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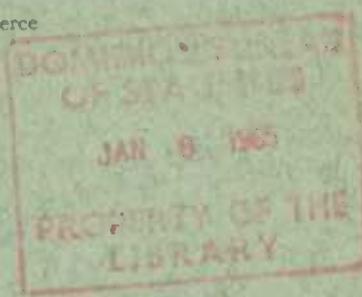
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CANADA DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EDUCATION STATISTICS BRANCH

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1942-44

(BEING PART II OF THE BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
IN CANADA, 1942-44)

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
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Price, 35 cents

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PREFACE

This edition of the survey presents statistical returns made by the institutions of higher education in Canada for the biennium 1942-44. It