
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.....	4,919	1,709	459	280
Designers and Draughtsmen.....	2,431	1,789	166	253
Electrical Engineers.....	2,209	1,179	307	147
Mechanical Engineers.....	1,466	961	248	133
Mining Engineers.....	803	345	219	67
All male professionals.....	82,217	24,820	5,747	5,944
All male workers.....	2,130,008	530,531	139,197	389,763

Architects, designers, draughtsmen and mechanical engineers have come from Great Britain in particularly heavy proportions.

The age of those engaged in the professions we are studying is a factor that is of interest in considering the rate of supply necessary to replace them.

	Number at Age, 1931					
	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Architects.....	51	263	354	365	186	79
Chemists, Assayers, Metallurgists.....	555	1,415	734	421	159	42
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.....	612	1,671	2,376	1,990	648	234
Designers and Draughtsmen.....	1,435	1,551	956	530	177	53
Electrical Engineers.....	314	1,476	1,075	791	241	40
Mechanical Engineers.....	135	798	899	688	281	50
Mining Engineers.....	107	446	412	353	133	46

The increase in numbers of engineers has been a good deal faster than the rate of increase in general population since the beginning of the century, a natural consequence of the trend from a farming to an industrial economy.

	1901	1911	1921	1931
Total Population (000's).....	5,371	7,207	8,788	10,377
Architects.....	594	1,332	1,169	1,298
Chemists, Assayers, Metallurgists.....	x	x	1,448	3,318
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.....	1,549	3,765	6,538	7,524
Designers and Draughtsmen.....	453	832	3,832	4,701
Electrical Engineers.....	187	647	2,214	3,837
Mechanical Engineers.....	455	732	3,223	2,859
Mining Engineers.....	382	508	703	1,498

x Not recorded separately.

### Agriculture

The enrolment in the degree course in Agriculture was at a high point near 200 in 1922 and 1923 that has been reached again only in the years since 1933. The diploma course in Agriculture has never regained its level of 171 reached in 1922, and has lately stood at a few more than 100. Graduates in Agriculture are difficult to trace in the population; the census classified only 899 as agricultural professionals. These would be mainly Bachelors of Agriculture. A high proportion of them were in provincial and Dominion Government Departments. There are also numerous graduates connected with the farm press and marketing agencies, while others specialize in certain branches of science which may lead them out of fields that are strictly agricultural.

Graduates from the diploma course, it is to be expected, are mainly farmers' sons who have returned to farming on completion of the course. The exceptional force with which the general depression and crop failures in the Prairie Provinces have struck the farming community probably accounts for the decreased attendance of recent years.

There is an agricultural college in each province (three in Quebec), except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

### Household Science

Household Science degrees have increased continuously, numbering well over 100 in every year since 1930. In this they are consistent with the tendency in other university courses followed mainly or entirely by women.

It is not possible to trace the graduates in the census. Dietitians are included among "health workers", those who are teaching or employed by government departments can not be distinguished from others in the same kind of employment.

It has not been possible to complete a table showing the numbers taking the diploma course in Household Science, like the table for the corresponding course in Agriculture.

### School Teaching

One of the greatest growths in university work since 1920 has been in the field of teacher-training. It is not new teaching so much as a transfer of work from normal school to university. A Faculty of Education has been established in each of the Western provincial universities since 1920, while in Quebec and the Maritimes the university work in education has been extended, with the result that a year of professional training in a university is now the rule for high school teachers throughout Canada. About 600 to 800 per year take the course, and a good deal of further work is done in the Faculties or Colleges of Education, as is indicated by 100 bachelor's degrees in Pedagogy or Education last year.

The trend to teacher-training in the universities has been even more pronounced than it appears from a bare record of persons receiving certificates for the university courses, because while this has increased there has been a decline in the total number of new certificates issued. The summary hereunder is arranged to show the change in this respect. Certificates for university courses have, in fact, become so numerous that in most of the provinces a considerable number of the holders have been unable to find teaching positions in the high schools and have taken places in the elementary schools.

	New Teachers Trained in Normal Schools	New Teachers Trained in Univer- sity	Total new Teachers Trained
1924.....	7,766	346	8,112
1925.....	8,104	344	8,448
1926.....	7,506	373	7,879
1927.....	6,867	450	7,317
1928.....	7,742	438	8,180
1929.....	5,738	501	6,239
1930.....	6,141	523	6,664
1931.....	6,920	581	7,501
1932.....	6,405	744	7,149
1933.....	6,613	807	7,420
1934.....	5,475	810	6,285
1935.....	5,315	649	5,964

In spite of the decrease in number of teachers trained there has been a surplus of certificated teachers accumulating for several years, and it seems doubtful whether the reduced numbers are yet low enough to cease contributing to the surplus. In three provinces where the reduction in numbers training has been greatest there were 1,492 teachers certificated in June, 1935, and only 1,313 new teachers placed in the ensuing school year.



The situation has probably been created in the main by the scarcity of other openings for employment in the depression years. Fewer girls have left teaching for other positions, or to be married, and former teachers have come back to the profession after spending some time at other work. This is reflected in the male and female proportions of teachers; in the last four years men teachers have increased by about 3,500 while the number of women teachers has been reduced by 800.

There is another factor on the side of demand. The child population of the country has for some years ceased to increase. There are fewer children under the age of ten than in the next older ten year group, 10-19. It is only a lengthened schooling, and a tendency in some places to smaller classes, that has caused the number of teachers to continue to increase. In the visible future there are likely to be few new teaching positions in comparison with the 1920's, and few more than enough newly-trained teachers for replacement of those resigning from the profession are likely to be required.

Teachers' salaries have suffered severe reductions in most of the provinces since 1930, especially in rural schools where most teaching careers begin, as the following figures indicate. Losses for urban teachers have been much less.

	Average Annual Salary in Dollars	
	1930	1936 or latest year Recorded
<b>Rural Teachers—</b>		
Prince Edward Island .....	527	481
Nova Scotia .....	543	536
New Brunswick .....	640*	509
Quebec Catholic (Lay female in elementary schools) .....	299	212
Quebec Protestant (Female in elementary schools) .....	523	405
Ontario, Public .....	1,036	744
Ontario, Roman Catholic Separate .....	889	741
Manitoba .....	951*	601
Saskatchewan .....	1,076	465
Alberta .....	1,059	723
British Columbia .....	1,151	949
<b>Urban Teachers—</b>		
Prince Edward Island .....	771	767
Nova Scotia .....	1,080	1,077
New Brunswick .....	1,224*	1,185
Quebec Catholic (Lay female, elementary) .....	500	593
Quebec Catholic (Lay female, superior) .....	870	822
Quebec Protestant (Female, elementary) .....	1,277	1,274
Ontario, Public .....	1,499	1,508
Ontario, Roman Catholic Separate .....	762	739
Manitoba .....	1,567*	1,297
Saskatchewan .....	1,316	914
Alberta .....	1,507	1,369
British Columbia .....	1,788	1,600

\* 1931. Figures for 1930 not available.

The foregoing averages are not all comparable as between provinces, for the terms "rural" and "urban" have not exactly the same significance in all cases. For Ontario and Quebec only certain groups of teachers are included. The averages are given only to indicate the trend in each province.

More detailed data on salaries and certificates, length of time in the profession, and length of tenure in present position are presented in Education

Bulletin No. 1, 1937, "Salaries and Qualifications of Canadian Teachers", but in the absence of comparable detail for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta, data for these provinces were not included in the bulletin.

### Librarianship

The training of librarians has become the object of a full time university course at McGill University and the University of Toronto since 1928. Yearly graduates at the two universities now number 50 or 60; nearly all are women, an unexpected situation when the most remunerative positions in the field of library service are usually held by men. Male librarians in 1931 received an average (annual) salary of \$2,046, females \$1,115.\*

The establishment of Library Schools in the universities followed upon a general adoption of the plan in the United States, in England (University of London) in 1919, and in other countries, where standards of library service were to be emulated. The only full-time courses yet to be offered in the Western and Maritime Provinces have been short summer courses at Vancouver and Charlottetown, by the McGill Library School. Some students from these provinces attend the full session at Montreal and Toronto, and there are optional courses in Library Science for Arts students at Acadia University.

The following data indicate the number of public libraries in each province with salaried staff, the number with staff trained at a school of librarianship, the total number of librarians employed and the number of them with library-school training.

Province	1935			
	Number of Libraries with Salaried Staff	Number of Libraries with any Trained Staff	Number of Librarians and Assistants	Number of Librarians with Library School Training
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	23	5
Nova Scotia.....	10	1	17	1
New Brunswick.....	8	2	16	4
Quebec.....	17	9	81	29
Ontario.....	186	44	593	274
Manitoba.....	4	2	42	4
Saskatchewan.....	24	3	59	9
Alberta.....	15	4	55	7
British Columbia.....	7	6	78	41
Yukon.....	3	—	3	—
Canada.....	275	72	967	374

Universities, colleges and normal schools reported that 151 of their librarians had attended a school of librarianship, and there were others in the libraries of Government Departments, technical societies, business establishments, secondary schools, etc. The trend in larger secondary schools toward employment of librarians suggests that this may become one of the chief openings for trained library personnel.

\*For detail of salary levels in different classes of library see "Survey of Libraries in Canada 1936-38," Part III of the Biennial Survey of Education.

### Journalism

Canadian universities have not generally followed the practice of universities of the United States in establishing Schools of Journalism. The only place where this has been done in Canada is the University of Montreal, where there is a School of Journalism with instruction in the French language. A few Canadians attend courses in the United States.

Among professional workers, the census of 1931 enumerated 3,343 authors, editors, and journalists (including newspaper reporters and correspondents, publicity agents, etc.), of whom 463 were women. Approximately two-thirds were Canadian born; those born in Great Britain numbered 759, other British possessions 58, United States 171, Europe 110, Asia 10. In point of racial origin the British are disproportionately high as compared with their proportions in other occupations.

Origins	Per Cent Authors, Editors, and Journalists of Each Origin	Per Cent Total Gainfully- Occupied Males of Each Origin
English.....	41.4	27.66
Irish.....	17.6	11.99
Scottish.....	20.3	13.39
French.....	14.0	24.80
Others.....	6.7	22.16

About 80 per cent in this group are on salary. The men reported yearly earnings of \$2,171 on the average, the women \$1,273.

### Physical Training

Diplomas in Physical Training, mainly pursued by girls who will become instructors in this field, are awarded by McGill University, the University of Toronto, the Margaret Eaton School at Toronto, and the University of Saskatchewan. A few men have taken the course at McGill but there is no Canadian university course patronized mainly by men. The Department of Education in British Columbia has introduced a summer school in physical education for instructors in its provincial system of recreational and physical education.

### Social Service

Courses for social workers are an addition to university work since 1920 at Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. They are a natural accompaniment of the modern and more scientific approach to social problems, and their increasing intensity of recent years. There is no such course yet in any of the Prairie or Maritime universities, but a number of students from their territory attend the courses in central Canada.

Apart from those included in other groups, such as mission or health workers, the census of 1931 enumerated 383 men and 794 women as professional social welfare workers. The year's earnings on the average were \$1,142 for the women, \$1,865 for the men.

### Medicine

Medicine is one of the professions for which the effect of the rate of supply can be studied by means of census data. The population per doctor (physician or surgeon) at ten-year intervals since pre-war years has been as follows: (In 1901 it was almost exactly the same as in 1911.)

	Population per Doctor		
	1931	1921	1911
Canada.....	1,034	1,008	969
Prince Edward Island.....	1,397	1,303	1,302
Nova Scotia.....	1,152	1,146	1,207
New Brunswick.....	1,519	1,447	1,252
Quebec.....	1,046	1,065	1,002
Ontario.....	872	848	826
Manitoba.....	1,051	1,095	1,052
Saskatchewan.....	1,578	1,446	1,299
Alberta.....	1,255	1,074	1,015
British Columbia.....	954	861	943

There are very substantial differences between provinces, the potential clientele of the average doctor in New Brunswick or Saskatchewan being more than one-and-a-half times as numerous as in Ontario or British Columbia. In the most rural provinces, the figure tends to be high, and there is a wide difference in the corresponding figures for the larger cities and other areas of any single province, as the following figures for 1931 show. The services of the city doctor are not, of course, given exclusively to city patients, but there is also a movement in the opposite direction, to sanatoria, mental hospitals, and the like.

	Population per Doctor, 1931	
	In Cities of 30,000 or Over	In Other Areas
Canada.....	644	1,350
Nova Scotia.....	511	1,379
New Brunswick.....	779	1,734
Quebec.....	704	1,375
Ontario.....	611	1,096
Manitoba.....	570	1,707
Saskatchewan.....	674	1,720
Alberta.....	610	1,800
British Columbia.....	695	1,289

This summary shows that there are very considerable differences between communities of the same kind as well as between city and country. Too much emphasis should not, however, be placed on the differences between cities without a more detailed examination, for a relatively small city may include provincial services such as the medical faculty of a university or the staff of a provincial Department of Health.



As the increase in doctors has not kept pace with the increase in population, it may be of interest to compare the present Canadian population per doctor with that of some other countries.

	Population per doctor
Canada, 1931.....	1,034
United States, 1930.....	798
England and Wales, 1931.....	1,363
Australia, 1921.....	1,373
France, 1931.....	1,555

The average annual number of graduates during post-war years has been about 500, including about two dozen women. This rate is sufficient to replace the 10,012 doctors of 1931 in 20-25 years, and can be expected to allow a professional life of something like 35 years without altering substantially the proportion of doctors in the total population. The ages of the doctors in 1931 were as follows:

Under 25 years.....	185	45-54 years.....	2,378
25-34 years.....	2,526	55-64 years.....	1,604
35-44 years.....	2,496	65 years and over.....	832

About ten per cent of the Canadian doctors of 1931 were born, though not necessarily educated, outside of Canada—five per cent in the British Isles or other British possessions, three per cent in the United States, and two-and-a-half per cent in Europe.

### Dentistry

There is some compensation for the falling proportion of doctors in the growing proportion of dentists. The Canadian population per dentist in 1901 was 4,045, in 1911 was 3,289, in 1921 was 2,779, and in 1931 had further fallen to 2,567. The city and country comparison by provinces in 1931 is of interest:

	Population per Dentist, 1931		
	In Total Area	In Cities of 30,000 or over	In Other Areas
Canada.....	2,567	1,500	3,539
Prince Edward Island.....	3,036	—	3,036
Nova Scotia.....	3,185	1,743	3,571
New Brunswick.....	3,293	1,284	4,146
Quebec.....	3,459	1,990	5,438
Ontario.....	1,855	1,280	2,361
Manitoba.....	2,789	1,402	5,067
Saskatchewan.....	4,134	1,520	4,620
Alberta.....	3,167	1,369	5,077
British Columbia.....	2,060	1,428	2,982

Interprovincial and country-city differences are even greater than in the case of medical doctors. The Canadian average of one dentist in 2,567 of the population may be compared with one in 1,728 in the United States, one in 3,478 in England and Wales, one in 3,214 in France.

The most pronounced drop in attendance at any university Faculty in recent years has been in Dentistry. The annual number of graduates in the 1930's has not been half what it was in the 1920's. At the rate of fewer than

100 per year which has existed in the last ten years, the 4,037 dentists of 1931 will not be replaced in less than about 45 or 50 years (without allowing for deaths among graduates during this time), so to maintain the proportion of dentists that has been attained, in the increasing population, there will need to be a pronounced increase in attendance at dental colleges.

The ages of practising dentists in 1931 was as follows:

Under 25 years.....	81
25-34 years.....	1,421
35-44 years.....	1,252
45-54 years.....	707
55-64 years.....	436
65 years and over.....	140

Just ten per cent of the dentists of 1931 were born outside of Canada, and most of them probably received their professional education here— $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from the British Isles, 4 per cent from the United States,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from Europe.

### Pharmacy

The annual number of graduates in Pharmacy has held comparatively steady ever since 1920—slightly under 200 per year, of whom a dozen or so are women.

There are some 3,500 drug stores in Canada without counting the drug departments in departmental stores. The census does not record the number of graduate druggists but it must be in excess of 4,000, so the recent rate of graduation is not sufficient to replace practising druggists in less than twenty or twenty-five years. The increase in population will probably be such as to allow a professional life of something like 35 or 40 years to druggists (at the recent rate of graduation) without substantially altering their proportion in the population.

### Nursing

Post-graduate courses for trained nurses, especially in Public Health, have become an increasingly important part of university work in recent years. The number of diplomas has been over 100 each year since 1928, and lately as high as 150-170. The potential applicants for courses of this kind are numerous; the Census of 1931 found 20,463 women occupied as graduate nurses, and 11,437 nurses-in-training.

The increase over 1921 was remarkable, from 21,385 to 31,900 in the case of the two groups together. By provinces in 1931, they were located as follows:

	Number of Nurses in Training	Number of Graduate Nurses	Population per Nurse
Canada.....	11,437	20,441	325
Prince Edward Island.....	81	135	407
Nova Scotia.....	482	907	369
New Brunswick.....	430	756	344
Quebec.....	1,887	4,422	455
Ontario.....	4,995	8,670	251
Manitoba.....	941	1,345	306
Saskatchewan.....	772	1,070	500
Alberta.....	791	1,157	375
British Columbia.....	1,083	1,979	227

Not quite half of the graduate nurses were on salary, and their average year's pay was \$914 in 1930-31. Of the 9,767 on salary, 2,094 lost some time through unemployment during the year. There did not, however, appear to be any considerable delay among younger graduates in obtaining salaried positions—i.e., in comparison with those who graduated some years earlier. The summary hereunder shows similar proportions on salary among all under the age of 35.

Ages	Total Number Occupied as Graduate Nurses	Number on Salary
20-24.....	4,797	2,422
25-34.....	7,692	3,975
35-44.....	4,056	1,897
45-54.....	2,576	1,103
55 and over.....	1,320	390

### Optometry

There are two institutions in Canada for training in optometry, the School of Optometry affiliated with the University of Montreal, and the College of Optometry of Canada in Toronto. Instruction in several of the subjects of the two-year course at the latter is arranged at the University of Toronto.

The census groups together optometrists and opticians, and in 1931 enumerated 869 in Canada, 16 of whom were women. These include specialized merchants of optical goods. Their distribution by provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 9; Nova Scotia, 40; New Brunswick, 24; Quebec, 191; Ontario, 370; Manitoba, 45; Saskatchewan, 49; Alberta, 56; British Columbia, 85. About one-fourth of optometrists and opticians came from outside of Canada, mainly from Great Britain.

### Osteopathy, Chiropractic

Canadian osteopaths and chiropractors usually obtain their training in the United States, as institutions for training of the kind are not maintained in Canada. There has in fact been a tendency for United States-born to come to Canada to practice. Of 542 osteopaths and chiropractors recorded by the census, only 286 were Canadian born; 88 were born in the United States, 71 in Great Britain.

The location of practitioners by provinces was as follows: Maritimes, 19; Quebec, 54; Ontario, 256; Manitoba, 38; Saskatchewan, 53; Alberta, 28; British Columbia, 94.

### Veterinary Science

According to the Census of 1931 there were 1,046 veterinaries in Canada, a smaller number than in either 1921 or 1911, but the decrease could probably be

said to have been compensated in some measure by the higher standards of training that have been effective in the interval. There are two veterinary colleges in Canada, one in Quebec and one in Ontario. The annual number of graduates in post-war years has been about 30, but the trend has lately been upward, now around 50, a number that would come close to maintaining the present proportion of veterinaries in relation to population, if it were not that one-quarter to one-third are from the United States. There is no veterinary college in the Western or Maritime Provinces, though these provinces possess over two-thirds of the horses and nearly half of the cattle in the country—the two kinds of live stock occupying the greatest amount of veterinarians' time. There are always some students from these provinces in attendance at the Ontario Veterinary College, but the numbers are comparatively small, and the livestock per veterinary are much more numerous in these provinces, as is evidenced by the following summary for 1931.

—	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces
Number of veterinaries.....	60	173	467	346
Farm horses per veterinary.....	2,070	1,740	1,240	6,100
Farm cattle per veterinary.....	8,920	9,870	5,380	9,290

The cities over 30,000, with about 30 per cent of the Dominion's population, have an almost identical percentage of the Dominion's veterinaries, though some of these are attached to Departments of Agriculture and serving a province-wide area. The ages of practising veterinaries in 1931 were as follows:

Under 25 years.....	12	45-54 years.....	278
25-34 years.....	99	55-64 years.....	215
35-44 years.....	278	65 years and over.....	164

The average age stands at the unusual height of about 50 years, as compared with 44 years in the case of medical doctors and 39 years for dentists—further evidence that the supply is not being maintained.

### Law

There has been no very pronounced trend in the number of graduates from law schools during the last fifteen years. It has been steadily above 200, though recently not quite as far above as a few years ago.

The Census of 1931 counted 8,058 persons occupied as lawyers or notaries, 544 justices and magistrates, not all of whom were necessarily graduates of law schools, but most of whom are likely to be replaced by such. The recent rate of graduation is sufficient to replace this group in about 35 years, without making allowance for deaths among the graduates; it allows for little or no surplus to apply against increase in population or corporations. There is difficulty in finding a completely comparable classification in earlier censuses, but as compared with one lawyer or judge in 1,204 of the population in 1931, the figure for



1921 was one in 1,163, so the proportion appears to have been dropping for some time past. The census returns by provinces show the following proportions in 1931.

	Population per Lawyer or Judge		
	Total Area	Cities of 30,000 and Over	Other Areas
Canada.....	1,204	667	1,747
Prince Edward Island.....	1,545	—	1,545
Nova Scotia.....	1,660	674	2,052
New Brunswick.....	1,722	864	1,982
Quebec.....	1,181	868	1,437
Ontario.....	1,156	648	1,847
Manitoba.....	1,007	503	1,851
Saskatchewan.....	1,504	343	1,896
Alberta.....	1,234	476	2,266
British Columbia.....	996	642	1,621

The ages of Canadian lawyers and judges in 1931 were as follows:

	Lawyers, Notaries	Justices, Magistrates
Under 25 years.....	171	—
25-34 years.....	2,132	8
35-44 years.....	2,494	27
45-54 years.....	1,612	101
55-64 years.....	1,017	193
65 years and over.....	634	215

### Theology

Some of the religious denominations represented in the Canadian population, the largest of which is the Jewish, do not maintain theological seminaries in Canada. Denominations which do are Roman Catholic, United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist and Lutheran. The annual number of graduates from seminaries of the Roman Catholic Church is about one-and-one-half times the number from all of the others combined, the total number being between 400 and 500. The Roman Catholic Church serves about 41 per cent of the population, but many of the graduates from its seminaries are occupied in teaching or other positions rather than parochial work. These are classified in the census according to the occupation they are following.

The number of persons occupied as clergymen at the time of the census of 1931 was 12,698, or one in 816 of the population. The proportion in 1921 was one in 752, in 1911 was one in 725, in 1901 was one in 613. The present ratio is almost identical with that in the United States and Australia, while in England it is one in 928. The proportions in the different provinces are as follows:

	Population per Clergyman, 1931		
	Total Area	Cities Over 30,000	Other Areas
Canada.....	816	924	781
Prince Edward Island.....	667	—	667
Nova Scotia.....	788	972	769
New Brunswick.....	757	731	761
Quebec.....	796	872	763
Ontario.....	797	953	739
Manitoba.....	950	990	933
Saskatchewan.....	804	771	806
Alberta.....	816	754	835
British Columbia.....	1,024	1,190	933

The Church differs from other professions in that the population per professional is, on the whole, smaller outside of the cities.

The age-distribution of clergymen in 1931 suggests some doubt as to whether the supply is being maintained. In all provinces except Quebec the number of ages 35-44 is smaller than at ages 45-54.

	Number of Clergymen at Ages—					
	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Canada.....	286	2,628	2,993	3,254	2,387	1,130
Prince Edward Island.....	3	34	16	34	29	16
Nova Scotia.....	13	151	140	144	136	67
New Brunswick.....	13	128	127	134	85	50
Quebec.....	69	835	921	824	600	350
Ontario.....	92	798	996	1,118	897	402
Manitoba.....	17	134	163	205	156	61
Saskatchewan.....	42	253	276	335	179	60
Alberta.....	26	213	216	246	138	57
British Columbia.....	10	82	138	214	167	67

The average yearly earnings reported by clergymen for 1930-31 were \$1,530. The highest provincial average was \$1,746 in Ontario, the lowest \$1,354 in Saskatchewan and \$1,214 in Quebec.

Nearly one-third of Canadian clergymen were born outside of Canada—2,634 in the British Isles, 1,219 in Europe, 606 in the United States, 223 in other parts of the British Empire, 45 in Asia. Their racial origins compare with the racial origins of the total gainfully occupied males in the population as follows:

Origin	Per Cent Clergyman of Each Origin	Per Cent Total Gainfully-Occupied Males of Each Origin
English.....	28.44	27.66
Irish.....	15.22	11.99
Scottish.....	14.51	13.39
French.....	29.42	24.80
Central European (mainly German).....	5.36	6.48
Eastern European.....	1.93	5.70
Scandinavian.....	1.38	2.75
Hebrew.....	2.23	1.46
Dutch.....	0.96	1.43
Asiatic.....	0.21	1.49
Others.....	0.34	2.85

## Fine Arts, Photography

There are provincially-supported schools of fine art at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver, in addition to private schools. The former are listed in the directory<sup>1</sup> attached to this review; an exception has been made in including them, in that matriculation is not demanded for admission, as in the case of the other institutions listed, to their diplomas. A record of their graduates is not included in the tables.

In addition to architects, designers and draughtsmen considered under the heading of Applied Science, the census lists a group including "artists, art teachers, sculptors, painters", and a separate group of "photographers". Their distribution by provinces is thus:

	Artists, Art Teachers, Sculptors, Painters		Photographers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Canada.....	1,906	709	2,234	508
Prince Edward Island.....	3	3	5	2
Nova Scotia.....	24	20	66	23
New Brunswick.....	15	13	53	20
Quebec.....	550	132	613	95
Ontario.....	947	369	895	178
Manitoba.....	126	60	133	48
Saskatchewan.....	25	11	103	40
Alberta.....	48	16	128	34
British Columbia.....	168	85	238	68

Rather more than half of each group were on salary. The average salary of men in the first group was \$1,691, women \$847; of male photographers, \$1,292, female photographers, \$670.

Fewer than half of the men, but more than half of the women, were Canadian born. The fine arts are among the professions drawing most heavily on talent from abroad, and among the few to which the continent of Europe has contributed a greater number than the United States.

Birthplace	Artists, Art Teachers, Sculptors, Painters		Photographers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Canada.....	995	526	1,273	346
British Isles.....	577	118	609	115
Other British Possessions.....	24	6	27	5
United States.....	113	33	109	26
Europe.....	189	23	198	16
Asia.....	8	3	23	-

<sup>1</sup> Not reprinted here.

The total numbers recorded by earlier censuses compare with 1931 as follows:

	Artists, Art Teachers, Sculptors, Painters		Photographers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1931.....	1,909	709	2,239	508
1921.....	1,035	357	1,985	419
1911.....	780	343	1,915	302
1901.....	754	289	•	•

\*Not recorded separately.

### Music

The universities which have reported conferring the degree of Bachelor of Music in recent years have been Dalhousie, Acadia and Mount Allison in the Maritime Provinces, Bishop's, Laval, McGill and Montreal in Quebec, Toronto in Ontario, Saskatchewan in the Western Provinces. The total number of these degrees in the years since 1920 reached only a few dozen. The doctorates in music average only about one per year.

Of the associateships and licentiates usually conferred by the conservatories of music rather than by the universities there is no record. From its nature, the extent of music teaching is extremely difficult to record. The census of occupations under the heading "musicians and music teachers" has shown the following growth since the beginning of the century:

	Male Musicians	Female Musicians	Total Number of Musicians and Music Teachers	Population per Musician and Music Teacher
1901.....	1,429	2,581	4,010	1,338
1911.....	2,001	3,574	5,575	1,293
1921.....	3,242	4,308	7,550	1,164
1931.....	4,145	4,641	8,786	1,181

The increase in number has been continuous, but since 1921 has not quite kept pace with the increase in population. It is of interest to note, too, that the proportion of men in the total has been increasing over the longer period, and that since 1921 in particular, about three-fourths of the increase has been men. Apparently the women's participation is predominantly as teachers of music for only a few more than one-fourth of them are on salary, as compared



with more than half of the men. Their record of unemployment in 1930-31 is comparatively high, and earnings comparatively low, for a professional occupation, as the following summary shows:

	Male Musicians	Female Musicians
Number on salary.....	2,394	1,275
Number losing some time in year.....	986	169
Average number of weeks lost per person losing time.....	29	27
Average year's earnings, all salaried musicians.....	\$ 1,118	\$ 627

Population per musician was as follows in the different parts of the Dominion in 1931: Maritimes, 1,972; Quebec, 1,402; Ontario, 933; Prairies, 1,449; British Columbia, 746.

Almost exactly half of all the male musicians of Canada in 1931 were immigrants, a higher proportion coming from Europe than in the case of other professions. The outside representation among the ladies was considerable, too.

Birthplace	Male Musicians	Female Musicians
Canada.....	2,091	3,733
British Isles.....	1,252	553
Other British Possessions.....	53	36
United States.....	258	220
Europe.....	465	92
Asia.....	19	5

By racial origin the musicians are English to an unusual degree. Scottish, Irish and French percentages are low. While comparatively few in the total, the proportions of Hebrew and Italian male musicians are high.

## Dominion Summary of Annual Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1920-1937

Graduates in Arts, Pure Science and Commerce

	Bachelors of Arts*		Bachelors of Science (in Arts)		Bachelors of Commerce†		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1920	1,033	382	38	4	8	-	1,079	386
1921	1,337	514	77	7	12	1	1,426	522
1922	1,443	540	95	9	46	2	1,544	551
1923	1,551	600	115	18	68	3	1,734	621
1924	1,675	645	107	13	75	8	1,857	666
1925	1,698	674	98	14	100	1	1,896	689
1926	1,985	770	136	29	73	14	2,194	813
1927	2,080	776	149	13	114	13	2,343	802
1928	2,231	856	161	11	109	8	2,501	875
1929	2,257	922	195	27	117	15	2,569	964
1930	2,499	989	237	38	134	17	2,870	1,044
1931	2,474	981	252	45	169	17	2,895	1,043
1932	2,629	1,020	277	41	199	15	3,105	1,076
1933	2,881	1,143	259	35	244	32	3,384	1,210
1934	3,081	1,157	293	45	241	33	3,615	1,235
1935	3,034	1,162	288	39	200	26	3,522	1,227
1936	3,175	1,168	320	45	292	25	3,697	1,238
1937	3,342	1,168	280	28	211	23	3,833	1,219

\* Includes Bachelors of Letters and of Social Science.

† Includes Bachelors of Accountancy and of Secretarial Science.

## Graduates in Applied Science

	Bachelors of Applied Science or Engineering		Bachelors of Architecture*		Bachelors of Forestry		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1920	237	1	10	-	17	-	264	1
1921	322	1	17	-	15	-	354	1
1922	375	1	12	-	19	-	406	1
1923	629	1	19	-	19	-	667	1
1924	452	-	17	-	26	-	495	-
1925	348	-	19	-	21	-	388	-
1926	315	-	14	-	19	-	348	-
1927	330	1	15	1	15	-	360	2
1928	318	1	19	-	27	-	364	1
1929	336	-	25	-	18	-	379	-
1930	384	1	25	-	44	-	453	1
1931	418	-	24	-	41	-	483	-
1932	439	1	22	1	32	-	493	1
1933	554	1	32	-	27	-	613	1
1934	624	2	31	-	32	-	687	2
1935	642	1	21	2	37	-	700	3
1936	564	2	53	-	21	-	638	2
1937	536	1	26	2	17	-	579	3

\* Includes diplomas in Architecture from the Schools of Fine Arts of Montreal and Quebec.

## Graduates in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, and Household Science

	Bachelors of Agricultural Science		Graduates in Veterinary Science		Bachelors of Household Science	Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women		Both Sexes	Women
1920	113	1	6	-	6	125	7
1921	156	3	26	-	10	192	13
1922	193	1	28	-	9	230	10
1923	186	3	39	-	18	243	21
1924	157	-	34	-	30	221	30
1925	131	-	21	-	28	180	28
1926	111	3	18	-	19	148	22
1927	87	3	18	-	33	138	36
1928	104	1	21	1	57	182	59
1929	94	1	23	-	75	192	76
1930	131	1	21	-	122	274	123
1931	160	2	28	-	112	300	114
1932	150	1	34	-	146	330	147
1933	198	2	37	-	137	372	139
1934	215	2	36	-	164	415	166
1935	243	10	52	-	128	423	158
1936	238	7	53	-	138	429	145
1937	216	3	40	-	162	418	165

# **Dominion Summary of Annual Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1920-1937—** Concluded

## Graduates in Education and Social Service

	Teachers' Diplomas, Men and Women	Degrees in Education or Pedagogy		Librarians' Degrees or Diplomas		Physical Training Diplomas		Social Service Diplomas		Total	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women*
1920.....	153	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-
1921.....	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	106	5
1922.....	176	5	-	-	-	7	7	11	11	199	18
1923.....	239	18	-	-	-	17	17	13	13	287	30
1924.....	346	24	1	-	-	24	24	9	9	403	34
1925.....	344	28	3	-	-	18	18	20	18	410	39
1926.....	373	25	1	-	-	37	37	24	23	459	61
1927.....	450	42	10	-	-	38	38	27	27	557	75
1928.....	438	25	2	20	19	41	41	24	23	548	85
1929.....	501	31	3	42	41	45	45	21	21	640	110
1930.....	523	77	31	36	36	41	41	20	20	697	128
1931.....	581	60	19	39	37	45	45	18	18	743	119
1932.....	744	72	21	48	46	41	41	56	51	960	159
1933.....	807	60	18	53	51	25	25	48	42	989	136
1934.....	810	74	14	61	58	24	24	36	36	1,005	132
1935.....	649	61	18	54	53	26	25	45	44	838	140
1936.....	584	100	25	66	63	21	20	45	39	816	147
1937.....	517	108	19	43	42	31	29	65	55	764	145

\* Excluding teachers' diplomas.

## Graduates in Medicine and Related Studies

	Medical Doctors		Dentists		Pharmacists		Post Graduate Nurses' Diplomas*	Diplomas in Physiotherapy and occupational Therapy (Women)	Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women			Both Sexes	Women
1920.....	274	9	170	2	182	9	19	-	645	39
1921.....	404	14	189	5	176	10	67	-	836	96
1922.....	448	22	221	4	181	22	98	-	948	146
1923.....	503	18	383	6	203	22	88	-	1,177	134
1924.....	651	25	281	4	200	8	80	-	1,212	117
1925.....	477	25	203	-	177	16	72	-	929	113
1926.....	510	17	150	4	134	4	83	-	877	108
1927.....	421	26	145	2	212	10	93	-	871	125
1928.....	481	21	98	-	182	9	102	13	876	145
1929.....	747	41	102	-	183	11	111	11	1,154	174
1930.....	518	31	114	1	204	11	111	27	974	181
1931.....	535	26	90	-	208	10	122	26	975	178
1932.....	511	24	78	-	203	12	159	24	975	219
1933.....	483	25	70	1	162	10	174	25	914	235
1934.....	488	18	83	2	160	9	125	1	857	155
1935.....	472	20	80	1	150	13	150	6	858	190
1936.....	497	21	106	-	190	10	191	27	1,011	249
1937.....	511	22	113	-	164	14	166	31	985	233

\* Includes 12-24 dental nurses annually.

## Graduates in Law and Theology

	From Law Schools		From Roman Catholic Theological Colleges	From Protestant Theological Colleges	
	Total	Women		Total	Women
1920.....	382	12	182	212	17
1921.....	393	14	226	200	18
1922.....	282	4	245	148	22
1923.....	261	4	264	163	18
1924.....	252	11	278	152	19
1925.....	226	7	250	168	19
1926.....	277	10	270	205	23
1927.....	257	7	272	173	21
1928.....	198	7	271	166	17
1929.....	241	3	244	164	15
1930.....	211	8	269	161	16
1931.....	223	5	245	189	18
1932.....	235	8	265	173	15
1933.....	213	7	258	162	17
1934.....	209	8	288	202	20
1935.....	238	11	289	202	15
1936.....	209	7	329	174	16
1937.....	236	7	338	183	19

## Estimate of Student Receiving First Degrees

	Grand Total*			Deduction for Duplication			Net Total		
	Men and Women	Men	Women	Men and Women	Men	Women	Men and Women	Men	Women
1920.....	2,889	2,427	462	533	522	11	2,356	1,905	451
1921.....	3,627	2,963	664	457	445	12	3,170	2,518	652
1922.....	3,843	3,109	734	442	430	12	3,401	2,679	722
1923.....	4,509	3,710	799	509	502	7	4,000	3,208	792
1924.....	4,467	3,624	843	546	535	11	3,921	3,089	832
1925.....	4,037	3,181	856	474	464	10	3,563	2,717	846
1926.....	4,319	3,343	976	454	443	11	3,865	2,900	965
1927.....	4,414	3,421	993	460	450	10	3,954	2,971	983
1928.....	4,545	3,454	1,091	446	435	11	4,099	3,019	1,080
1929.....	4,932	3,711	1,221	515	501	14	4,417	3,210	1,207
1930.....	5,185	3,839	1,346	467	453	14	4,718	3,386	1,332
1931.....	5,290	3,952	1,338	449	437	12	4,841	3,515	1,326
1932.....	5,552	4,109	1,443	459	447	12	5,093	3,662	1,431
1933.....	5,891	4,307	1,584	440	428	12	5,451	3,879	1,572
1934.....	6,272	4,687	1,585	479	467	12	5,793	4,220	1,573
1935.....	6,225	4,648	1,578	460	449	11	5,766	4,199	1,567
1936.....	6,441	4,811	1,630	455	444	11	5,986	4,367	1,619
1937.....	6,541	4,926	1,615	505	493	12	6,036	4,433	1,603

\*Not counting diplomas in Education and Social Service, a few other diplomas, post-graduate and honorary degrees.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Since the edition for 1932, the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada" has contained a "Bibliography of Canadian Studies in Education", including a section on "Professional and Other Higher Education", another on "Historical and Biographical Studies", etc., in which new publications relating to higher education in Canada have been recorded. With the separation this year of statistics of higher education from the rest of the Survey, the corresponding bibliographical items are published in the present report. The Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will welcome advice of important omissions, so they may be included in the next edition. No systematic attempt has been made to include articles appearing in the periodical press other than the several university reviews; beyond these the list includes only articles that have incidentally come to the attention of the compilers.

## Annual Reports

Hereunder are listed the printed annual reports of universities received by the Education Branch. There may be others; if so, a copy would be welcomed by the compilers of this report. The annual calendars are not listed except in the case of Laval University and the University of Montreal where the *annuaire général* includes a record of the year's work as well as a description of courses.

**Alberta, University of.**—Report of the Board of Governors and the President. Annual, 30-40 pp. Obtainable from the University, Edmonton.

**Baudouin, Joseph.**—L'école d'hygiène sociale appliquée. Annual report on the work of this Montreal school. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*. June 1938, pp. 185-204.

**Dalhousie University.**—President's Report. Annual. Includes a financial statement. About 30 pages. Obtainable from the University, Halifax.

**Laval, L'Université.**—*Annuaire général*. Includes reports of university officers. Obtainable from the University, Quebec.

**McGill University.**—Annual Report. Includes financial statements. About 100 pages. Obtainable from the University, Montreal.

**Montréal, Université de.**—*Annuaire général*. Includes several appendices on events and work of the year. Obtainable from the Secretary of the University, Montreal.

**Queen's University.**—Principal's Report. Annual. Contains a summary of the year's work in all Faculties or Departments, including the Registrar's and Treasurer's Reports. 120 pp. Obtainable from the University, Kingston, Ont.



**Saskatchewan, University of.**—President's Report. Annual. 50-100 pp. Includes financial statements. Obtainable from the University, Saskatoon.

**Toronto, University of.**—Annual Report of the President. A document of 160-180 pages reviewing all departments of the University's work. (In recent years it has also been printed in the Report of the Board of Governors.) University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

**Toronto, University of.**—Annual Report of the Board of Governors. Of recent years a document of more than 300 pages, including the President's Report on all Departments, detailed financial statement, etc. King's Printer, Toronto.

**Universities Bureau of the British Empire.**—The Yearbook of the Universities of the Empire. Lists the staff and gives general information concerning Canadian universities, as also for those in other parts of the British Empire. Published by G. Bell and Sons, London, Eng.

**Western Ontario, University of.**—Report of the President. Annual, about 60 pages, mimeographed. Obtainable from the University, London, Ont.

### Historical and Biographical Studies

**Ashley, C. A.**—Sir William Ashley and the Rise of Schools of Commerce. In the *Commerce Journal* (published by the University of Toronto Commerce Club) March, 1938.

**Encyclopedia of Canada.**—See articles on "Universities", on "Education, Higher", etc. Publication of the six-volume work was completed in 1937. University Associates of Canada, Toronto.

**Fairfax, John.**—Canadian Universities and the Last War. *The Canadian Forum*, July, 1937, p. 127-128.

**Harvey, D. C.**—Dalhousie University Established. *Dalhousie Review*. April, 1938, pp. 50-66.

**Husted, W. H.**—"Bott", The Story of a Schoolmaster. ("Bott", native of Halifax, taught in two Canadian Universities and then in the United States.)

**Kelleher, V. P.**—George Ramsay, Lord Dalhousie. *Dalhousie Review*, July, 1938, p. 197.

**Landon, Fred.**—The University of Western Ontario, 1878-1938. In the *Canadian Science Digest*, Nov., 1938. (Edited and published monthly in London, Ont.)

**Lippincott, J. Audrey.**—Dalhousie College in the Sixties. *Dalhousie Review*. Volume 16, pp. 285-290.

**Mackintosh, W. A.**—Adam Shortt, 1859-1931. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May, 1938, pp. 164-176. University of Toronto Press.

**Macphail, Sir Andrew.**—The Old University. *The McGill News*. Spring, 1938, pp. 27-29.

**Usher, A. P.**—William James Ashley: A Pioneer in the Higher Education. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May, 1938, pp. 151-163. University of Toronto Press.

**Wendling, André-V.**—L'ingénieur et l'enseignement technique français. "Cet article est un rapport historique sur l'ingénieur de l'école française." *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, June, 1938, pp. 124-143.

**Yates, Blanche Evans.**—Through the Years. (Notes on McGill University's first women graduates, eight members of the graduating class of 1888, written by one of them.) In *McGill News*, Summer, 1938, published quarterly by the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University St., Montreal.

### Miscellaneous

**Adel, A.**—Conflicting Aims within the Canadian University. (Conflict between English and American tendencies—English sportsmanship and American games, English professors and Americanized students). *University of Toronto Quarterly*, July, 1938, pp. 532-546.

**Canadian Student Assembly.**—State Scholarships for Canada: A brief to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. 1938. 11 pages. Obtainable from officers of the Assembly at Hart House, University of Toronto, Toronto.

**Douglas, A. Vibert.**—Women and Research. *The McGill News*, Spring 1938, pp. 32-35.

**Encyclopedia of Canada.**—See under **Historical and Biographical**.

**Falconer, Sir Robert A.**—Canadian Universities, pp. 295-312. *Canadian Geographical Journal*, December, 1938. 172 Wellington St., Ottawa.

**Hendel, C. W.**—Scholarships and Student Aid at McGill. *McGill News*, Spring, 1938, pp. 15-22.

**Mailhiot, Adhémar.**—Allocution Du Docteur Adhémar Mailhiot, Directeur de L'Ecole Polytechnique Lors Du Banquet Annuel Des Anciens de Polytechnique. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, March, 1938, pp. 107-112.

**Martyn, Howe.**—After Oxford. (Canadian Rhodes Scholars and the value of an Oxford training.) *Dalhousie Review*, October, 1938, pp. 355-364.

**Maurault, Olivier.**—L'enseignement supérieur au Canada français. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, September, 1938, pp. 225-238. A lecture given at New York before the professors of French in Columbia University.

**National Conference of Canadian Universities.**—Report of the 17th Conference, held at Queen's University, May 31-June 1, 1937. It includes the following papers: Is the Arts Course Losing Ground?, The Effect of Summer Schools on the Standards of the Faculties of Arts, Matriculation Standards, Can University Statistics Be Improved? Obtainable from the Secretary of the Conference, Dean K. P. R. Neville, University of Western Ontario, London.

**Stanley, Carleton.**—*Dalhousie Today*. *Dalhousie Review*, July, 1938, p. 316.

**Wallace, R. G.**—The Universities and Adult Education. *Adult Learning*, October-November, 1938, pp. 4-7.

## SECTION II

### CURRENT TABLES, 1936-37

## I.—List of Institutions, showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations

NOTE.—The name of each institution is entered in the language (French or English) used in it as the main language of instruction. The name of each university that has numerous affiliated colleges is entered in italics, and immediately below are listed its affiliated institutions, their names slightly indented in the column. The whole is designed to indicate the structure of the higher educational system in Canada.

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown (Provincial).	Normal School, Preparatory and Two Years Arts (Co-educational). Graduates admitted to 3rd and 2nd year Arts in Dalhousie, Acadia, Mount Allison and King's.
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown (Roman Catholic.)	Junior Commercial, Preparatory and Full Course in Arts (Men only). Has degree-granting powers, but in practice degrees are granted by Laval University, Quebec.
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	
Acadia University, Wolfville (Baptist.).....	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts and Science, Household Science, Music and Theology. Three Years' Engineering. Diploma in Secretarial Science. (Co-educational). Students completing Engineering Course, admitted to second-last year of Bachelor's Course in Engineering in Nova Scotia Technical College and McGill University. Graduates in Arts, if proper electives have been chosen, admitted to second year Medicine in McGill.
Dalhousie University, Halifax (Undenominational).	Degrees in Arts and Science, Commerce, Music, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Law and Fisheries. Diploma in Household Science. Three Years' Engineering. (Co-educational). On completion of Engineering Course at Dalhousie, B.Sc. in Engineering obtained at Nova Scotia Technical College in two years.
University of King's College, Halifax (Anglican).	Arts and Science, Degrees in Theology. (Preparatory in King's College School at Windsor, N.S., reported in private schools) (Co-educational). All degrees in Arts and Science granted by Dalhousie. Except in First Year, classes in King's do not duplicate those in Dalhousie, each other class whether conducted in the one or the other institution, being open to students of both. King's is "associated" with Dalhousie.
Mount Saint Vincent College, Rockingham (Roman Catholic).	(Preparatory in Mt. St. Vincent Academy reported in private schools). Degrees in Arts, Secretarial Science, Household Economics, Nursing and Music (Women only). Arts students may receive advanced standing at Dalhousie in 1st and 2nd year classes for work done at the College, and instruction in separate classes in 3rd and 4th year work.
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax (United Church).	Degrees in Theology. First Year of course may be taken at Dalhousie or Mount Allison Universities. For certain classes in Pine Hill credit is given toward the B.A. degree in Dalhousie.
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Medical Science Bldg., Halifax (Pharm. Soc. and Dalhousie Univ.)	Two- and three-year Pharmacy courses. Prepare students to become registered Pharmacists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (Co-educational). Students may obtain degrees of B.Sc. (Pharmacy) in Dalhousie by taking certain courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science in addition.
St. Francis, Xavier University, Antigonish (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Science, Household Science, Nursing, Three Years' Engineering. (Men and women, the ladies' College being Mount St. Bernard). B.Sc. in Engineering completed at Nova Scotia Technical College in two years by those completing the three-year course in St. Francis Xavier. Similarly at McGill.
St. Mary's College, Halifax (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce. Three Years' Engineering (Men only). Engineering Course completed at Nova Scotia Technical College as above.
Collège Ste.-Anne, Church Point (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Junior Commercial, Degrees in Arts and Letters (Men only.)
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax (Roman Catholic).	Theology and Philosophy.
Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro (Provincial).	Short courses in Agriculture and Home Economics. Two Years of a "degree course" in Agriculture (Co-educational). Students completing "degree course" are admitted to the third year of B.S.A. course at Macdonald College, Quebec, and at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax (Provincial).	The two final years of course for B.Sc. in Engineering, and grants degrees. Regular students have taken junior years of course in Acadia, Dalhousie-King's, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier, or St. Mary's.
<b>New Brunswick</b>	
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton (Provincial).	Degrees in Arts and Science, Law, Engineering and Forestry (Co-educational).
Mount Allison University, Sackville (United Church).	Degrees in Arts and Science, Music, Fine Arts and Home Economics. Certificates in Art and Home Economics. Diplomas in Secretarial Science and Commerce. Three Years Engineering. One Year Theology. Two Years' pre-medical and pre-dental. (Co-educational). Arrangements provide for completing of degree course in Engineering at Nova Scotia Technical College, McGill or Queen's in two years, in theology at Pine Hill Divinity Hall in three years, in medicine at Dalhousie or McGill in five years, in Dentistry at Dalhousie in four years.
Université Saint-Joseph, Saint Joseph (Roman Catholic, French and English).	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Literature, Science and Commerce (Men only).
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Diplomas in Commerce, Degrees in Arts and Letters (Men only).
St. Thomas College, Chatham (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and Arts. (Men only).



## I.—List of Institutions, showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
<b>Quebec</b>	
Montreal School of Social Work, 3480 University St., Montreal. (Undenominational).	Two-year diploma course in Social Work. (Co-educational). By arrangement, students whose undergraduate course has not included the required preliminary work in social sciences are admitted to the necessary courses in McGill University.
Sir George Williams College, 1441 Drummond St., Montreal. (Y.M.C.A.)	Diplomas and Degrees in Arts, Science and Commerce; Courses in Fine and Applied Art and Business. (Co-educational).
Bishops' University, Lennoxville, Que. (Anglican).	Degrees in Arts, Music and Theology. Course in Education for High School Teacher's Diploma (Co-educational).
McGill University, Montreal, Que. (Undenominational).	Degrees or diplomas in Arts and Science, Commerce, Law, Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Dentistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, Household Science, Nursing, Music, Physical Education, Library School and Graduate School (Co-educational). See under Royal Military College, Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier, and Alberta Universities for arrangement <i>re</i> credit for Engineering Courses at McGill. See also under Macdonald College and the three theological colleges immediately below.
Royal Victoria College, Montreal, Que. (Undenominational).	The Women's College in McGill University for courses in the Faculty of Arts.
Macdonald College, Macdonald College (Undenominational).	Full Courses and Short Courses in Agriculture and Household Science. (Also Provincial Normal School) (Co-educational). An incorporated College of McGill University. Degree Courses in Agriculture controlled by, and degrees for same granted by McGill. Other courses in Agriculture and those in Household Science under direction of the College.
United Theological College, 3506 University St., Montreal (United Church)	Degrees in Theology. Affiliated to McGill: Students of these Colleges pursuing a double course in Arts and Theology are exempted from a half course in Arts in each of the Third and Fourth Years, or a whole course in either.
Diocesan Theological College, 3472 University St., Montreal (Anglican).	
Montreal Presbyterian College, 3489 Metavish St. Montreal (Presbyterian).	
Université de Montréal, Montréal (Roman Catholic, as also most affiliated colleges).	Faculties and Schools of the University are: Theology (The Grand Seminary of Montreal), Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Letters, Science, Dental Surgery, Pharmacy, Social Science.
Ecole Polytechnique, 1430 St-Denis, Montreal (Provincial).	"Affiliated Schools" of the University of Montreal. They might be considered the respective professional Faculties of the University which has direct control of the courses and grants the degrees, but no financial control.
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 535 Avenue Viger, Montreal (Provincial).	
Institut agricole d'Oka, La Trappe.	
Ecole de médecine vétérinaire, La Trappe.	
Ecole d'optométrie, 1610 St-Denis, Montreal.	
Institut pédagogique St-Georges, 244 rue Sherbrooke est, Montreal.	
Institut pédagogique, 4873 Westmount Ave. Montreal.	
Petit Séminaire de Montréal.	
Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe.	
Séminaire de Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse.	
Collège de l'Assomption, l'Assomption.	Men and boys only except Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys which is the University's affiliated arts college for girls. "Little Seminaries" and "Classical Colleges" affiliated to the University of Montreal, and in reality constituting the Faculty of Arts of the University, which regulates the courses and grants the degrees in Arts. The "Classical" Course, however, covers in addition to the final four years required for the B.A. Degree several preliminary years of study comparable to the more advanced grades of the elementary schools and the secondary grades in other provinces. In addition several of these institutions offer junior commercial courses corresponding to commercial courses in the high schools of other provinces.
Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette.	
Collège Ste-Marie, 1180 Bleury, Montreal.	
Collège Bourget, Rigaud.	
Collège de St. Laurent, St. Laurent.	
Séminaire St Charles Borromeo, Sherbrook.	
Séminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield.	
Collège de St Jean sur Richelieu, St. Jean.	
Loyola College, Montréal.	
Séminaire Ste-Croix, St. Laurent.	
Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal.	Classical—"Letters-Science" or High School Course of four years for girls.
Externat Classique de St-Sulpice, Montreal.	
Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys, 4873 Westmount, Montreal.	
41 Couvents affiliés.	
Conservatoire National de Musique, 441 La-gauchetière, est, Montreal.	
Ecole de musique (Institut Nazareth), Montreal.	
Ecole supérieure de musique de l'Institut des SS. N.N. de Jésus et Marie, Montreal.	
Ecole de musique religieuse (Schola Cantorum), Montreal.	
Ecole de dessin, Montreal.	
Ecole de tourisme, 7459 de l'Épée, Montreal.	Schools "annexed" to the University of Montreal, i.e., of which the University approves the curriculum, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded.
5 écoles d'enseignement ménager.	
Conservatoire Lasalle, 847 Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal.	Graduate courses for nurses. "Annexed" to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal. See meaning of "annexed" above.
Ecole d'hygiène sociale appliquée, 1231 Desmontigny, Montreal.	

## I.—List of Institutions, showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
<b>Quebec—Continued</b>	
<i>Université Laval, Quebec (Roman Catholic, as also all affiliated colleges).</i>	Faculties and Schools of the University are: Theology, Philosophy, Canon Law, Law, Medicine and Arts. The faculty of "Arts" includes the Superior Normal School, Pharmacy, Superior Chemistry, Land Surveying and Forestry, Agriculture, Nursing, Modern Languages, Music. (Women are admitted to Superior Normal, Philosophy, Superior Chemistry, Modern Languages, Nursing and Music Schools.)
Grand Séminaire du Collège de Ste-Anne.....	The seven "Grand Seminaries" listed are schools of theology located at or near the "Little Seminaries" or "Classical Colleges" bearing the same name. The Grand Seminary at Quebec City is the Faculty of Theology "in Laval University.
" de Rimouski.....	
" de Chicoutimi.....	
" de Nicolet.....	
" des Trois-Rivières.....	
" du Collège de Lévis.....	
" de Mont-Laurier.....	
16 couvents ou instituts affiliés, 2 écoles d'ens. ménager, et St. Patrick High School, Three Rivers.	"Higher Primary instruction", i.e., High School Course for girls.
L'Institut des Dames Religieuses de Jésus-Marie, de Sillery, Bergerville.	Classical course for girls.
L'Institut des Dames Ursulines des Trois-Rivières.	
12 Ecoles de Gardes-Malades.....	Diploma Course in Nursing.
Petit Séminaire de Québec, Quebec City.....	Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries affiliated to the University of Laval. See explanation opposite the names of the similar institutions affiliated to the University of Montreal.
Petit Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.....	
Collège de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière	
Petit Séminaire des Trois-Rivières.....	
Petit Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.....	
Petit Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.	
Collège de Lévis, Lévis.....	
Petit Séminaire de Mont-Laurier, Mt-Laurier	
Collège St-Alexandre, Pointe Gatineau.....	
Ecole Apostolique Notre Dame, Lévis.....	
Séminaire du Sacré-Coeur, St-Victor.....	
Séminaire de Gaspé, Gaspé.....	
Collège Charles Garnier, Quebec.....	
Séminaire St. Alphonse, Ste-Anne de Beau-pré.	
Séminaire St. Antoine, Trois Rivières et Quebec.	
x Collège des Jésuites, Sudbury, Ont.....	"Associated Colleges", i.e., "affiliated classical colleges" situated outside the provinces of Quebec and Ontario (Lower and Upper Canada).
x Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.....	
x St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Schools for men, other than theological and classical, affiliated to the University of Laval. Diplomas and degrees are awarded by the University.
Académie de la Salle, Three Rivers.....	
Académie Commerciale, Quebec City.....	
L'Institut des Frères du Sacré-Coeur, Arthabaska.	
Ecole d'Agriculture de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.	
Séminaire des Pères Eudistes, Charlesbourg.	Theological schools. Some have classical students, i.e., students in philosophy, as well as theological students. No affiliation.
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), 1855 Rachel E., Montreal.	
Scolasticat des Religieux du T.S. Sacrement 514 Mt. Royal Ave. E., Montreal.	
Studium Franc. de Théologie, Rosemount Blvd., Montreal.	
Maison d'études du monastère de la Réparation (Capucins), Pointe-aux-Trembles.	
Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, Pont-Viau.	
Studium Franc. de Philosophie, 33 rue de l'Alverne, Quebec.	
Scolasticat de Philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.	
Scolasticat St-Charles (Clercs de St-Viateur), Joliette.	
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste-Croix, Montreal.	
Scolasticat de Philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St. Laurent.	
Monastère des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mistassini.	
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Coeur, Waterloo.	
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.	

x Also listed with the institutions of the provinces where located.

## I.—List of Institutions, showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
<b>Quebec—Concluded</b>	
Noviciat des PP. Bénédictins, St. Benoit du Lac.	Classical course preparatory to Theology, roughly equivalent to high school and junior college years. No affiliation.
Ecole apostolique des Miss. du Sacré-Coeur, Beauport.	
Juniorat de Marie Immaculée (Oblats), Chambly.	
Juvénat St. Bernard (Cisterciens), Mistassini.	
Cisterciens de la Commune Observance, N.D. de Val d'Espoir.	
Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de R.	
Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), 1180 Bleury, Montreal.	
Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Récollet.	
Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papi-nouville.	
Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery.	
Collège Missionnaire (Franciscains), Sorel.	
Juvénat des R.P. du T.S. Sacrement, Terrebonne.	
Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Three Rivers.	
Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Quebec.	
Congrégation de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac.	
Juvénat St-Joseph, Cong. de Ste-Croix, St. Hyacinthe.	
Juvénat des Saints-Anges, Clercs de St-Viateur, Berthierville.	
Juvénat Champagneur, Clercs de St-Viateur, L'Epiphanie.	
<b>Ontario</b>	
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Roman Catholic, O.M.I.)	Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce, Canon Law, Philosophy, and Theology Preparatory Department. Also conducts a Provincial Normal School for teachers of bilingual schools in Ontario, a School of Catholic Action, School of Music and Elocution, School of Nursing, and School of Political Science.
Congrégation de Notre Dame, Ottawa.	Preparatory and Arts Schools in Ontario. Full Course in Arts not given in all schools.
Pensionnat de N.D. du Sacré-Coeur, Ottawa	
Maison-Mère des S.G. de la Croix, Ottawa.	
Pensionnat de N.D. de Lourdes, Ottawa.	Affiliated arts and preparatory schools situated outside the province of Ontario.
Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.	
*Notre Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.	
*Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.	
*Collège Thevenet, Gravelbourg, Sask.	
*Couvent des SS. de la Providence, Prud'homme, Sask.	
*Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Regina, Sask.	Degrees in Arts (and Science), Medicine, and Public Health. Diplomas in Business Administration, Nursing and Hospital Administration. (Co-educational).
*Juniorat St-Jean Apôtre, Edmonton, Alta.	
*Académie Ste-Thérèse, Medicine Hat, Alta.	
University of Western Ontario, London (Undenominational).	Affiliated Colleges of the University of Western Ontario, Arts only, except Theology at Huron and Waterloo, The University approves the curricula and grants the degrees in Arts.
Alma College, St. Thomas (United Church)	
Assumption College, Sandwich (Roman Catholic).	
Huron College, London (Anglican).	Degrees in Arts (and Science), Commerce, Applied Science and Engineering, Medicine (Co-educational).
Ursuline College, London (Roman Catholic)	
Waterloo College, Waterloo (Evangelical Lutheran).	
Queen's University, Kingston (Undenominational).	Degree Course in Theology. Affiliated to Queen's University. Degrees granted by the University.
Queen's Theological College, Kingston (United Church).	
McMaster University, Hamilton (Baptist).	Degrees in Arts (and Science) and Theology. (Co-educational). Preparatory and full Course in Arts. Diplomas in Music and Expression (Co-educational). Affiliated with McMaster University. Degrees in Arts granted by McMaster.
*Brandon College, Brandon, Man. (Baptist).	
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto 2, (Law Society).	Three-year course for which one year of Arts is prerequisite, graduating barristers-at-law (Co-educational). No affiliation.
Royal Military College, Kingston (Dominion)	A four-year course in Applied Science and Engineering (Men). Canadian Universities admit graduates to fourth year of civil engineering and third year of other engineering courses.
Margaret Eaton School, Yonge & McGill Sts., Toronto (Undenominational).	Two-year post-matriculation course in physical education for Women. No affiliation.
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener (Roman Catholic).	Junior commercial, preparatory years, and a three year College or Arts Course (Men). No affiliation.
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Sudbury (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and Arts (Men). See under Laval University.

\*Also listed with the institutions of the province where located.

## I.—List of Institutions, showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
<b>Ontario—Concluded</b>	
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, junior commercial, degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce and Social Science (Men). St. Patrick's College, while retaining autonomy of Faculty and Administration, shares the rights and privileges of the charter of the University of Ottawa with regard to the conferring of academic degrees.
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto. (Roman Catholic).	Theological schools. Some have classical students, i.e. students in Philosophy, as well as Theological students.
St. Peter's Seminary, London. (Roman Catholic).	
Scolasticat des Rédemptoristes, 207 Baywater, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	
St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock. (Roman Catholic).	
Collège des Dominicains, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	
Scolasticat des Montfortains, Eastview. (Roman Catholic).	
College of Christ the King, Toronto. (Roman Catholic).	
St. Basil's Scolasticate, Toronto. (Roman Catholic).	
Mount Carmel College, Niagara. (Roman Catholic).	
St. Mary's College, Brockville. (Roman Catholic).	
Collège Séraphique, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	Classical course preparatory to Theology, roughly equivalent to high school and junior college years.
Juvénat St-Alexis, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	Degrees in the Faculties of Arts (including Pure Science, Commerce and Law), Education, Music, Household Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Forestry, Engineering and Applied Science (including Architecture), School of Graduate Studies. Diplomas in Social Science, Public Health, Public Health Nursing, Administrative Course for Graduate Nurses, Physical Education for Women, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Library School. A course in Education leads to High School teacher's certificate from provincial Department of Education (Co-educational).
St. Stanislas Noviciate, Guelph. (Roman Catholic).	
University of Toronto, Toronto 5 (Provincial)...	
St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto 5. (Roman Catholic).	
Victoria University (2 colleges), Toronto (United Church).	
Trinity College, Toronto 5 (Anglican).....	
Knox College, Toronto 5 (Presbyterian)....	
Wycliffe College, Toronto 5 (Anglican)....	
United Church Training School, Toronto...	
Church of England Training House, Toronto	
Canadian School of Missions, Toronto. (Mission Boards of Anglican, United and Presbyterian Churches).	Preparatory and full Arts Course (Men and Women). Graduate course in Mediaeval studies. Federated with University of Toronto.
Ontario College of Pharmacy, St. James Sq., Toronto (Pharmacists).	
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph (Provincial).	
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph (Provincial).	
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. (Provincial).	
Manitoba Law School, Law Courts, Winnipeg (University and Law Society).	
United College (Wesley and Manitoba), Winnipeg (United Church).	
St. Paul's College, Winnipeg (Roman Catholic).	
St. John's College, North Main St., Winnipeg (Anglican).	
Collège de St. Boniface, St. Boniface (Roman Catholic).	
Brandon College, Brandon (Baptist).....	



## I.—List of Institutions, showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Concluded

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	
<i>University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. (Provincial).</i>	Degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science, Agriculture, Household Science, Engineering, Pharmacy, Law, Accounting, Education, Music (also course leading to provincial high school teacher's certificate). Pre-medical and pre-dental years. School of Physical Education. (Co-educational.)
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon (Anglican)...	Degree courses in Theology.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon (United Church)	" "
Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon (Lutheran)	Preparatory and Diploma Courses in Theology.
St. Chad's College, Regina (Anglican).....	Degree Course in Theology.
Regina College, Regina (Provincial) .....	Preparatory and two years in Arts; Music, Expression and Fine Art. (Co-educational.)
Campion College, Regina (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory and two years in Arts; (Boys).
Outlook College, Outlook (Nor. Lutheran)	" " (Co-educational). Closed 1937.
St. Peter's College, Muenster (Roman Catholic)	" " (Boys).
Luther College, Regina (American Lutheran)	" " (Co-educational).
St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon. (Roman Catholic.)	Arts. (Co-educational.) Affiliated to University of Saskatchewan. Opened 1936.
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory and Arts (Boys).
Collège Thevenet, Gravelbourg (Roman Catholic)	" " (Girls).
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Regina (Roman Catholic)	" " (Girls).
Couvent des SS. de la Providence, Prud'homme (Roman Catholic).	" " (Girls).
Notre Dame College, Wilcox (Roman Catholic).	" " (Co-educational).
<b>Alberta</b>	
<i>University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. (Provincial).</i>	Degrees in Arts and Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Household Science, Engineering, Education (also course for high school teacher's certificate), Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing. (Co-educational).
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton (United Church)	Theology, Arts classes taken in the University of Alberta (Men).
St. Joseph's College, Edmonton (Roman Catholic)	Instruction in Arts subjects, and religious instruction (Men). All students also registered in the University of Alberta.
St. Aidan's College, Edmonton (Anglican)	Proposed Theological College, exists in constitution only.
Mount Royal College, Calgary (United Church)	Preparatory, Junior Commercial, Music and Two years Art (Co-educational).
Concordia College, Edmonton (Lutheran)....	A four-year high school and two-year Arts Course (Co-educational).
Canadian Junior College, Lacombe (Seventh Day Adventists)	Preparatory, Junior Commercial and two years Arts (Co-educational).
Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory and Full Arts Course (Men). See under Laval University, Quebec.
Juniorat St-Jean-Apôtre, Edmonton (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory and Arts Classes (Male).
Académie Ste. Thérèse, Medicine Hat (Roman Catholic)	" " (Female). } See under University of Ottawa.
<b>British Columbia</b>	
<i>University of British Columbia, Vancouver (Provincial).</i>	Degrees in Arts and Science (including Commerce), Engineering and Applied Science, Agriculture, Social Service and Nursing diplomas, high school teacher's training course (Co-educational).
Victoria College, Victoria (Municipal).....	Two years of Arts and Science (including Commerce) and one year of Applied Science, University of B.C. curriculum (Co-educational). A Junior College of the University of B.C. for convenience of residents of Vancouver Island.
Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, Vancouver (Anglican).	Degree courses in theology. Affiliated theological colleges of the University of British Columbia. They provide religious knowledge options for which credit is given by the University toward the B.A. degree.
Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver (United Church).	

## 2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES IN CANADA, SHOWING THE FULL-TIME ENROLMENT OF UNIVERSITY GRADE IN EACH BRANCH OF STUDY, 1937

NOTE.—This is a detailed list of the institutions or parts of institutions for which statistics are summarized in the ensuing tables. The name of each appears in the language, English or French, used in it as the main language of instruction. The figures opposite the name of each show full-time enrolment of university grade, i.e., in courses for which matriculation is pre-requisite, male and female separately. No record is included of part-time students (except in Post-Graduate Arts and Science where they cannot be separated), evening classes, short courses or extension students of any kind; nor of full-time students that are in courses for which matriculation is not pre-requisite, e.g., students in the high school or preparatory departments of colleges, or in diploma courses in agriculture, household science, music, etc. Students of all kinds are counted in the later tables but the more limited purpose of Table 2 is to show at what locations instruction in each branch of higher studies is available, and to indicate the approximate share of each institution in the total.

### 1. Post-Graduate Arts and Pure Science (In this section it is necessary to include part-time students of the regular session as well as full-time)—

	M.	F.
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	12	9
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	20	8
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	12	11
Mount Allison University, Wolfville, N.S. <i>Sackville, N.B.</i>	2	2
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	2	1
McGill University, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Montreal, Que.	139	33
<sup>1</sup> Université de Montréal, Faculté des Sciences sociales, économiques et politiques, Montréal, Qué.	192	14
<sup>1</sup> Université de Montréal, Faculté des lettres, Montréal.	50	200
<sup>1</sup> Université de Montréal, Faculté de philosophie, Montréal.	16	14
<sup>1</sup> Université de Montréal, Faculté des sciences, Montréal.	113	23
<sup>1</sup> Université Laval, Faculté de philosophie, Québec, Qué.	11	1
<sup>1</sup> Université Laval, Ecole supérieure de chimie, Québec, Qué.	19	.....
<sup>1</sup> Université Laval, Ecole normale supérieure, Québec, Qué.	34	2
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	48	5
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.	10	2
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	19	4
University of Toronto, School of Graduate Studies, Toronto, Ont.	323	165
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	32	19
University of Manitoba, Fort Garry, Man.	40	14
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	30	7
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	66	12
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	116	39

### 2. Undergraduate Arts and Pure Science (Full B.A. Course)—

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—

St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown	57	.....
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#### NOVA SCOTIA—

Acadia University, Wolfville	209	110
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point	x	.....
Dalhousie University, Halifax	243	105
King's College (University of), Halifax	40	16
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax	.....	79
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish	113	32
St. Mary's College, Halifax	56	.....

#### NEW BRUNSWICK—

Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst-ouest	60	.....
Mount Allison University, Sackville	183	67
St. Thomas College, Chatham	48	.....
Université St-Joseph, St. Joseph	107	.....
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	109	58

#### QUEBEC—

Bishop's University, Lennoxville	87	34
McGill University, Montreal	554	424
Sir George Williams College, Montreal	65	26
Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université de Montréal:		
Collège de l'Assomption, L'Assomption	131	.....
Collège Bourget, Rigaud	137	.....
Collège Brébeuf, Montréal	215	.....
Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette	135	.....
Loyola College, Montréal	137	.....

<sup>1</sup> All students in these faculties hold a bachelor's degree, but in a general classical course, not in specialized fields as is generally the case with students pursuing post-graduate studies in the English language universities.

## 2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.—Continued

## 2. Undergraduates Arts and Pure Science—Concluded

## QUEBEC—Concluded

Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université de Montréal:—Fin		M.	F.
Collège de Montréal, Montréal.....	163	.....	.....
Séminaire St-Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke.....	135	.....	.....
Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe.....	190	.....	.....
Collège de St-Jean, St-Jean.....	67	.....	.....
Collège St-Laurent, St-Laurent.....	191	.....	.....
Externat St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	110	.....	.....
Externat Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	101	.....	.....
Collège Ste-Marie, Montréal.....	196	.....	.....
Séminaire Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse.....	98	.....	.....
Séminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield.....	56	.....	.....
Collège Ste-Croix, Saint-Laurent.....	.....	.....	23
Collège Jésus et Marie, Outremont.....	.....	.....	171
Collège Marie-Anne, Lachine.....	.....	.....	44
Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys, Montréal.....	.....	.....	92
Collège Saint-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe.....	.....	.....	16
Collèges classiques affiliés à l'Université Laval:			
Séminaire de Québec, Québec.....	332	.....	.....
Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.....	117	.....	.....
Collège de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	138	.....	.....
Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois Rivières.....	153	.....	.....
Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.....	94	.....	.....
Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.....	84	.....	.....
Collège Classique de Lévis, Lévis.....	134	.....	.....
Séminaire St-Joseph, Mont-Laurier.....	43	.....	.....
Collège St-Alexandre, Pointe Gatineau.....	38	.....	.....
Séminaire de St-Victor, St-Victor de Beauce.....	42	.....	.....
Collège des Jésuites, Gaspé.....	16	.....	.....
Collège St-Charles Garnier, Québec.....	78	.....	.....
Séminaire St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.....	62	.....	.....
Séminaire St-Antoine, Trois Rivières.....	48	.....	.....
Collège Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Bergerville.....	.....	.....	21

## ONTARIO—

McMaster University, Hamilton.....	310	204
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Colleges included).....	358	70
Collège Bruyère, Ottawa.....	.....	33
Collège Notre-Dame, Ottawa.....	.....	26
Séminaire St-Jean Vianney, Ottawa.....	40	.....
Queen's University, Kingston.....	389	316
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	40	.....
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	45	.....
University of Toronto, Toronto (colleges included).....	1,539	1,192
St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto.....	377	119
Trinity College, Toronto.....	253	136
Victoria College, Toronto.....	462	465
University of Western Ontario, London (colleges included).....	709	359
Assumption College, Windsor.....	290	55
Ursuline College, London.....	55	56
Waterloo College, Waterloo.....	41	27

## MANITOBA—

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg (colleges included).....	825	515
Brandon College, Brandon.....	87	81
Collège St-Boniface, St-Boniface.....	46	.....
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	61	29
St. Paul's College, Winnipeg.....	70	.....
United College, Winnipeg.....	280	266

## SASKATCHEWAN—

Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....	47	.....
Notre Dame College, Wilcox.....	35	10
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.....	542	258

## ALBERTA—

Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton.....	34	.....
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	319	209

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—

University of British Columbia, Vancouver.....	807	537
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## 2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.—Continued

## 3. Junior Colleges and Classical Schools of Roman Catholic Orders preparatory to theology.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—		M.	F.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.....		25	14
QUEBEC—			
Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), Montréal.....	}		
Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Récollet.....			
Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée (Oblats), Chambly-Bassin.....			
Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Trois Rivières.....			
Collège missionnaire franciscain, Sorel.....			
Juvénat des Cisterciens (Trappistes), Mistassini.....			
Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville.....			
Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Québec.....			
Ecole apostolique des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport.....			
Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery.....			
Congrégation de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac.....			
Cisterciens de la Commune Observance, N.D. de Val d'Espoir.....			
Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de Rougemont.....			
Juvénat St-Tharsicius, PP. du T.-S.-Sacrement, Terrebonne.....	}		
Juvénat St-Joseph, Congrégation de Ste-Croix, St-Hyacinthe.....			
Juvénat des Saints-Anges Clercs de St-Viateur, Berthierville.....			
Juvénat Champagneur, Clercs de St-Viateur, L'Epiphanie.....			
Noviciat des PP. Bénédictins, St-Benoît du Lac.....		Estimated number, 450 males	
ONTARIO—			
Alma College, St. Thomas.....			7
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....		6	
St. Mary's College (Redemptorists), Brockville.....		14	
Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites), Niagara Falls.....		40	
Collège Séraphique (Capucins), Ottawa.....	x		
Juvénat St. Alexis (Servites de Marie), Ottawa.....		16	
St. Stanislas Noviciate (Jesuits), Guelph.....	x		
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Campion College, Regina.....		25	
Luther College, Regina.....		22	6
Regina College, Regina.....		56	47
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....		19	
ALBERTA—			
Canadian Junior College, Lacombe.....		12	24
Concordia College, Edmonton.....		12	
Mt. Royal College, Calgary.....	x		x
Juniorat St. Jean, Edmonton.....	x		x
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Victoria College, Victoria.....		83	50
4. Agriculture—			
Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.....		39	
Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Qué.....		84	
Institut Agricole d'Oka, La Trappe, Qué.....		108	
Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Qué.....		119	1
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.....		473	6
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.....		67	1
College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.....		117	2
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.....		69	1
Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.....		83	12
5. Architecture—			
Department of Architecture, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, Que.....		30	
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montréal, Qué.....		28	
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Québec, Qué.....		13	
School of Architecture, Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.....	†		†
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.....		12	13
Faculty of Applied Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.....		8	2

xRecord not available.

† Included in Applied Science and Engineering.



## 2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.—Continued

6. Applied Science and Engineering—	M.	F.
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	76	.....
<sup>2</sup> Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	51	.....
<sup>2</sup> Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	43	.....
<sup>2</sup> St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	57	.....
<sup>2</sup> St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	90	6
<sup>2</sup> Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	58	.....
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	58	.....
Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	365	.....
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal, Qué.	224	.....
Faculty of Applied Science, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	559	.....
Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	804	4
Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont.	196	.....
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	192	.....
College of Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	280	.....
Faculty of Applied Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	259	1
Faculty of Applied Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	366	.....
7. Commerce—		
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	23	3
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	67	.....
Académie Commerciale, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	34	.....
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal, Qué.	194	.....
School of Commerce, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	160	13
Sir George Williams College, Montreal, Que.	27	5
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	21	.....
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Ont.	15	.....
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	†	†
School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	103	16
Department of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	†	†
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	†	†
School of Accounting, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	49	11
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	65	28
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	†	†
8. Dentistry—		
Faculty of Dentistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	52	.....
Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	66	1
Faculté de Chirurgie Dentaire, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	68	.....
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	197	3
Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	65	.....
9. Education—		
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	4	6
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	7	9
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	3	1
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.	5	4
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	4	2
Institut pédagogique, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	.....	83
Institut pédagogique St-Georges, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	68	.....
Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ont.	132	202
Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	73	41
College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	24	28
School of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	20	24
Department of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	15	27
10. Forestry—		
Department of Applied Science, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	31	.....
Ecole d'Arpentage et de Génie forestier, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	58	.....
Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	33	.....
Department of Forestry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	†	.....

<sup>2</sup> The pre-specialized years only of the Engineering course.

† Included in Arts.

‡ Included in Applied Science and Engineering.

## 2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.—Continued

11. Home Economics—	M.	F.
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.		9
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.		71
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.		24
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.		70
Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Qué.		102
Ecole Ménagère Provinciale, 461 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal, Qué.	x	
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.		228
Faculty of Household Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.		43
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.		258
School of Household Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.		116
School of Household Economics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.		90
12. Law—		
Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	72	2
Faculty of Law, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	33	
Faculté de Droit, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	93	
Faculté de Droit, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	153	2
Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal, Qué.	57	3
Department of Law, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	†	†
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont.	337	10
Manitoba Law School, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	60	2
College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	42	
Faculty of Law, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	55	4
13. Library Science—		
Library School, McGill University, Montreal, Qué.		6
Ecole de bibliothécaires, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.		
Library School, Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ont.	1	37
14. Medicine—		
Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	203	4
Faculté de Médecine, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	270	2
Faculté de Médecine, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	237	1
Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Qué.	480	13
Faculty of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	294	
Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	795	77
Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	214	12
Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	242	19
School of Medical Sciences (pre-clinical years only), University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	44	6
Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	195	10
15. Music (Degree Courses in Music)—		
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.		4
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1	8
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.		10
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.		7
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Qué.		
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.		17
Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	15	41
McGill University, Montreal, Qué.	2	29
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.		
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	3	8
16. Nursing (Post-Graduate)—		
School of Graduate Nurses, McGill University, Montreal, Qué.		28
Ecole d'Hygiène sociale appliquée, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.		23
Institut Marguerite d'Youville, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.		56
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.		x
School of Nursing, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.		100
School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.		x
Faculty of Public Health, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.		11
School of Nursing, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.		53
School of Nursing, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.		113
Department of Nursing and Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.		72

x Record not available.

† Included in Arts.

## 2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.—Continued

17. Optometry—	M.	F.
École d'Optométrie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué. ....	16	.....
College of Optometry of Canada, 138 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. ....	x	.....
18. Pharmacy—		
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax, N.S. ....	7	3
École de Pharmacie, Université Laval, Québec, Qué. ....	19	.....
École de Pharmacie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué. ....	60	.....
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. ....	181	12
Pharmacy Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. ....	45	3
College of Pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. ....	47	8
School of Pharmacy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. ....	44	10
19. Physical Education—		
The School of Physical Education, McGill University, Montreal, Que. ....	3	19
The Margaret Eaton School, Toronto, Ont. ....		34
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. ....	x	x
School of Physical Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. ....		6
20. Secretarial Science—		
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. ....	3	14
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S. ....		16
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. ....	7	12
21. Social Service—		
Montreal School of Social Work, 3480 University St., Montreal, Que. ....		16
Department of Social Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. ....	12	57
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. ....	7	25
22. Therapy, Occupational and Physio therapy—		
Department of Extension, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. ....		31
23. Veterinary Science—		
École de Médecine vétérinaire, Oka, Qué. ....	49	.....
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. ....	218	.....
24. Theology—		
BAPTIST CHURCH—		
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. ....	41	.....
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. ....	24	.....
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—		
King's College, Halifax, N.S. ....	12	.....
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que. ....	11	.....
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que. ....	10	.....
Trinity College, Toronto, Ont. ....	19	.....
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. ....	59	.....
Church of England Training School, Toronto, Ont. ....		13
Huron College, London, Ont. ....	21	.....
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man. ....	6	.....
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask. ....	38	.....
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask. ....	9	.....
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C. ....	13	.....
LUTHERAN CHURCH—		
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. ....	11	.....
Lutheran College Seminary, Saskatoon, Sask. ....	17	.....
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—		
Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal, Que. ....	24	.....
Knox College, Toronto, Ont. ....	54	.....
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA—		
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S. ....	63	.....
United Theological College, Montreal, Que. ....	14	.....
Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ont. ....	10	.....
Victoria University (Emmanuel College), Toronto, Ont. ....	67	6
United Church Training School, Toronto, Ont. ....		22
United College, Winnipeg, Man. ....	34	4
St. Andrews College, Saskatoon, Sask. ....	40	.....
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta. ....	32	1
Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. ....	16	.....

x Record not available.

## 2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.—Concluded

## 24. Theology—Concluded

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (SECULAR CLERGY)—		M.	F.
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax, N.S.	77	.....	.....
Université Laval (Grand Séminaire), Québec, Qué.	160	.....	.....
Université de Montréal (Grand Séminaire), Montréal, Qué.	300	.....	.....
Séminaire des Missions Étrangères, Pont-Viau, Qué.	43	.....	.....
Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	x	.....	.....
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, Ont.	136	.....	.....
Chinese Missions Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ont.	51	.....	.....
St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ont.	128	.....	.....
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (CLERGY IN COMMUNITIES)—			
Compagnie de Saint-Sulpice (Sulpiciens), Montréal, Canadian College at Rome, Italy	x	.....	.....
Compagnie de Jésus (Jésuites), Montréal, Qué.	156	.....	.....
Clercs de Saint-Viateur, Joliette, Qué.	75	.....	.....
Congrégation de Sainte-Croix, Montréal et St-Laurent.	116	.....	.....
Ordres des Franciscains ou Frères-Mineurs (Franciscains), Montréal et Québec, Qué.	85	.....	.....
Cisterciens de la Stricte Observance (Trappistes), Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Qué.	15	.....	.....
Congrégation de Jésus et Marie (Eudistes), Charlesbourg Qué.	33	.....	.....
Ordre des Frères-Mineurs (Capucins), Pte-aux-Trembles, Qué.	43	.....	.....
Congrégation du Très Saint Sacrement, Montréal, Qué.	29	.....	.....
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu, Qué.	85	.....	.....
Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée (Oblats), Ottawa, Ont.	128	.....	.....
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Oblates), Orleans, Ont.	32	.....	.....
Company of Jesus (Jesuits), Toronto, Ont.	52	.....	.....
Order of St. Basil (Basilian Fathers), Toronto, Ont.	40	.....	.....
Congregation of the Resurrection, London, Ont.	x	.....	.....
Ordre des Dominicains, Ottawa, Ont.	87	.....	.....
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Rédempteur (Rédemptoristes), Ottawa, Ont.	60	.....	.....
Congregation of the Very Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists), Woodstock, Ont.	58	.....	.....
Compagnie de Marie (Montfortians), Eastview, Ont.	50	.....	.....
Pères Blancs (Missionnaires d'Afrique), Eastview, Ont.	39	.....	.....
Regina Cleri Seminary (Franciscans), Regina, Sask.	12	.....	.....

x Record not available.



3.—Full-Time Students of the Regular Session by Provinces and Faculties

Province	Undergraduates																				Post-Graduates			Others	
	Arts	Pure Science	Agriculture	Architecture	Commerce	Dentistry	Education	Engineering and Applied Science	Forestry	Household Science	Law	Medicine	Music	Public Health and Nursing	Pharmacy	Social Service	Theology	Veterinary Science	Others.	Total (excl. duplicates)	Arts and Science	Theology	Total	Pre-matriculation	Total
Prince Edward Island.....	86	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	100	-	-	-	470	470
Nova Scotia.....	869	*93	39	-	107	52	30	323	-	104	74	207	23	7	9	-	179	-	17	2,123	70	14	84	256	352
New Brunswick.....	510	88	-	-	24	-	4	116	31	70	33	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	7	-	7	453	453
Quebec.....	5,164	367	280	30	433	135	253	584	58	114	306	997	118	107	79	30	880	48	386	10,353	554	15	656	12,895	16,589
Ontario.....	5,753	*20	1,475	-	155	198	333	1,536	33	215	349	1,354	-	111	193	69	837	218	43	11,837	484	38	614	2,067	2,622
Manitoba.....	1,697	*	68	25	-	-	103	192	-	258	62	261	-	-	48	-	39	-	-	2,736	27	13	51	466	569
Saskatchewan.....	863	*	108	-	60	-	52	277	-	116	42	50	11	-	55	-	102	-	6	1,742	32	-	48	472	523
Alberta.....	504	166	70	10	93	65	38	260	-	90	59	205	-	127	54	-	23	-	-	1,722	78	10	105	242	343
British Columbia.....	1,477	*	76	-	-	-	42	358	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	32	26	-	-	2,083	155	3	185	5	16
Canada.....	16,923	734	1,116	65	882	450	855	3,646	122	967	925	3,163	159	424	438	131	2,086	266	456	33,608	1,467	93	1,750	17,326	21,937

\*Included with Arts by many Universities.

†The complete full time enrolment in agriculture, including diploma and degree courses is 574, household science 228.

‡To this figure should be added 41 students in the architecture section of the écoles des beaux arts in Montreal and Quebec.

§Includes Philosophy.

## 3A.—Full-time Students in Arts and Pure Science, by Province and Academic Years

Province	Preparatory Year	Undergraduate Years							Post-graduate Years
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Un-specified by Years	Total	
Prince Edward Island.....	470	50	28	7	11			96	
Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup> .....	222	260	188	174	157		348	1,127	71
New Brunswick <sup>1</sup> .....	453	253	255	221	169			898	19
Quebec <sup>1</sup> .....	16,128	1,480	1,365	1,201	1,007		461	5,514	581
Ontario <sup>1</sup> .....	1,490	1,462	1,200	1,092	698		1,181	5,633	433
Manitoba.....	466	561	512	323	269	26		1,691	27
Saskatchewan.....	471	45	405	194	227		45	916	32
Alberta <sup>1</sup> .....	221	65	81	6	10		539	701	78
British Columbia <sup>1</sup> .....		551	406	312	248			1,517	155
Total in colleges giving undergraduates by years.....	18,466	4,727	4,440	3,530	2,796	26	24	15,543	808
Total, all colleges (excluding duplicates)....	19,921	4,727	4,440	3,530	2,796	26	2,574	18,093	1,396

<sup>1</sup>Includes some students in addition to those in Arts and Pure Science, full-time.<sup>2</sup>See Note 1, Table 2.

## 4.—Part-time and Short Course Students by Province and Grade of Work

Province and Courses	Undergraduates		Post Graduates		Others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	146	167	25	10	6,597	3,597
Part-time Arts.....	34	26	5	2	—	—
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	—	4	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	76	113	20	8	—	—
Other Short Courses.....	8	—	—	—	79	69
Evening Classes.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	26	24	—	—	17	28
Other Extramural.....	—	—	—	—	6,500	3,500
New Brunswick.....	220	150	1	5	84	86
Part-time Arts.....	36	5	—	—	—	—
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	149	128	1	5	8	33
Other Short Courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	73	52
Correspondence.....	35	17	—	—	3	1
Other Extramural.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	496	188	6	10	3,334	4,844
Part-time Arts.....	9	3	—	—	237	237
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	17	2
Music.....	—	—	—	—	984	1,478
Theology.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	—	1	—	—	32	428
Summer School.....	—	43	6	2	24	875
Other Short Courses.....	—	—	—	8	288	953
Evening Classes.....	328	92	—	—	1,423	458
Correspondence.....	151	49	—	—	329	63
Other Extramural.....	3	—	—	—	—	350
Ontario (excluding duplicates).....	2,902	3,670	382	93	6,057	4,563
Part-time Arts.....	624	734	101	72	88	41
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music.....	30	20	—	—	—	165
Theology.....	6	—	4	—	3	42
Other.....	185	33	106	7	107	608
Summer School.....	700	1,003	33	4	306	664
Other Short Courses.....	10	2	—	8	1,084	751
Evening Classes.....	452	725	—	—	2,286	1,488
Correspondence.....	880	1,264	101	—	1,269	195
Other Extramural.....	54	—	28	2	934	609

## 4.—Part-time and Short Course Students by Province and Grade of Work—Concluded

Provinces and Courses	Undergraduates		Post Graduates		Others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manitoba (excluding duplicates).....	198	276	30	11	728	755
Part-time Arts.....	5	11	12	10	8	3
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	1	5
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	13	18	1	-	-
Summer School.....	155	243	-	-	210	218
Other Short Courses.....	18	11	-	-	172	20
Evening Classes.....	7	5	-	-	337	509
Correspondence.....	9	1	-	-	-	-
Other Extramural.....	4	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan.....	971	532	62	15	989	280
Part-time Arts.....	91	72	3	2	-	-
Agriculture.....	6	1	1	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theology.....	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other.....	23	10	-	-	-	-
Summer School.....	450	256	-	-	2	134
Other Short Courses.....	-	-	-	-	969	107
Evening Classes.....	23	25	-	-	18	39
Correspondence.....	378	166	16	-	-	-
Other Extramural.....	-	-	42	13	-	-
Alberta.....	317	124	-	-	70	117
Part-time Arts.....	30	21	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	46	90
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	15	23
Summer School.....	246	90	-	-	9	4
Other Short Courses.....	22	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Classes.....	19	13	-	-	-	-
Correspondence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Extramural.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia.....	633	299	-	-	-	-
Part-time Arts.....	8	14	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	1	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theology.....	18	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	4	8	-	-	-	-
Summer School.....	418	208	-	-	-	-
Other Short Courses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Classes.....	82	48	-	-	-	-
Correspondence.....	10	-	-	-	-	-
Other Extramural.....	92	21	-	-	-	-
Total Canada (excluding duplicates).....	5,883	5,406	506	144	17,859	14,242
Part-time Arts.....	837	886	130	86	333	281
Agriculture.....	7	1	1	-	18	2
Music.....	30	20	-	-	1,031	1,738
Theology.....	29	4	4	-	3	42
Other.....	212	69	124	8	154	1,059
Summer School.....	2,194	2,084	60	19	559	1,928
Other Short Courses.....	58	13	-	16	2,592	1,900
Evening Classes.....	913	908	-	-	4,117	2,546
Correspondence.....	1,489	1,521	117	-	1,618	287
Other Extramural.....	153	21	70	15	7,434	4,459

## 5.—Summary of All Students Reported, Classified by Grade of Work.

Province	A. Students of University Grade		B. Pre- matriculation students		C. All students not in A. or B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Prince Edward Island...	86	14	197	273	—	—	283	287	570
Nova Scotia.....	1,848	707	268	34	6,604	3,640	8,720	4,381	13,101
New Brunswick.....	922	373	464	34	73	52	1,459	459	1,918
Quebec.....	9,902	1,807	9,019	5,322	3,319	7,107	22,240	14,236	36,476
Ontario.....	12,515	6,396	1,989	251	6,163	4,839	20,667	11,486	32,153
Manitoba.....	1,995	1,291	476	33	761	795	3,232	2,122	5,354
Saskatchewan.....	2,365	1,005	387	85	1,037	283	3,789	1,373	5,162
Alberta.....	1,598	650	205	50	138	137	1,931	867	2,798
British Columbia.....	2,139	1,061	5	—	9	2	2,153	1,063	3,216
Canada.....	33,340	13,337	13,010	6,082	18,104	16,855	64,474	36,274	100,748

## 6.—Summary of All Students Reported, Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Course, etc.

Province	Full-time students		Part time students of the regular session		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Prince Edward Island...	283	287	—	—	—	—	283	287	570
Nova Scotia.....	1,952	607	40	32	6,728	3,742	8,720	4,381	13,101
New Brunswick.....	1,154	218	36	5	269	236	1,459	459	1,918
Quebec.....	18,404	9,194	1,284	2,149	2,552	2,893	22,240	14,236	36,476
Ontario.....	11,560	3,513	1,263	1,724	8,078	6,602	20,667	11,486	32,153
Manitoba.....	2,276	1,080	44	35	912	1,007	3,232	2,122	5,354
Saskatchewan.....	1,767	546	124	87	1,898	740	3,789	1,373	5,162
Alberta.....	1,544	626	91	134	296	107	1,931	867	2,798
British Columbia.....	1,520	764	31	22	602	277	2,153	1,063	3,216
Canada.....	40,460	16,835	2,913	4,188	21,335	15,604	64,474	36,274	100,748



## 7.—Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted

University	Diplomas and Certificate		Bachelor		Master and Licence <sup>4</sup>		Doctor <sup>3</sup>		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Dalhousie—King's <sup>1</sup> .....	20	9	125	39	8	5	*3	-	156	53	209
Acadia.....	4	12	62	66	12	3	-	-	78	81	159
St. Francis Xavier.....	10	3	38	11	2	1	*1	*1	51	16	67
New Brunswick.....	-	-	59	10	5	-	*2	-	66	10	76
Mount Allison.....	9	16	44	28	2	-	*2	-	57	44	101
Bishop's.....	6	4	26	8	4	1	*6	-	42	13	55
McGill.....	2	38	389	121	32	9	37	3	460	171	631
Laval.....	420	1,128	425	7	41	-	34	1	920	1,136	2,056
Montréal.....	113	26	629	59	131	15	12	-	885	100	985
Toronto.....	15	166	932	385	73	30	43	6	1,063	587	1,650
Victoria <sup>2</sup> .....	29	-	9	1	-	-	*2	-	40	1	41
Trinity <sup>3</sup> .....	-	-	2	-	5	-	3	-	10	-	10
Western.....	4	8	200	100	11	3	5	-	220	111	331
Queen's.....	-	-	260	83	17	3	*6	-	283	86	369
Ottawa.....	-	-	87	27	39	1	8	-	134	28	162
McMaster.....	1	1	115	76	4	3	*3	-	123	80	203
Manitoba.....	44	37	254	162	15	2	11	-	324	201	525
Saskatchewan.....	106	85	244	98	20	5	*2	-	372	188	560
Alberta.....	16	22	224	108	19	-	2	-	261	130	391
British Columbia.....	18	54	225	101	38	9	-	-	281	164	445
Other Institutions.....	312	165	283	23	32	-	16	-	643	188	831
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6,469</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>9,857</b>

\*Honorary degrees: In McGill 9 of the Doctor's degrees were honorary, in Laval 33, in Montreal 4, in Ottawa 4, in Toronto 14, in Western 4, in Manitoba 10, in Alberta 1, in "other institutions" 10.

<sup>1</sup>All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.

<sup>2</sup>All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.

<sup>3</sup>Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.

<sup>4</sup>The licence in the French language universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor, as the Master's degree is in the English.

8.—University-grade Students of the Regular Session attending Outside their Province of Residence

	Number of students															Total non-residents in each province	Number specified by provinces	Un-specified by provinces
	From P.E.I.	From N.S.	From N.B.	From Que.	From Ont.	From Man.	From Sask.	From Alta.	From B.C.	From Yukon and N.W.T.	From U.S.A.	From U.K.	From British West Indies	From New found-land	Other Countries			
In Prince Edward Island.....	—	2	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	26	161	—
In Nova Scotia.....	84	—	271	43	23	1	6	7	7	—	305	8	3	76	10	844	2,381	7
In New Brunswick.....	16	197	—	76	3	1	1	—	1	—	30	8	5	12	2	352	1,175	—
In Quebec.....	39	116	128	—	394	47	55	55	79	—	1,258	61	14	39	86	2,371	22,192	1,185
In Ontario.....	29	87	99	317	—	151	245	140	163	2	636	43	7	9	111	2,039	14,890	1,257
In Manitoba.....	—	1	1	—	26	—	219	23	16	—	1	2	—	—	—	289	2,550	44
In Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	5	8	13	—	20	10	—	—	17	—	—	1	74	1,840	38
In Alberta.....	1	—	—	1	8	23	106	—	100	—	3	1	—	—	2	245	1,919	11
In British Columbia.....	—	1	—	1	3	3	19	28	—	2	9	—	—	—	5	71	2,289	19
<b>Students enrolled in Canada outside their province (or Country) of residence.....</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>6,311</b>	<b>49,397</b>	<b>2,561</b>

NOTE.—Some of the institutions providing information for this table reported more than their students of university grade in the full session.

## 9.—Teaching Staffs

	Arts, Letters and Pure Science				Professional Faculties				Pre-matriculation				Total teaching staff (excluding duplicates)			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prince Edward Island.....	16	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	5	—	—	30	5	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	119	12	30	8	50	20	120	7	10	—	8	—	179	32	158	15
New Brunswick.....	49	1	29	1	6	3	1	2	34	—	4	—	89	4	32	3
Quebec <sup>1</sup> .....	771	63	46	9	345	31	674	24	486	193	35	22	1,605	288	745	53
Ontario <sup>1</sup> .....	539	83	203	102	410	67	679	73	122	14	13	4	1,090	168	856	171
Manitoba.....	97	12	16	—	46	17	113	3	17	—	15	—	172	29	120	3
Saskatchewan.....	66	14	15	2	84	29	25	10	24	5	19	1	182	49	43	11
Alberta.....	55	8	14	1	52	5	104	12	22	3	16	5	138	16	116	18
British Columbia.....	60	18	35	14	38	2	14	1	—	—	—	—	98	20	49	15
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>289</b>

<sup>1</sup>Division of full time and part time estimated in Université de Montréal and University of Toronto.

## 10.—Financial Statistics

	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	†Que.	†Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
<b>Receipts—</b>										
Investments and other property.....	900	212,594	38,702	1,050,434	693,070	59,027	5,141	26,798	18,485	2,105,151
Provincial government—										
(a) Annual grant.....	45,425	172,246	35,000	894,294	13,157,440	289,648	462,500	399,650	359,389	5,815,592
(b) Special grants.....	—	—	11,567	169,000	94,191	—	6,985	149,831	—	431,574
City or municipality.....	—	—	—	30,000	45,000	—	—	—	8,081	83,081
Fees from students.....	11,192	363,089	144,486	2,091,849	1,908,357	422,114	218,527	319,562	312,315	5,791,491
Board and lodging.....	30,021	296,878	130,784	1,367,045	631,529	57,600	91,402	91,117	—	2,696,376
Gifts or bequests.....	—	105,288	6,660	734,605	70,091	24,275	21,287	3,110	—	965,316
Sale of bonds or debentures.....	—	—	—	—	2,959	—	—	—	—	2,959
Short term loans.....	—	4,326	33,325	—	156,884	209	—	2,300	—	197,044
Other sources.....	—	61,040	31,893	292,896	816,584	70,030	116,429	54,030	91,299	1,534,201
<b>Total Receipts 1936-37.....</b>	<b>87,538</b>	<b>1,215,461</b>	<b>432,417</b>	<b>6,630,123</b>	<b>7,576,165</b>	<b>922,903</b>	<b>922,271</b>	<b>1,046,398</b>	<b>789,569</b>	<b>19,622,785</b>
<b>Total Receipts 1935-36.....</b>	<b>75,371</b>	<b>1,013,145</b>	<b>370,309</b>	<b>6,426,462</b>	<b>7,318,262</b>	<b>887,989</b>	<b>980,646</b>	<b>912,840</b>	<b>706,271</b>	<b>18,684,595</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>										
New buildings, land or permanent improvements.....	—	28,140	1,600	107,315	225,095	—	20,929	73,631	—	456,710
Repayment of principal of loans—										
(a) Bonds or debentures.....	—	6,000	13,000	43,400	88,100	—	900	2,381	—	153,781
(b) Short term loans.....	—	800	22,114	—	58,415	—	2,821	2,300	—	86,450
Interest on loans and debentures.....	—	21,658	38,019	105,029	92,032	20,508	13,940	157,943	1,000	450,129
Other expenditure.....	87,538	1,150,066	357,404	5,858,294	7,012,383	898,388	942,831	817,896	805,003	17,929,803
<b>Total Expenditure 1936-37.....</b>	<b>87,538</b>	<b>1,206,664</b>	<b>432,137</b>	<b>6,114,038</b>	<b>7,476,025</b>	<b>918,896</b>	<b>981,421</b>	<b>1,054,151</b>	<b>806,003</b>	<b>19,076,873</b>
<b>Total Expenditure 1935-36.....</b>	<b>77,946</b>	<b>1,037,590</b>	<b>386,424</b>	<b>6,612,010</b>	<b>7,135,346</b>	<b>898,094</b>	<b>1,021,132</b>	<b>903,703</b>	<b>696,067</b>	<b>18,768,302</b>
<b>Assets—</b>										
Value of Endowments and other revenue yielding property.....	46,000	4,700,058	860,161	22,371,620	12,041,538	1,294,722	96,225	595,079	99,362	42,105,674
Value of land, buildings and equipment.....	735,000	6,702,886	3,148,019	53,494,919	43,676,690	3,793,501	6,960,798	5,789,574	3,183,667	127,485,084
Arrears of revenue collectible.....	2,000	22,156	68,743	393,367	220,285	29,960	34,240	36,051	—	806,802
Other assets.....	—	245,371	19,076	1,990,558	470,442	262,890	270,651	427,209	184,083	3,870,280
<b>Total Assets 1936-37.....</b>	<b>783,000</b>	<b>11,670,471</b>	<b>4,096,209</b>	<b>78,250,473</b>	<b>56,408,955</b>	<b>5,381,073</b>	<b>7,361,914</b>	<b>6,848,813</b>	<b>3,467,112</b>	<b>174,267,840</b>
<b>Total Assets 1935-36.....</b>	<b>786,000</b>	<b>11,456,435</b>	<b>4,108,948</b>	<b>77,075,078</b>	<b>53,495,010</b>	<b>5,170,281</b>	<b>7,638,489</b>	<b>6,475,306</b>	<b>3,608,095</b>	<b>169,813,642</b>

†Incomplete.

‡Includes Dominion Government expenditure on Royal Military College.



## 11.—Library Statistics

NOTE.—Institutions are arranged in alphabetical order according to post office.

Name and Address	Volumes	Pamphlets	Seats for Readers	Periodicals Received
<b>Prince Edward Island—</b>				
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.....	3,185	—	56	30
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown.....	7,262	x	20	26
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>				
Mount St. Bernard College, Antigonish.....	3,917	520	50	43
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.....	46,890	5,400	50	56
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point.....	5,090	600	x	18
Dalhousie University, Halifax.....	53,000	12,000	136	254
Dental Library.....	1,312	1,000	24	33
Medical Library.....	15,000	x	x	200
Law School.....	13,000	x	x	50
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....	9,000	x	20	30
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax.....	318	x	—	8
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax.....	15,000	1,000	36	50
N.S. Technical College & Provincial Science Library, Halifax.....	†101,392	x	50	x
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	18,100	500	34	34
St. Mary's College, Halifax.....	6,000	200	60	20
University of King's College, Halifax.....	23,471	925	40	18
N.S. Agricultural College, Truro.....	4,000	7,000	20	35
Acadia University, Wolfville.....	72,980	x	125	183
<b>New Brunswick—</b>				
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst.....	4,500	1,000	—	22
St. Thomas College, Chatham.....	4,400	750	25	20
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.....	30,000	6,000	125	32
Mount Allison University, Sackville.....	38,226	x	150	116
Université Saint-Joseph (1935), St. Joseph.....	12,020	540	x	75
<b>Quebec—</b>				
Ecole Apostolique, Miss. du Sacré-Coeur, Beauport.....	3,820	210	—	11
Collège Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Bergerville.....	10,000	x	50	30
Noviciat, P.P. Bénédictins, Bolton Centre.....	3,000	—	—	15
Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée, Chambly Bassin.....	7,000	x	x	35
Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.....	30,000	20,000	—	25
Postulat des Pères Blancs, Everell.....	2,000	—	—	10
Séminaire de Gaspé, Gaspé.....	4,800	x	x	39
Séminaire des Pères Eudistes, Gros Pin.....	7,100	—	x	16
Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette.....	40,000	5,000	—	50
Collège de l'Assomption, L'Assomption.....	17,950	2,200	—	45
Institut Agricole d'Oka et Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, La Trappe.....	4,537	18,300	32	56
Bishop's University, Lennoxville.....	15,600	—	50	46
Collège de Lévis, Lévis.....	30,633	2,740	—	22
Macdonald College, Macdonald College.....	28,493	3,150	76	192
Juvénat St-Bernard, Mistassini.....	3,900	1,000	2	5
Séminaire Saint-Joseph (1935), Mistassini.....	20,050	x	x	18
Collège de Montréal, Montréal.....	50,000	x	x	30
Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Montréal.....	18,225	1,000	—	27
Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys, Montréal.....	23,564	2,000	24	83
Collège St-Ignace, Montréal.....	3,900	—	x	—
Collège Ste-Marie.....	81,000	25,000	x	40
Divinity Hall.....	9,658	1,000	40	32
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal.....	38,568	9,295	x	x
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.....	30,000	x	30	500
Externat Classique de St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	2,000	1,000	—	10
Externat Classique de Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	3,500	200	—	20
Loyola College, Montréal.....	16,742	—	x	30
McGill University, Montréal.....	320,000	x	236	912
Medical Library.....	53,300	21,209	60	442
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal.....	11,200	—	30	—
Montreal Presbyterian College, Montreal.....	12,480	80	12	14
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée-Conception, Montréal.....	80,000	2,500	x	125
Scolasticat du Très-Saint Sacrement, Montréal.....	15,000	3,000	—	52
Séminaire de Philosophie, Montréal.....	10,000	1,800	—	45
Stadium Franciscain, Montréal.....	6,000	3,000	15	50
United Theological College, Montreal.....	9,661	x	4	8
<b>Université de Montréal, Montréal—</b>				
Faculté de Chirurgie-dentaire.....	1,178	925	—	24
Commerce.....	x	x	x	x
Droit.....	1,800	—	40	—
Génie et sciences appliquées.....	x	x	x	x
Médecine.....	25,000	—	x	x
Philosophie.....	500	—	—	—
Sciences (Institut Botanique).....	10,000	12,000	6	500
Théologie.....	27,000	2,600	x	x
Ecole de Pharmacie.....	923	1,103	—	8
Sciences Sociales.....	3,050	1,300	x	12
Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.....	41,500	5,200	x	38
Juniorat Montfortain, Papineauville.....	6,500	1,500	15	22
Maison d'Etudes (F.M. Capucins), Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	12,500	1,500	x	10

x Not stated.

† Including pamphlets.

## 11.—Library Statistics—Continued

Name and Address	Volumes	Pamphlets	Seats for Readers	Periodicals Received
<b>Quebec—Concluded</b>				
Collège St-Alexandre, Pointe-Gatineau.....	8,000	—	•	30
Séminaire des Missions Étrangères, Pont Viau.....	7,800	275	—	25
Académie Commerciale, Québec.....	17,000	1,500	30	40
Collège St-Charles Garnier, Québec.....	3,230	3,000	—	6
Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Québec.....	12,000	1,500	6	50
Université Laval, Québec.....	†221,322	•	78	426
Collège Bourget, Rigaud.....	31,000	10,000	6	64
Grand Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.....	2,107	200	—	8
Petit Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.....	27,500	1,300	—	32
Juvénat des Rédemptoristes, Ste-Anne de Beaupré.....	9,500	500	—	4
Collège de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	51,465	2,000	•	74
École Supérieure d'Agriculture, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	5,000	15,000	50	160
Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe.....	48,000	2,000	—	110
Collège de St-Jean, St-Jean.....	8,870	•	—	63
Collège de St-Laurent, St-Laurent.....	39,260	3,685	14	—
Séminaire Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	1,557	100	—	3
Séminaire de Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse.....	37,350	350	3	15
Séminaire du Sacré-Cœur, St. Victor de Tring.....	12,000	500	—	10
Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-Au-Récollet.....	28,410	1,580	•	30
Séminaire de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke.....	26,500	1,700	•	76
Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery.....	4,002	•	—	—
Collège Miss, Franciscain, Sorel.....	1,055	—	—	—
Juvénat du Très-Saint Sacrement, Terrebonne.....	11,180	2,612	—	20
Collège Séraphique, Trois-Rivières.....	8,000	600	—	30
Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières.....	10,578	•	—	39
Séminaire St-Thomas d'Aquin, Valleyfield.....	13,000	6,000	•	20
Scholasticat Notre-Dame, Village Richelieu.....	11,000	•	—	45
Scholasticat du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	816	—	—	8
<b>Ontario—</b>				
St. Mary's College, Brockville.....	8,447	1,486	—	10
Scholasticat, Compagnie de Marie, Eastview.....	10,750	725	—	30
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.....	40,755	14,800	124	203
McMaster University, Hamilton.....	47,000	2,500	120	150
Queen's University, Kingston.....	174,807	1,500	250	549
Royal Military College, Kingston.....	12,000	•	65	65
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....	8,000	400	46	25
Huron College, London.....	7,500	—	—	—
St. Peter's Seminary, London.....	7,474	565	50	23
University of Western Ontario, London.....	132,388	•	367	500
Ursuline College (Brescia Hall), London.....	8,000	1,000	24	15
Mount Carmel College, Niagara Falls.....	8,500	10	40	10
Collège Dominicain, Ottawa.....	21,150	1,550	12	35
Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	6,000	1,800	—	16
Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	1,200	500	—	—
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	13,350	2,121	50	—
Scholasticat des Rédemptoristes, Ottawa.....	18,000	1,750	•	—
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	85,000	10,000	30	500
Holy Rosary Scholasticat, Ottawa, R.R. 1.....	4,830	1,000	10	17
Alma College, St. Thomas.....	2,000	—	12	20
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	11,000	2,000	—	15
Knox College, Toronto.....	36,040	—	48	35
Ontario College of Education, Toronto.....	16,550	4,700	100	110
Dept. of Educational Research.....	1,400	—	—	17
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.....	1,267	160	12	12
Osgoode Hall Law School (1935), Toronto.....	5,434	—	•	3
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto.....	12,000	—	•	30
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	12,678	350	30	61
Toronto Bible College, Toronto.....	5,000	200	60	70
Toronto Conservatory of Music, Toronto.....	2,022	606	8	—
Trinity College, Toronto.....	37,737	•	61	40
United Church Training School Toronto.....	2,600	—	—	—
University of Toronto, Toronto.....	339,261	121,909	600	3,000
Dental Library.....	5,000	• 9,000	18	82
School of Hygiene.....	3,600	•	20	84
Victoria University, Toronto.....	80,000	1,000	260	120
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	16,000	—	40	28
Waterloo College, Waterloo.....	12,000	300	18	20
Assumption College, Windsor.....	8,250	200	70	25
St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock.....	5,160	—	—	25
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Brandon College, Brandon.....	9,600	200	• 40	1
Collège de St-Boniface, St. Boniface.....	10,000	2,500	•	20
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg.....	2,000	—	—	—
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	5,500	•	25	9
United Colleges—				
Manitoba College (1935), Winnipeg.....	23,379	240	•	17
Wesley College.....	9,250	• 200	•	25
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	68,000	•	384	468
Medical Library.....	11,752	•	44	167

\* Not stated.

† Including pamphlets.

## 11.—Library Statistics—Concluded

Name and Address	Volumes	Pamphlets	Seats for Readers	Periodicals Received
<b>Saskatchewan—</b>				
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....	12,600	11,900	—	32
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....	8,456	2,700	25	49
Campion College, Regina.....	3,000	2,000	20	12
Luther College, Regina.....	3,038	80	20	12
Regina College (1935), Regina.....	4,407	—	• 20	24
Sacred Heart College, Regina.....	750	100	—	—
St. Chad's College, Regina.....	1,625	—	—	—
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	5,000	200	10	24
Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon.....	5,000	—	• 8	4
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon.....	9,040	250	8	4
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.....	58,201	8,000	108	286
<b>Alberta—</b>				
Mount Royal College, Calgary.....	2,900	400	10	8
Canadian Junior College, College Heights.....	4,500	2,000	56	30
Collèges des Jésuites, Edmonton.....	10,200	1,100	• 12	28
Concordia College, Edmonton.....	3,000	• 600	2	22
Juniorat St-Jean Apôtre, Edmonton.....	12,200	300	40	32
St. Joseph's College, Edmonton.....	3,000	• 300	20	20
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....	10,000	• 20	20	15
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	63,789	• 230	230	526
St. Anthony's Franciscan College, North Edmonton.....	3,875	90	45	12
<b>British Columbia—</b>				
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver.....	6,623	• 18	18	2
Union College, Vancouver.....	11,780	6,000	25	30
University of British Columbia, Vancouver.....	113,500	25,000	450	485
Victoria College, Victoria.....	5,382	176	80	18

• Not stated.





### SECTION III

#### RETROSPECTIVE TABLES, 1920-1937

12.—Annual Enrolment of Full-Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session by Faculties

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Arts, Science, Letters and Philosophy *																			
Canada	T.	9,002	9,072	10,974	11,947	12,247	13,470	13,369	14,198	14,961	15,401	16,285	16,828	17,616	17,989	17,805	18,056	17,771	18,030
	M.	6,421	6,465	7,499	8,411	8,525	9,309	9,265	9,702	10,161	10,473	11,151	11,473	11,999	12,507	12,558	12,737	12,536	12,775
	F.	2,581	2,607	3,475	3,536	3,722	4,161	4,104	4,496	4,800	4,928	5,134	5,355	5,617	5,482	5,247	5,319	5,235	5,255
Maritime Provinces	T.	1,220	1,187	1,412	1,348	1,467	1,469	1,451	1,501	1,557	1,684	1,777	1,811	1,987	1,994	1,950	1,771	1,750	1,713
	M.	888	843	975	977	981	971	969	1,005	1,057	1,119	1,211	1,202	1,291	1,401	1,338	1,233	1,228	1,256
	F.	332	344	437	371	486	498	482	496	500	565	566	609	696	593	612	538	522	457
Quebec	T.	2,667	2,688	3,077	3,386	3,451	3,785	4,086	4,297	4,405	4,534	4,621	4,704	4,774	5,162	5,290	5,537	5,596	5,816
	M.	2,469	2,488	2,821	3,151	3,162	3,452	3,693	3,852	3,921	4,030	4,145	4,214	4,281	4,629	4,732	4,927	4,866	4,930
	F.	198	200	256	235	289	333	393	445	484	504	476	490	493	533	558	610	700	886
Ontario	T.	2,757	3,014	3,570	3,713	3,684	4,205	4,085	4,355	4,658	4,679	5,110	5,387	5,618	5,847	5,844	5,815	5,801	5,676
	M.	1,609	1,804	2,097	2,319	2,277	2,670	2,461	2,563	2,724	2,724	2,990	3,159	3,366	3,468	3,525	3,554	3,549	3,545
	F.	1,088	1,210	1,473	1,394	1,407	1,535	1,625	1,792	1,934	1,955	2,120	2,228	2,252	2,379	2,319	2,261	2,252	2,131
Western Provinces	T.	2,358	2,183	2,915	3,500	3,645	4,011	3,746	4,045	4,341	4,504	4,777	4,926	5,237	4,986	4,721	4,933	4,654	4,825
	M.	1,395	1,270	1,606	1,964	2,105	2,216	2,142	2,282	2,459	2,600	2,805	2,898	3,061	3,009	2,963	3,023	2,893	3,044
	F.	963	913	1,309	1,536	1,540	1,795	1,604	1,763	1,882	1,904	1,972	2,028	2,176	1,977	1,758	1,910	1,761	1,781
Agriculture—Degree Course																			
Canada	T.	1,020	856	771	925	869	764	599	572	587	764	792	899	1,027	1,083	1,039	1,074	1,108	1,113
	M.	1,015	845	761	906	855	755	552	562	579	753	783	889	1,014	1,065	1,006	1,049	1,088	1,090
	F.	5	11	10	19	14	9	17	10	8	11	9	10	13	18	24	25	20	23
Maritime Provinces	T.	—	60	37	26	17	24	12	14	27	36	39	32	48	34	23	42	31	39
	M.	—	60	36	26	17	22	11	14	27	33	37	31	47	29	22	42	31	39
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	5	1	—	—	—
Quebec	T.	256	196	162	249	327	287	137	173	176	192	244	322	337	345	315	297	273	277
	M.	256	193	160	245	324	285	133	172	174	190	244	321	335	344	312	292	271	274
	F.	—	3	2	4	3	2	4	1	2	2	—	1	2	1	3	5	2	3
Ontario	T.	434	363	269	329	242	226	228	165	155	266	215	273	387	445	450	403	496	475
	M.	431	360	269	327	240	225	223	160	153	265	214	269	383	442	443	457	489	469
	F.	3	3	—	2	2	1	5	5	2	1	1	4	4	3	7	6	7	6
Western Provinces	T.	330	237	303	321	283	227	222	220	229	270	294	272	255	259	242	272	308	322
	M.	328	232	296	308	274	223	215	216	225	265	288	268	249	250	229	258	297	308
	F.	2	5	7	13	9	4	7	4	4	5	6	4	6	9	13	14	11	14

## Agriculture—Diploma Course

Canada.....	T.	816	415	405	410	410	351	404	391	452	522	442	370	448	353	372	370	385	417
	M.	814	415	405	410	410	351	404	391	452	521	441	370	447	352	372	370	384	416
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	104	33	34	18	16	30	55	47	49	43	37	20	29	14	15	14	24	26
Quebec.....	M.	102	98	112	140	173	148	146	149	175	200	175	145	195	175	182	195	202	229
Ontario.....	T.	150	126	93	114	84	78	79	57	77	117	94	118	172	132	141	124	96	95
	M.	150	126	93	114	84	78	79	57	77	116	93	118	171	131	141	124	96	95
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Western Provinces.....	T.	460	158	166	138	137	95	124	138	151	162	136	87	52	32	34	37	63	68
	M.	458	158	166	138	137	95	124	138	151	162	136	87	52	32	34	37	62	67
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

## Architecture

Canada <sup>1</sup> .....	T.	58	49	52	52	61	62	95	96	108	114	119	137	145	157	143	133	133	106
	M.	57	48	52	52	61	62	95	96	108	114	118	136	143	149	137	122	116	91
	F.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	6	11	17	15
Quebec.....	M.	51	39	41	36	47	53	75	76	80	80	89	89	98	100	93	86	84	71
Western Provinces.....	T.	7	10	11	16	14	9	20	20	28	34	30	48	47	57	50	47	49	35
	M.	6	9	11	16	14	9	20	20	28	34	29	47	45	49	44	36	32	20
	F.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	6	11	17	15

## Commerce

Canada <sup>1</sup> .....	T.	230	372	425	464	521	483	580	563	624	722	848	883	873	783	754	754	786	882
	M.	228	361	414	441	487	447	532	512	567	635	732	757	745	669	652	663	684	784
	F.	2	11	11	23	34	36	47	51	57	87	116	126	128	114	102	91	102	98
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	-	8	18	24	30	30	34	35	44	65	86	108	119	118	108	96	89	141
	M.	-	6	15	22	26	27	31	30	38	44	56	70	81	87	80	65	57	116
	F.	-	2	3	2	4	3	3	5	6	21	30	38	38	31	28	31	32	25
Quebec.....	T.	174	300	302	325	315	289	326	323	320	363	397	416	421	370	392	389	408	433
	M.	172	295	300	318	305	280	312	312	310	351	379	393	394	342	360	366	387	415
	F.	2	5	2	7	10	9	14	11	10	12	18	23	27	28	32	23	21	18
Ontario <sup>2</sup> .....	T.	25	29	65	66	114	96	134	130	168	178	216	222	202	158	134	120	140	155
	M.	25	29	62	58	106	85	116	108	140	150	186	194	174	138	127	114	126	139
	F.	-	-	3	8	8	11	18	22	28	28	30	28	28	20	7	6	14	16
Western Provinces <sup>3</sup> .....	T.	31	35	40	49	62	68	80	75	92	116	149	137	131	137	120	149	149	153
	M.	31	31	37	43	50	55	74	62	79	90	111	100	96	102	85	118	114	114
	F.	-	4	3	6	12	13	12	13	13	26	38	37	35	35	35	31	35	39

<sup>1</sup>Figures have been revised since publication of last Survey.

<sup>2</sup>Architecture in University of Toronto is included in "Engineering".

<sup>3</sup>The Business Administration course of the University of Western Ontario and the Commerce courses of the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia are included in the Faculty of Arts. The Accountancy course of the University of Saskatchewan is here included.

12.—Annual Enrolment of Full-Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session by Faculties—Continued

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Dentistry																			
Canada.....	T.	1,128	1,276	1,258	1,175	890	721	604	524	458	434	391	380	350	367	370	381	422	450
	M.	1,111	1,253	1,240	1,160	881	713	594	520	454	430	390	375	343	362	365	378	419	446
	F.	17	23	18	15	9	8	10	4	4	4	1	5	7	5	5	3	3	4
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	54	55	64	67	50	34	20	29	31	38	30	27	22	21	33	39	53	52
	M.	53	52	61	64	48	34	20	29	31	38	30	27	21	21	33	39	53	52
	F.	1	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	T.	246	292	318	339	327	279	214	147	105	103	97	101	104	116	117	116	125	135
	M.	245	290	318	339	326	278	213	147	105	103	97	100	103	115	110	116	124	134
	F.	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
Ontario.....	T.	803	890	837	725	485	375	334	302	266	231	226	220	200	206	184	190	196	198
	M.	789	873	822	713	479	367	326	298	262	228	225	216	195	202	180	187	194	195
	F.	14	17	15	12	6	7	8	4	4	3	1	4	5	4	4	3	2	3
Western Provinces.....	T.	25	39	39	44	28	34	36	46	56	62	38	32	24	24	36	38	48	65
	M.	24	38	39	44	28	34	35	46	56	61	38	32	24	24	36	38	48	65
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education																			
Canada.....	T.	136	156	219	239	332	382	337	368	368	490	528	618	807	918	829	802	802	746
	M.	86	68	85	103	126	154	134	118	121	172	168	247	350	406	345	366	407	371
	F.	50	88	134	136	206	228	203	250	247	308	360	371	457	512	484	436	395	375
Maritime Provinces*.....	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	30
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	14
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	16
Quebec*.....	T.	—	17	14	15	7	25	17	57	51	72	86	92	146	225	179	210	198	193
	M.	—	17	10	12	6	21	17	22	19	20	28	52	58	78	78	101	108	108
	F.	—	—	4	3	1	4	—	35	32	52	58	40	88	147	101	109	90	85
Ontario.....	T.	136	139	205	224	270	304	263	244	239	298	341	382	480	546	489	435	364	288
	M.	86	51	75	91	100	114	95	66	78	107	106	144	219	268	201	198	176	131
	F.	50	88	130	133	170	190	168	178	161	191	235	238	261	278	288	237	188	157
Western Provinces*.....	T.	—	—	—	—	55	53	57	67	78	110	101	144	181	147	161	140	222	235
	M.	—	—	—	—	20	19	22	30	24	45	34	51	73	60	66	60	114	118
	F.	—	—	—	—	35	34	35	37	54	65	67	93	108	87	95	80	108	117



## Engineering and Applied Science

Canada.....	T.	2,736	2,854	2,698	2,578	2,176	2,108	2,038	2,221	2,432	2,706	3,120	3,554	3,755	3,700	3,471	3,312	3,387	3,646
	M.	2,731	2,851	2,685	2,577	2,174	2,105	2,035	2,217	2,428	2,703	3,115	3,548	3,743	3,693	3,461	3,301	3,376	3,636
	F.	5	3	3	1	2	3	3	4	4	3	5	6	12	7	10	11	11	10
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	317	309	257	232	200	238	218	259	272	313	344	429	507	476	406	374	373	439
	M.	317	309	257	232	200	238	218	259	272	313	344	429	501	475	403	370	367	433
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	3	4	6	6
Quebec.....	M.	732	763	717	677	543	492	427	430	426	461	494	523	633	606	508	558	542	584
Ontario.....	T.	1,346	1,365	1,288	1,189	969	898	863	930	1,046	1,092	1,305	1,506	1,495	1,518	1,494	1,434	1,438	1,536
	M.	1,342	1,364	1,287	1,188	967	895	860	926	1,042	1,089	1,301	1,502	1,490	1,513	1,488	1,429	1,434	1,533
	F.	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	4	3
Western Provinces.....	T.	341	417	426	480	464	480	530	602	688	840	977	1,096	1,120	1,100	973	946	1,034	1,087
	M.	340	415	424	480	464	480	530	602	688	840	976	1,094	1,119	1,099	972	944	1,033	1,086
	F.	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1

## Forestry

Canada.....	M.	122	103	103	93	89	82	90	134	152	170	153	136	127	113	100	98	98	122
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	58	32	23	13	12	16	24	43	56	61	59	49	39	24	23	15	17	31
Quebec.....	M.	18	18	22	30	34	23	22	42	38	43	32	25	20	20	19	31	44	58
Ontario.....	M.	46	53	58	60	43	43	44	49	58	66	62	62	68	69	59	52	37	33

## Household Science—Degree Course

Canada.....	F.	34	100	105	108	119	133	197	295	364	497	584	639	632	597	545	599	688	735
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	36	49	61	69	90	99	99	104	111	114	126
Quebec.....	F.	-	-	6	7	7	7	6	9	15	13	12	27	42	50	67	84	93	102
Ontario.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	23	57	98	131	167	203	230	179	123	66	42	51	43
Western Provinces.....	F.	34	100	99	101	112	99	129	152	169	256	300	292	312	325	328	362	430	464

## Household Science—Diploma Course

Canada.....	F.	434	342	387	847	841	815	824	599	656	561	683	928	922	883	730	706	729	717
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	18	17	18	33	29	14	40	46	48
Quebec.....	F.	149	122	180	393	360	361	386	348	364	290	403	378	378	445	492	428	451	441
Ontario.....	F.	176	169	174	408	463	416	408	195	215	200	228	515	493	381	220	238	232	228
Western Provinces.....	F.	109	51	33	46	18	38	40	46	46	53	35	17	18	28	4	-	-	-

\*Students in the maritime universities preparing for teaching certificates are reported as Arts students until 1935; similarly at McGill University until 1933.

\*The training of teachers in University began in British Columbia in 1924; Alberta, in 1930; Saskatchewan, in 1928; Manitoba, in 1936.

12.—Annual Enrolment of Full-Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session by Faculties—Continued

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Law																			
Canada.....	T.	1,222	1,117	982	939	925	848	857	792	842	885	874	845	852	902	961	963	1,005	923
	M.	1,174	1,076	950	908	892	822	836	771	836	861	843	816	821	870	925	926	982	900
	F.	48	41	32	31	33	26	21	21	26	24	31	29	31	32	36	37	23	23
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	107	119	108	89	88	71	60	56	52	53	51	66	76	89	103	100	115	107
	M.	101	117	107	86	81	67	56	54	50	52	48	63	75	84	98	95	113	105
	F.	6	2	1	3	7	4	4	2	2	1	3	3	1	5	6	5	2	2
Quebec.....	T.	340	331	297	276	289	305	306	307	316	350	354	392	390	415	398	389	337	306
	M.	336	325	292	272	288	303	303	304	312	348	349	387	384	411	392	384	333	301
	F.	4	6	5	4	1	2	3	3	4	2	5	5	6	4	6	5	4	5
Ontario.....	T.	537	436	339	336	387	339	350	309	390	365	322	249	257	254	305	333	391	347
	M.	516	420	324	321	370	325	338	296	374	351	311	238	244	239	291	315	380	337
	F.	21	16	15	15	17	14	12	13	16	14	11	11	13	15	14	18	11	10
Western Provinces.....	T.	238	231	238	238	161	133	141	120	104	117	147	138	129	144	155	141	162	163
	M.	221	214	227	229	153	127	139	117	100	110	135	128	118	136	144	132	156	157
	F.	17	17	11	9	8	6	2	3	4	7	12	10	11	8	11	9	6	6
Librarianship																			
Canada.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	53	42	42	61	61	58	66	67	51
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	2	3	4	4	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	51	42	39	59	59	55	62	63	51
Quebec.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	18	18	14	18	12	16	17	20	6
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	-	1	3	4	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	16	18	11	16	12	15	14	16	6
Ontario.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	24	28	43	49	42	49	47	45
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	24	28	43	47	40	48	47	45
Medicine																			
Canada.....	T.	3,184	3,236	3,270	3,193	2,937	2,665	2,607	2,571	2,672	2,717	2,807	2,921	2,987	2,997	2,985	3,031	3,037	3,074
	M.	3,040	3,008	3,116	3,050	2,796	2,541	2,494	2,411	2,551	2,579	2,662	2,798	2,845	2,855	2,856	2,906	2,908	2,938
	F.	144	148	154	143	141	124	113	130	121	131	145	123	142	142	129	125	129	136
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	145	159	172	191	149	167	113	119	135	139	147	171	175	164	183	175	186	207
	M.	130	150	159	179	138	149	105	108	131	132	147	170	173	160	178	171	180	203
	F.	15	9	13	12	11	8	8	11	4	7	-	1	2	4	5	4	6	4

Quebec	T.	1,070	1,184	1,160	1,189	1,145	969	913	855	905	942	948	944	957	980	984	971	961	997
	M.	1,060	1,172	1,143	1,178	1,131	948	893	834	889	925	930	930	943	968	975	959	942	982
	F.	10	12	17	11	14	21	20	21	16	17	18	14	14	12	9	12	19	15
Ontario	T.	1,616	1,489	1,476	1,397	1,238	1,142	1,201	1,181	1,195	1,173	1,183	1,321	1,349	1,354	1,319	1,381	1,389	1,354
	M.	1,536	1,398	1,396	1,319	1,163	1,073	1,135	1,108	1,120	1,092	1,101	1,245	1,260	1,270	1,243	1,309	1,318	1,272
	F.	80	91	80	78	75	69	66	73	75	81	82	76	89	84	76	72	71	82
Western Provinces	T.	353	404	462	416	405	397	350	416	437	463	529	485	499	499	499	504	501	516
	M.	314	368	418	374	364	371	361	391	411	430	484	453	469	457	460	467	468	481
	F.	39	36	44	42	41	26	19	25	26	33	45	32	37	42	39	37	33	35

## Graduate Nurses

Canada	F.	2 <sup>1</sup>	122	143	151	155	162	188	205	223	227	247	301	324	354	326	366	372	377
Maritime Provinces	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	4	2	7
Quebec	F.	-	19	22	12	48	25	34	36	39	37	47	53	54	60	45	43	43	51
Ontario <sup>2</sup>	F.	-	79	81	82	52	55	55	52	75	76	91	107	106	107	85	105	120	134
Western Provinces <sup>1</sup>	F.	2	24	40	57	55	82	99	117	109	114	108	141	162	185	194	214	297	185

## Occupational Therapy

University of Toronto	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	55	50	36	32	13	-	20	36	45
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## Physiotherapy

University of Toronto	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	20	6	6	13	34	41
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## Physical Education

Canada	T.	16	22	28	45	54	50	77	86	80	78	86	76	76	52	52	50	52	62
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
	F.	16	22	28	45	54	50	77	86	80	78	86	76	74	52	51	48	49	59
Quebec	T.	16	22	28	45	54	50	50	57	49	40	33	25	35	26	17	11	18	22
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
	F.	16	22	28	45	54	50	50	57	49	40	33	25	35	26	16	9	15	19
Ontario	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	29	31	38	53	51	39	26	31	39	34	34
Western Provinces	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6

<sup>1</sup>Complete figures for 1920 have not been obtained.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 13-26 Dental nurses annually.

<sup>3</sup>In the Western Provinces, candidates for the B.Sc. in Nursing take their hospital training either during or after their University course; in the other provinces, the University course is offered only to graduate nurses.

12.—Annual Enrolment of Full-Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session by Faculties—Continued

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Pharmacy																			
Canada	T.	574	562	525	524	505	467	459	618	508	550	512	512	465	454	419	437	484	439
	M.	542	529	474	477	481	436	430	575	482	514	509	481	440	416	391	401	445	403
	F.	32	33	51	47	24	31	29	43	26	36	33	31	25	38	28	36	39	36
Maritime Provinces	T.	38	24	29	21	18	17	12	12	13	10	12	12	14	15	12	7	9	10
	M.	34	22	25	20	17	16	11	10	10	9	10	10	12	12	10	3	7	7
	F.	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	3
Québec	T.	244	220	195	186	192	184	142	116	136	112	115	94	99	113	106	94	95	79
	M.	239	214	188	182	191	184	142	116	136	112	115	94	99	113	106	94	95	79
	F.	5	6	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario	T.	144	168	144	151	144	153	156	341	228	255	256	250	216	198	168	188	200	193
	M.	137	158	122	127	136	140	141	321	219	245	246	239	206	185	159	179	190	181
	F.	7	10	22	24	8	13	15	20	9	10	10	11	10	13	9	9	10	12
Western Provinces	T.	148	150	157	166	151	113	149	149	131	173	159	156	136	128	133	148	160	157
	M.	132	135	139	148	137	96	136	128	117	148	138	138	122	106	116	125	153	136
	F.	16	15	18	18	14	17	13	21	14	25	21	18	13	22	17	23	27	21
Social Service																			
Canada	T.	80	85	64	58	64	67	72	69	70	66	59	110	141	88	68	119	127	144
	M.	6	13	9	5	3	6	5	6	5	3	4	11	19	13	5	20	22	28
	F.	74	72	55	53	61	61	67	63	65	63	55	99	122	75	63	99	105	116
Québec	T.	13	13	3	12	26	26	25	29	34	29	29	30	17	5	12	26	17	30
	M.	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	1	-	1	2	5	3	10	3	9
	F.	13	10	3	12	26	24	25	25	32	28	29	29	15	-	9	16	14	21
Ontario	T.	67	72	61	46	38	41	47	40	36	37	30	70	88	68	45	79	85	82
	M.	6	10	9	5	3	4	5	2	3	2	4	9	14	7	1	8	15	12
	F.	61	62	52	41	35	37	42	38	33	35	26	61	74	61	44	71	70	70
Western Provinces	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	36	15	11	14	25	32
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	4	7
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	33	14	10	12	21	25

## Total Theology (including post-graduate students)

Canada*	T.	2,032	2,136	2,156	2,186	2,234	2,189	2,169	2,129	2,199	2,201	2,223	2,261	2,242	2,319	2,385	2,429	2,643	2,451
	M.	1,950	2,095	2,094	2,139	2,186	2,143	2,113	2,083	2,148	2,164	2,175	2,217	2,211	2,279	2,355	2,403	2,619	2,412
	F.	42	41	62	47	46	46	56	46	51	37	48	44	31	40	30	26	24	39
Maritime Provinces	T.	123	191	162	142	153	136	131	143	144	135	128	133	148	172	205	213	187	193
	M.	123	187	159	142	152	135	131	143	143	135	128	133	148	171	203	213	187	193
	F.	-	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-



Québec.....	M.	917	938	901	965	986	962	996	968	978	971	969	968	955	970	955	975	1,231	1,142
Ontario*.....	T.	820	857	921	905	917	877	838	834	871	892	925	938	949	976	1,036	1,079	1,076	926
	M.	794	827	881	864	879	840	795	798	832	865	884	901	923	947	1,016	1,054	1,053	892
	F.	36	30	40	41	38	37	43	36	39	27	41	37	26	29	20	25	23	34
Western Provinces.....	T.	162	150	172	174	178	214	204	184	206	203	201	222	190	201	189	162	159	190
	M.	156	143	153	168	169	206	191	174	165	193	194	215	185	191	181	161	158	185
	F.	6	7	19	6	9	8	13	10	11	10	7	7	5	10	8	1	1	5

## Protestant Theological Colleges

Canada.....	T.	727	728	776	747	755	729	706	641	674	657	637	621	597	629	679	666	634	652
	M.	685	687	714	700	707	683	650	595	623	620	589	577	566	589	640	640	610	613
	F.	42	41	62	47	48	46	56	46	51	37	48	44	31	40	39	26	24	39
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	82	99	87	75	88	78	77	85	85	77	69	60	73	100	122	123	98	116
	M.	82	95	84	75	87	77	77	85	84	77	69	60	73	99	120	123	98	116
	F.	-	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Québec.....	M.	93	84	78	79	80	83	99	71	74	70	68	80	79	70	71	68	76	69
Ontario.....	T.	390	335	439	419	409	354	326	301	309	307	299	259	255	258	288	313	301	277
	M.	354	365	399	378	371	317	283	265	270	280	258	222	229	229	268	288	278	243
	F.	36	30	40	41	38	37	43	36	39	27	41	37	26	29	20	25	23	34
Western Provinces.....	T.	162	150	172	174	178	214	204	184	206	203	201	222	190	201	189	162	159	190
	M.	156	143	153	168	169	206	191	174	195	193	194	215	185	191	181	161	158	185
	F.	6	7	19	6	9	8	13	10	11	10	7	7	5	10	8	1	1	5

## Roman Catholic Theological Colleges, Seminaries, etc.

Canada*.....	M.	1,345	1,406	1,380	1,439	1,479	1,460	1,463	1,488	1,525	1,544	1,586	1,640	1,645	1,690	1,715	1,763	2,009	1,799
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	41	92	75	67	65	58	54	58	59	58	59	73	75	72	83	90	89	77
Québec.....	M.	824	854	823	886	906	879	897	897	904	901	901	888	876	900	884	907	1,145	1,073
Ontario*.....	M.	440	462	482	486	508	523	512	533	562	585	626	679	694	718	748	766	775	649

## Veterinary Science

Canada.....	T.	118	116	108	103	88	80	83	77	90	94	92	122	149	181	180	222	245	267
	M.	118	116	108	103	88	79	82	76	89	94	92	122	149	181	180	222	245	267
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec.....	M.	23	20	20	19	19	17	17	15	16	14	12	25	36	47	35	38	44	49
Ontario.....	T.	95	96	88	84	69	63	66	62	74	80	80	97	113	134	145	184	201	218
	M.	95	96	88	84	69	62	65	61	73	80	80	97	113	134	145	184	201	218
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

figures have been revised since publication of last Survey.

12A.—Annual Enrolment of Full-Time Post-graduate Students of the Regular Session by Faculties—Concluded

84

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Post-Graduate Courses in Arts, Science and Philosophy																			
Canada*	T.	351	369	574	654	711	794	751	895	1,045	922	1,192	1,300	1,457	1,428	1,409	1,324	1,384	1,406
	M.	251	261	423	471	510	575	555	647	759	683	800	961	1,041	1,027	1,008	983	1,034	1,035
	F.	100	108	151	183	201	219	196	248	286	240	302	366	416	401	401	341	350	371
Maritime Provinces	T.	13	24	21	21	32	32	27	43	60	48	58	45	55	64	76	83	90	79
	M.	9	22	16	13	22	23	20	22	33	28	29	27	39	49	46	56	62	43
	F.	4	2	5	8	10	9	7	21	27	20	29	18	16	15	30	27	28	36
Quebec	T.	39	42	149	166	184	212	204	245	307	271	360	427	483	383	367	374	385	353
	M.	31	30	121	144	163	190	175	209	258	240	311	367	372	322	303	314	324	295
	F.	8	12	28	22	21	22	29	36	49	31	49	60	111	61	64	60	61	58
Ontario*	T.	209	207	246	299	312	323	340	376	386	394	474	508	545	589	646	567	577	627
	M.	147	150	179	206	206	213	240	263	247	256	314	342	362	380	430	377	396	432
	F.	62	57	67	93	106	110	100	113	139	138	160	166	183	209	216	190	181	195
Western Provinces	T.	90	96	158	168	183	227	180	231	292	210	210	320	374	392	320	300	332	347
	M.	64	59	107	108	119	149	120	153	221	159	146	228	268	276	229	236	252	265
	F.	26	37	51	60	64	78	60	78	71	51	64	92	106	116	91	64	80	82
Other Post-Graduate Courses (excepting Theology)																			
Canada*	T.	41	38	51	122	197	172	143	162	192	185	171	241	364	465	401	303	309	299
	M.	40	37	50	116	189	168	140	154	180	170	165	228	339	434	371	274	285	280
	F.	1	1	1	6	8	4	3	8	12	15	6	13	25	31	30	29	24	19
Maritime Provinces	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	5
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Quebec	T.	29	19	26	40	49	60	50	54	70	59	39	30	74	91	82	54	57	57
	M.	29	19	26	40	49	60	50	54	70	59	39	30	70	87	79	53	57	52
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	1	-	5
Ontario*	T.	12	19	18	06	118	85	74	70	99	113	107	151	215	290	248	193	203	177
	M.	11	18	17	60	110	81	71	66	87	98	101	140	196	265	224	172	181	169
	F.	1	1	1	6	8	4	3	4	12	15	6	11	19	25	24	21	22	8
Western Provinces	T.	-	-	7	16	30	27	19	38	23	13	25	60	75	77	70	55	49	60
	M.	-	-	7	16	30	27	19	34	23	13	25	58	73	76	68	49	47	55
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	6	2	5

\*Figures have been revised since publication of last Survey.

## 13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred Annually, by Faculties

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Bachelors of Agricultural Science																			
Canada.....	T.	113	156	193	186	157	131	111	87	104	94	131	160	150	198	215	243	238	216
	M.	112	153	192	183	157	131	108	84	103	93	130	158	149	196	213	233	231	213
	F.	1	3	1	3	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	10	7	3
Quebec.....	T.	41	43	42	33	36	27	25	24	30	23	33	48	46	77	68	64	51	51
	M.	40	41	42	32	36	27	23	24	30	23	33	48	45	77	68	62	50	51
	F.	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
Ontario.....	T.	59	74	117	106	66	44	33	33	36	32	35	53	48	62	97	120	117	108
	M.	59	74	117	106	66	44	33	31	36	31	35	52	48	62	96	116	115	106
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	2	2
Western Provinces.....	T.	13	39	34	47	55	60	53	30	38	39	63	59	56	59	50	59	70	57
	M.	13	38	33	45	55	60	52	29	37	39	62	58	56	57	49	55	66	56
	F.	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	4	4	1
Diplomas in Agriculture																			
Canada.....	T.	142	171	128	71	82	70	53	63	80	105	110	115	138	125	90	107	107	135
	M.	142	171	127	71	82	70	52	63	80	105	108	115	138	124	89	106	107	134
	F.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	27	32	27	22	19	15	3	-	12	13	18	16	18	18	7	13	17	15
	M.	27	32	26	22	19	15	2	-	12	13	16	16	18	17	6	13	17	15
	F.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Quebec.....	T.	4	3	4	10	22	21	24	23	28	35	32	42	40	48	40	42	42	55
	M.	4	3	4	10	22	21	24	23	28	35	32	42	40	48	40	41	42	55
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ontario.....	T.	94	116	75	25	24	16	12	22	17	28	30	33	60	52	35	43	36	37
	M.	94	116	75	25	24	16	12	22	17	28	30	33	60	52	35	43	36	37
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Provinces.....	T.	17	20	22	14	17	18	14	18	23	29	30	24	20	7	8	9	12	28
	M.	17	20	22	14	17	18	14	18	23	29	30	24	20	7	8	9	12	27
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred Annually, by Faculties—Continued

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Graduates in Architecture																			
Canada.....	T.	10	17	12	19	17	19	14	15	19	25	25	24	22	32	31	21	53	26
	M.	10	17	12	19	17	19	14	14	19	25	25	24	21	32	31	19	53	24
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Quebec.....	M.	5	7	8	8	4	10	7	7	9	10	19	8	11	19	20	9	22	14
Ontario.....	T.	4	9	3	11	7	8	4	6	7	11	5	7	2	6	2	7	14	7
	M.	4	9	3	11	7	8	4	5	7	11	5	7	2	6	2	6	14	7
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Western Provinces.....	T.	1	1	1	-	6	1	3	2	3	4	1	9	9	7	9	5	17	5
	M.	1	1	1	-	6	1	3	2	3	4	1	9	8	7	9	4	17	3
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Bachelors of Arts or Letters <sup>1</sup>																			
Canada.....	T.	1,033	1,337	1,413	1,551	1,675	1,698	1,985	2,080	2,231	2,257	2,499	2,474	2,629	2,881	3,081	3,034	3,175	3,342
	M.	631	823	903	951	1,030	1,024	1,215	1,304	1,375	1,335	1,510	1,493	1,609	1,738	1,924	1,872	2,007	2,714
	F.	382	514	510	600	645	674	770	776	856	922	989	981	1,020	1,143	1,157	1,162	1,168	1,168
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	150	183	171	160	185	194	196	265	213	240	267	273	274	298	327	260	309	323
	M.	105	117	104	95	111	121	113	148	110	138	173	172	162	180	203	162	184	212
	F.	45	66	67	65	74	73	83	117	103	102	94	101	116	118	124	98	125	111
Quebec <sup>1</sup> .....	T.	187	284	352	426	420	368	493	582	690	649	672	669	700	746	756	818	916	931
	M.	144	239	325	378	378	326	439	511	606	530	577	567	602	654	642	692	762	787
	F.	43	45	27	48	42	42	54	71	84	119	95	102	98	92	114	126	154	144
Ontario.....	T.	473	581	612	579	655	708	825	805	807	852	959	968	1,035	1,207	1,376	1,305	1,308	1,385
	M.	266	323	316	293	334	369	437	452	426	427	479	506	560	624	756	709	737	797
	F.	207	258	296	286	321	339	388	353	381	425	480	462	475	583	620	596	571	598
Western Provinces.....	T.	223	289	308	386	415	428	471	428	521	516	601	564	616	630	622	651	642	703
	M.	136	144	158	185	207	208	226	193	233	240	281	248	285	280	323	309	324	378
	F.	87	145	150	201	208	220	245	235	288	276	320	316	331	350	299	342	318	325

<sup>1</sup>Includes a few Bachelors of Social Science in Quebec.



## Bachelors of Science (in Arts)

Canada.....	T.	38	77	95	115	107	98	136	149	161	195	237	252	277	259	293	288	320	280
	M.	34	70	86	97	94	84	107	136	150	168	199	207	236	224	248	249	275	252
	F.	4	7	9	18	13	14	29	13	11	27	38	45	41	35	45	39	45	28
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	7	21	29	29	29	20	36	38	31	47	76	73	78	111	90	88	109	92
	M.	6	20	29	28	28	19	30	36	29	42	67	61	67	102	81	78	99	80
	F.	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	2	2	5	9	12	11	9	9	10	10	12
Quebec.....	T.	21	37	38	52	42	36	48	43	83	69	66	84	57	35	75	50	50	37
	M.	20	36	35	47	38	28	39	40	79	60	59	74	53	30	62	41	42	31
	F.	1	1	3	5	4	8	9	3	4	9	7	10	4	5	13	9	8	6
Ontario.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Provinces.....	T.	10	19	28	34	36	42	52	68	47	79	95	95	142	113	128	150	161	132
	M.	8	14	22	22	28	37	38	60	42	66	73	72	116	92	106	130	134	122
	F.	2	5	6	12	8	5	14	8	5	13	22	23	26	21	23	20	27	10

Bachelors of Commerce<sup>2</sup>

Canada.....	T.	8	12	46	68	75	100	73	114	109	117	131	169	199	244	241	200	202	211
	M.	8	11	44	65	67	99	59	101	101	102	117	152	184	212	208	174	177	188
	F.	-	1	2	3	8	1	13	13	8	15	17	17	15	32	33	26	25	23
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	8	2	10	5	6	13	8	12	24	16	26	26	20	19	16
	M.	-	-	-	7	1	10	3	5	13	8	6	20	13	18	20	14	19	12
	F.	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	6	4	3	8	6	6	-	4
Quebec.....	T.	8	10	39	46	40	51	8	34	34	31	35	41	68	66	58	47	50	70
	M.	8	9	38	46	37	51	7	31	33	29	34	41	65	62	54	41	46	68
	F.	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	3	1	2	1	-	3	4	4	6	4	2
Ontario.....	T.	-	2	7	10	24	29	43	62	54	65	59	68	85	100	88	77	77	51
	M.	-	2	6	8	22	28	38	55	48	54	53	58	81	93	77	75	75	47
	F.	-	-	1	2	2	1	5	7	6	11	6	10	4	7	11	2	2	4
Western Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	4	9	10	17	12	8	13	28	36	30	52	69	56	56	74
	M.	-	-	-	4	7	10	11	10	7	11	24	33	25	39	57	44	37	61
	F.	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	1	2	4	3	5	13	12	12	19	13

<sup>2</sup>Includes a few Bachelors of Accountancy and of Secretarial Science.



## Bachelors of Education or Pedagogy

Canada.....	T.	5	1	5	18	24	28	25	42	25	31	77	60	72	56	74	61	100	103
	M.	5	1	5	18	23	25	24	32	23	28	46	41	51	38	60	43	75	89
	F.	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	10	2	3	31	19	21	18	14	18	25	19
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
Quebec.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	6	2	15	13	18	15	16	16	17
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	5	5	6	10	6	11	12
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	8	12	5	10	5	5
Ontario.....	T.	5	1	5	17	19	28	24	32	21	25	41	37	55	29	53	39	52	42
	M.	5	1	5	17	18	25	23	29	19	22	36	31	44	27	46	34	47	39
	F.	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	2	3	5	6	11	2	7	5	5	3
Western Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	3	2	-	34	8	4	9	6	6	20	39
	M.	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	2	2	-	8	5	2	5	4	3	11	33
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	26	3	2	4	2	3	9	6

## Graduates of University Teacher Training Courses

Canada <sup>1</sup> .....	T.	153	100	176	239	346	344	373	450	438	501	523	581	744	807	810	649	584	517
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	82	63	52	49	95	98	100	17	37	34
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	30	27	31	22	39	45	56	6	17	18
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	52	36	21	27	56	53	44	11	20	16
Quebec <sup>1</sup> .....	T.	39	28	44	32	37	31	45	42	36	55	50	38	45	49	45	42	48	45
Ontario.....	T.	114	72	132	207	254	260	271	231	244	293	340	377	463	536	512	463	390	272
	M.	56	48	80	84	94	98	98	62	80	94	99	133	194	247	201	166	171	110
	F.	58	24	52	123	160	162	173	169	164	199	241	244	269	289	311	267	219	162
Western Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	-	55	53	57	67	76	90	81	117	141	153	127	109	166	
	M.	-	-	-	-	20	19	22	30	24	27	22	48	55	46	60	47	61	
	F.	-	-	-	-	35	34	35	37	52	63	59	69	86	78	93	78	62	105

## Bachelors of Science in Forestry

Canada.....	M.	17	15	19	19	26	21	19	15	27	18	44	41	32	27	32	37	21	17
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	9	6	6	5	4	1	1	2	5	6	22	9	11	8	9	5	1	4
Quebec.....	M.	4	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	10	1	9	10	7	7	11	6	5	3
Ontario.....	M.	4	6	11	10	14	11	13	9	10	9	11	18	11	10	10	22	14	9
Western Provinces.....	M.	-	-	-	2	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	4	1	1

<sup>1</sup>Record of men and women not obtained separately for Quebec.

## 13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred Annually, by Faculties—Continued

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Bachelors of Household Science																		
Canada..... F.	6	10	9	18	30	28	19	33	57	75	122	112	146	137	164	128	138	162
Maritime Provinces..... F.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	16	12	11	13	27	22	24	36	25	28
Quebec..... F.	-	-	-	4	4	6	1	3	5	9	4	7	8	6	12	16	17	19
Ontario..... F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	27	40	37	65	51	50	18	18	21
Western Provinces..... F.	6	10	9	14	26	21	18	20	19	27	67	55	46	58	78	58	78	94
Bachelors of Canon Law																		
Canada..... M.	-	2	-	5	1	2	7	9	12	19	20	16	21	6	8	2	-	22
Quebec..... M.	-	2	-	5	1	2	7	9	12	9	11	10	15	2	5	1	-	20
Ontario..... M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	6	6	4	3	1	-	2
Graduates in Law																		
Canada..... T.	382	393	282	261	252	226	277	257	198	241	211	223	235	213	209	238	209	236
M.	370	379	278	257	241	219	267	250	191	238	203	218	227	206	201	227	202	229
F.	12	14	4	4	11	7	10	7	7	3	8	5	8	7	8	11	7	7
Maritime Provinces..... T.	19	30	39	28	29	24	23	19	15	20	13	18	21	25	20	29	35	38
M.	19	29	39	28	27	23	21	19	14	20	13	17	21	24	19	26	34	37
F.	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1
Quebec..... T.	65	95	46	46	53	36	72	57	63	65	53	76	74	59	80	90	60	69
M.	64	95	46	45	53	36	72	57	63	65	53	76	73	59	79	90	58	68
F.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1
Ontario..... T.	248	209	120	120	106	123	133	134	76	121	126	94	101	88	73	86	70	92
M.	242	200	116	117	102	120	126	128	71	119	120	92	98	85	69	82	09	88
F.	6	9	4	3	4	3	7	6	5	2	6	2	3	3	4	4	1	4
Western Provinces..... T.	50	59	77	67	64	43	49	47	44	35	19	35	39	41	36	33	44	37
M.	45	55	77	67	59	40	48	46	43	34	17	33	35	38	34	29	41	36
F.	5	4	-	-	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	4	3	1



Graduates in Librarianship (Degrees and Diplomas)

Canada.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	42	36	39	48	53	61	54	66	43
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	3	1	3	1
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	41	36	37	46	51	58	53	63	42
Quebec.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	15	13	13	10	17	13	19	5
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	15	11	11	10	16	13	16	5
Ontario.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	21	26	35	43	44	41	47	38
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	21	26	35	41	42	40	47	37

Graduates in Medicine

Canada.....	T.	274	404	448	503	651	477	510	421	481	747	518	535	511	483	488	472	497	511
	M.	265	390	426	485	626	452	493	401	460	706	487	509	487	458	470	452	476	489
	F.	9	14	22	18	25	25	17	20	21	41	31	26	24	25	18	20	21	22
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	11	16	25	20	32	43	35	27	26	16	19	23	33	29	32	23	26	28
	M.	9	15	20	19	30	41	35	24	25	13	19	23	33	29	31	23	25	27
	F.	2	1	5	1	2	2	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Quebec.....	T.	107	154	190	203	269	201	141	169	173	133	175	163	184	177	178	173	176	194
	M.	107	154	185	203	266	201	139	164	168	131	169	160	183	173	177	172	171	193
	F.	-	-	5	-	3	-	2	5	5	2	6	3	1	4	1	1	5	1
Ontario.....	T.	129	200	204	258	298	163	264	174	216	530	257	269	238	220	181	203	218	205
	M.	124	189	194	243	280	150	254	166	204	500	237	250	216	206	172	190	208	193
	F.	5	11	10	15	18	13	10	8	12	30	20	19	22	14	9	13	10	12
Western Provinces.....	T.	27	34	29	22	52	70	70	51	66	68	67	80	56	57	97	73	77	84
	M.	25	32	27	20	50	60	65	47	63	62	62	76	55	50	90	67	72	76
	F.	2	2	2	2	2	10	5	4	3	6	5	4	1	7	7	6	5	8

Graduates in Pharmacy

Canada.....	T.	182	176	181	203	200	177	134	212	182	183	204	208	203	163	160	150	190	164
	M.	173	166	159	181	192	161	130	202	173	172	193	198	191	152	151	137	180	159
	F.	9	10	22	22	8	16	4	10	9	11	11	10	12	10	9	13	10	14
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	11	7	11	-	2	6	3	4	4	3	3	3	5	1	4
	M.	-	-	-	11	7	10	-	2	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	4
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Quebec.....	T.	26	22	27	26	33	39	23	22	24	14	25	11	26	14	17	14	20	12
	M.	24	19	27	26	32	39	23	22	24	14	25	11	26	14	17	14	20	12
	F.	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario.....	T.	88	94	92	91	78	79	68	127	110	107	117	128	110	98	86	74	100	84
	M.	84	88	78	77	74	72	67	120	106	100	113	122	104	92	81	69	97	78
	F.	4	6	14	14	4	7	1	7	4	7	4	6	6	6	5	5	3	6
Western Provinces.....	T.	68	60	62	75	82	48	43	61	42	59	58	65	64	47	54	57	69	64
	M.	65	59	54	67	79	40	40	58	38	55	51	62	58	43	50	51	62	56
	F.	3	1	8	8	3	8	3	3	4	4	7	3	6	4	4	6	7	8

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred Annually by Faculties—Continued

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Physical Training Diplomas																			
Canada.....	T.	-	-	7	17	24	18	37	38	41	45	41	45	41	25	28	26	21	31
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F.	-	-	7	17	24	18	37	38	41	45	41	45	41	25	28	25	20	29
Quebec.....	T.	-	-	7	17	24	18	25	22	24	16	15	15	15	10	13	5	5	10
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F.	-	-	7	17	24	18	25	22	24	16	15	15	15	10	13	4	4	8
Ontario.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	17	29	26	30	26	15	11	21	16	15
Western Provinces.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	0
Diplomas in Social Service																			
Canada.....	T.	-	5	11	13	9	20	24	27	24	21	20	18	55	48	36	48	45	65
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	-	4	6	10
	F.	-	5	11	13	9	18	23	27	23	21	20	18	51	42	36	44	39	55
Quebec.....	T.	-	-	3	6	2	6	8	9	9	11	8	7	13	-	-	14	8	13
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4
	F.	-	-	3	6	2	6	8	9	8	11	8	7	13	-	-	10	7	9
Ontario.....	T.	-	5	8	7	7	14	16	18	15	10	12	11	40	33	27	28	30	40
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	5	5
	F.	-	5	8	7	7	12	15	18	15	10	12	11	36	27	27	28	25	35
Western Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	9	6	7	12
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	9	6	7	11
Graduates in Theology																			
Canada.....	T.	394	426	393	427	430	418	475	445	437	408	430	434	438	420	490	491	484	540
	M.	377	408	371	409	411	399	452	424	420	393	411	416	423	403	470	476	468	521
	F.	17	18	22	18	19	19	23	21	17	15	16	18	15	17	20	15	16	19
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	23	35	30	30	18	27	31	35	33	30	28	42	24	34	44	50	39	40
Quebec.....	M.	149	155	160	183	197	171	210	188	175	162	166	151	173	157	175	177	180	210

Ontario.....	T.	162	186	163	169	178	176	178	180	186	172	190	178	188	181	214	21	226	249
	M.	147	170	147	153	162	160	160	163	171	160	177	164	175	166	200	205	213	230
	F.	15	16	16	16	16	16	18	17	15	13	13	14	13	15	14	13	13	19
Western Provinces.....	T.	60	50	40	45	37	44	56	42	43	44	46	63	53	48	57	46	39	41
	M.	58	48	34	43	34	41	51	38	41	41	43	59	51	46	51	44	36	41
	F.	2	2	6	2	3	3	5	4	2	3	3	4	2	2	6	2	3	-

## Bachelors of Divinity (Post-graduate)

Canada.....	M.	37	34	61	42	47	33	30	33	24	31	41	37	33	32	46	36	43	46
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	6	2	3	1	2	3	2	6	2	2	7	4	8	6	8	9	17	7
Quebec.....	M.	12	10	6	11	13	8	3	6	4	11	11	3	6	10	14	8	8	10
Ontario.....	M.	18	15	26	17	14	9	18	12	12	14	15	24	12	11	13	14	12	24
Western Provinces.....	M.	1	7	26	13	18	13	7	9	6	4	8	6	7	5	11	5	6	5

## Graduates in Veterinary Science

Canada.....	T.	6	26	28	39	34	21	18	18	21	23	21	29	34	37	36	52	53	40
	M.	6	26	28	39	34	21	18	18	20	23	21	28	34	37	36	52	53	40
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec.....	T.	1	6	9	6	8	6	6	8	3	5	4	8	13	17	11	9	8	6
	M.	1	6	9	6	8	6	6	8	3	5	4	8	13	17	11	9	8	6
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario.....	T.	5	20	19	33	26	15	12	10	18	18	17	20	21	20	25	43	45	34
	M.	5	20	19	33	26	15	12	10	17	18	17	20	21	20	25	43	45	34
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas in Nursing

Canada.....	F.	19	67	98	88	80	72	83	93	102	111	111	122	159	174	125	150	191	166
Quebec.....	F.	-	-	19	11	23	17	33	31	32	39	31	39	51	51	43	41	67	43
Ontario <sup>4</sup> .....	F.	19	67	65	58	46	46	43	46	59	60	71	65	96	99	60	81	99	103
Western Provinces.....	F.	-	-	14	19	11	9	7	16	11	12	9	18	12	24	22	28	25	20

<sup>4</sup> Includes 12-24 Dental nurses annually.

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred Annually, by Faculties—Continued

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Masters of Arts <sup>a</sup>																			
Canada.....	T.	147	147	156	196	222	187	202	225	251	228	238	274	239	287	254	254	252	265
	M.	103	105	110	134	158	123	140	153	177	152	160	180	159	186	167	161	179	196
	F.	44	42	46	62	64	64	62	72	74	76	78	94	80	101	87	93	73	70
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	22	37	26	35	38	17	22	28	41	23	33	29	29	37	23	34	24	44
	M.	17	30	21	28	31	12	12	15	31	16	20	17	21	28	13	25	17	26
	F.	5	7	5	7	7	5	10	13	10	7	13	12	8	9	10	9	7	7
Quebec.....	T.	9	14	12	22	44	17	27	28	35	41	44	47	42	38	29	27	39	32
	M.	9	9	9	18	38	13	21	23	22	26	28	27	26	24	11	14	20	19
	F.	—	5	3	4	6	4	6	5	13	15	16	20	16	14	18	13	19	13
Ontario.....	T.	75	74	78	92	102	96	95	117	124	116	131	137	121	158	159	141	141	143
	M.	49	49	54	62	65	62	68	80	88	74	94	94	83	101	111	85	106	105
	F.	26	25	24	30	37	34	27	37	36	42	37	43	38	57	48	56	33	38
Western Provinces.....	T.	41	22	40	47	38	57	58	52	51	48	30	61	47	54	43	52	48	56
	M.	28	17	26	26	24	36	39	35	36	36	18	42	29	33	32	37	34	44
	F.	13	5	14	21	14	21	19	17	15	12	12	19	18	21	11	15	14	12
Masters of Science <sup>a</sup>																			
Canada.....	T.	27	30	60	58	73	79	82	67	77	59	68	93	124	145	134	115	133	107
	M.	26	24	56	56	68	74	78	64	72	57	64	89	119	138	130	108	130	99
	F.	1	6	4	2	5	5	4	3	5	2	4	4	5	7	4	8	3	8
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	2	2	2	8	—	3	4	4	6	2	4	3	2	4	9	6	6	6
	M.	2	2	2	7	—	2	4	4	5	2	1	2	2	4	8	4	6	4
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	2
Quebec.....	T.	9	18	25	19	36	33	42	23	28	24	20	28	35	40	27	23	31	29
	M.	9	13	22	19	33	31	39	21	25	22	20	28	34	39	27	22	31	29
	F.	—	5	3	—	3	2	3	2	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Ontario.....	T.	9	5	19	14	21	20	9	15	12	11	17	28	37	44	31	26	32	20
	M.	9	5	19	14	21	20	9	15	12	11	17	28	36	44	30	26	32	18
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Western Provinces.....	T.	7	5	14	17	16	23	27	25	31	22	27	34	50	57	67	60	64	52
	M.	6	4	13	16	14	21	26	24	30	22	26	31	47	51	65	58	61	48
	F.	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	3	3	6	2	4	3	4

<sup>a</sup> Includes M. Comm. & M. Ed. or M. Paed.<sup>a</sup> Includes M.A.Sc., M.S.A., M.Sc.F., M. Arch., M.V.Sc., M.Sc. Dent., M. Surgery (where given separately).



Licentiates (Not including theology)

Canada.....	T.	39	41	43	61	46	57	40	70	72	76	94	91	130	97	129	112	100	121
	M.	39	41	43	60	45	57	39	67	71	75	93	89	128	93	113	105	93	117
	F.	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	16	7	7	4
Quebec.....	T.	25	28	31	46	32	38	26	52	56	57	57	67	86	97	129	102	92	109
	M.	25	28	31	45	31	38	25	49	55	57	56	66	84	93	113	95	85	105
	F.	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	4	16	7	7	4
Ontario.....	T.	14	13	12	15	14	19	14	18	16	19	37	24	44	-	-	10	8	12
	M.	14	13	12	15	14	19	14	18	16	18	37	23	44	-	-	10	8	12
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas (Except in education or theology)

Canada.....	T.	2	6	57	61	79	42	53	52	81	85	87	84	86	91	100	93	90	88
	M.	2	6	57	60	71	39	51	51	79	83	87	82	84	91	95	90	90	80
	F.	-	-	-	1	8	3	2	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	5	3	-	8
Quebec.....	T.	-	3	44	54	69	31	42	44	60	68	67	55	59	74	78	70	66	70
	M.	-	3	44	53	61	29	42	44	68	68	67	54	59	74	72	68	66	63
	F.	-	-	-	1	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	7
Ontario.....	T.	2	3	13	7	10	11	10	8	11	16	19	27	27	15	23	22	23	18
	M.	2	3	13	7	10	10	9	7	10	15	19	26	25	15	22	21	23	17
	F.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	1
Western Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	1	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	1	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Doctorates (Honorary)

Canada.....	T.	66	58	145	84	78	72	67	79	119	108	127	95	78	102	96	76	100	129
	M.	65	58	145	83	77	70	67	77	116	107	126	95	76	102	96	73	98	125
	F.	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	4
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	10	4	13	13	15	12	17	20	18	24	22	19	16	26	22	17	21	16
	M.	9	4	13	12	14	12	17	19	18	24	22	19	16	26	22	17	20	15
	F.	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Quebec.....	T.	17	10	70	15	11	20	7	9	25	31	31	13	26	19	26	20	19	54
	M.	17	10	70	15	11	20	7	9	25	31	30	13	24	19	26	20	19	51
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Ontario.....	T.	36	33	54	52	35	28	28	36	59	38	45	46	23	45	39	25	42	45
	M.	36	33	54	52	35	26	28	35	56	37	45	46	23	45	39	24	41	45
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Western Provinces.....	T.	3	11	8	4	17	12	15	14	17	15	29	17	13	12	9	14	18	14
	M.	3	11	8	4	17	12	15	14	17	15	29	17	13	12	9	12	18	14
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

## 13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred Annually, by Faculties—Concluded

—		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Doctorates (in Course)																			
Canada.....	T.	24	24	24	31	35	33	28	40	41	51	61	46	80	87	89	77	68	78
	M.	24	23	23	29	32	30	24	39	37	46	54	39	69	78	78	73	63	71
	F.	—	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	4	5	7	7	11	9	11	4	6	7
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	T.	13	17	10	13	9	16	13	25	16	32	24	19	40	46	41	41	29	40
	M.	13	17	10	13	9	15	11	24	15	32	22	19	39	43	35	41	27	39
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	3	6	—	2	1
Ontario.....	T.	11	7	14	18	26	17	14	15	24	18	35	24	39	39	44	34	39	36
	M.	11	6	13	16	23	15	12	15	21	13	30	18	30	33	39	30	36	30
	F.	—	1	1	2	3	2	2	—	3	5	5	6	9	6	5	4	3	6
Western Provinces.....	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	2
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

## 14.—Classification of Full-Time Students According to Place of Residence at Quinquennial Intervals

Universities and Colleges in		Place of Students' Residence																	
		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	U.S.A.	U.K.	British West Indies	Nfld.	Other Countries	Total Specified		
Prince Edward Island.....	1921	194	2	10	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	253		
	1926	134	—	7	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	164		
	1931	159	1	5	20	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	191		
	1936	132	4	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	155		
	1937	135	2	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	161		
Nova Scotia.....	1921	57	1,116	269	7	17	—	3	5	4	—	22	5	15	38	6	1,564		
	1926	61	1,209	258	10	14	—	2	1	1	—	46	5	10	41	10	1,568		
	1931	101	1,392	277	27	20	2	—	3	—	—	104	2	7	67	18	2,020		
	1936	71	1,192	246	26	19	1	5	4	6	—	248	13	2	71	14	1,918		
	1937	84	1,537	271	43	23	1	6	7	7	—	305	8	3	76	10	2,381		

New Brunswick	1921	9	83	252	10	4	-	2	1	1	-	3	2	-	35	-	402
	1926	16	95	374	12	5	2	1	-	2	-	10	1	2	24	-	544
	1931	30	159	562	31	14	1	2	3	-	-	20	10	5	20	-	857
	1936	18	191	555	46	7	1	1	-	-	-	16	10	5	12	4	866
	1937	16	197	823	76	3	1	1	-	1	-	30	8	5	12	2	1,175
Quebec (English)	1921	38	133	120	1,920	504	27	34	50	105	-	-	-	263	-	-	3,194
	1926	26	76	77	1,737	358	27	33	35	74	-	194	47	42	57	16	2,799
	1931	19	78	77	2,030	342	32	36	42	81	-	318	146	29	69	13	3,312
	1936	26	70	80	2,112	275	32	45	35	64	1	335	68	20	32	20	3,215
	1937	36	106	88	2,364	290	38	46	44	73	-	337	61	11	37	29	3,560
Quebec (French)	1921	5	7	22	12,216	139	16	7	1	-	-	-	-	414	-	-	12,827
	1926	11	16	23	11,294	146	21	14	5	1	-	400	-	-	1	24	11,956
	1931	8	9	8	14,461	84	11	8	2	-	-	617	-	-	2	33	15,243
	1936	7	16	63	14,179	92	10	3	1	-	-	763	-	-	4	60	15,198
	1937	3	10	40	17,457	104	9	9	11	0	-	921	-	3	2	57	18,632
Ontario	1921	28	87	62	184	8,497	153	292	170	180	2	-	-	393	-	-	10,057
	1926	21	59	49	184	8,381	93	154	84	133	5	239	46	10	7	154	9,619
	1931	33	89	78	354	11,629	96	218	94	133	2	421	78	11	16	138	13,390
	1936	33	78	84	338	12,929	132	225	123	138	-	635	43	5	14	126	14,903
	1937	29	87	99	317	12,851	151	245	140	163	2	636	43	7	9	111	14,890
Manitoba	1921	-	-	1	-	15	1,641	125	23	14	-	-	-	18	-	-	1,837
	1926	1	5	2	-	31	2,345	197	18	20	-	14	7	-	-	3	2,043
	1931	-	2	2	1	59	2,288	252	30	25	1	11	11	-	-	3	2,685
	1936	-	-	1	-	26	2,597	204	21	16	-	5	1	-	-	1	2,872
	1937	-	1	1	-	26	2,261	219	23	16	-	1	2	-	-	-	2,550
Saskatchewan	1921	4	7	1	2	13	11	632	9	3	-	-	-	34	-	-	716
	1926	2	2	2	1	15	8	798	13	5	-	12	14	-	-	13	885
	1931	1	3	1	3	12	22	1,487	12	5	-	1	65	2	-	5	1,619
	1936	-	-	-	2	5	7	1,427	10	9	-	2	18	-	-	1	1,481
	1937	-	-	-	5	8	13	1,766	20	10	-	-	17	-	-	1	1,840
Alberta	1921	1	20	7	-	30	15	75	1,072	35	-	-	-	30	-	-	1,285
	1926	4	8	2	1	14	12	64	1,097	37	-	8	6	-	-	4	1,257
	1931	-	8	-	-	10	9	81	1,308	79	2	3	13	-	1	4	1,518
	1936	-	-	-	-	6	13	86	1,508	101	-	2	3	-	-	2	1,721
	1937	1	-	-	1	8	23	106	1,674	100	-	3	1	-	-	2	1,919
British Columbia	1921	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	853	1	1	6	3	-	-	1	877
	1926	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	10	1,416	2	6	7	-	-	12	1,463
	1931	-	1	-	2	7	6	9	17	1,995	4	8	8	-	-	22	2,079
	1936	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	29	1,831	2	6	-	-	-	9	1,895
	1937	-	1	-	1	3	3	10	28	2,218	2	9	-	-	-	5	2,289
Canada	1921	336	1,455	744	14,368	9,220	1,863	1,176	1,337	1,204	3	-	-	1,306	-	-	33,012
	1926	276	1,470	796	13,257	8,967	2,510	1,266	1,263	1,689	7	934	133	64	130	236	32,998
	1931	351	1,742	1,910	16,929	12,178	2,467	2,093	1,511	1,320	9	1,506	333	54	175	236	42,914
	1936	287	1,551	1,630	16,715	13,361	2,796	2,009	1,731	2,165	3	2,018	156	32	133	237	44,224
	1937	304	1,941	1,324	20,279	13,316	2,500	2,417	1,947	2,594	4	2,247	140	29	136	219	49,397

NOTE.—Figures in this table are not strictly comparable as between years because records from some institutions (different institutions in different years) have not been available for inclusion. Moreover some institutions have given the information in some years for more of their students than they were asked to report, i.e. more than their full-time students of university grade; when pre-matriculation or part-time students have been included in the reports it has not been possible to separate them in compiling the table. For 1921 there is only one figure for all students from outside Canada.

15.—Summary of Teaching Staffs at Quinquennial Intervals

		Arts, Letters and Pure Science				Professional Faculties				Pre-Matriculation				Total Teaching Staff (excluding duplicates)			
		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canada.....	1921	1,120	71	214	28	858	84	1,125	54	695	304	80	39	2,704	462	1,357	114
	1926	1,317	124	247	23	878	90	1,441	67	594	355	74	53	2,842	580	1,653	168
	1931	1,558	158	372	147	1,005	122	1,613	92	680	456	108	79	3,294	754	1,985	279
	1936	1,719	203	432	147	973	149	1,674	112	719	183	114	35	3,476	541	2,063	281
	1937	1,772	213	388	137	1,032	174	1,730	132	732	220	110	32	3,583	611	2,119	289
Maritime Provinces.....	1921	114	2	26	2	75	2	53	3	48	5	22	—	252	9	71	4
	1926	135	10	46	5	53	2	111	3	53	5	28	3	279	19	104	4
	1931	154	12	57	30	62	8	141	17	45	4	22	2	290	30	162	36
	1936	159	16	81	14	62	23	136	11	56	4	15	—	293	44	184	23
	1937	184	15	59	9	57	23	121	9	61	5	12	—	298	41	190	18
Quebec.....	1921	487	2	85	4	196	32	491	18	479	277	51	31	1,146	311	619	53
	1926	548	18	69	12	242	32	612	29	381	332	22	34	1,173	382	701	75
	1931	642	25	82	13	305	47	748	36	450	426	28	48	1,399	498	854	97
	1936	773	59	70	19	329	35	646	29	499	164	38	23	1,612	260	730	67
	1937	771	63	46	9	345	31	674	24	486	193	35	22	1,605	288	745	53
Ontario.....	1921	341	28	66	13	405	28	377	27	87	5	—	—	836	61	437	40
	1926	386	53	76	37	352	32	492	28	76	6	1	—	814	91	509	65
	1931	485	82	128	56	395	30	516	33	108	13	14	4	988	125	654	91
	1936	515	85	205	94	375	46	649	58	98	6	13	—	1,003	137	836	152
	1937	539	83	203	102	410	67	679	73	122	14	13	4	1,090	168	856	171
Western Provinces.....	1921	198	39	37	9	182	22	204	6	81	17	7	8	470	81	230	17
	1926	248	43	56	19	231	24	226	7	84	12	23	16	576	88	279	24
	1931	277	39	105	48	243	37	208	6	77	13	44	25	617	101	315	55
	1936	272	43	76	20	207	45	243	14	66	9	48	12	568	100	313	39
	1937	278	52	80	17	220	53	256	26	63	8	50	6	590	114	328	47







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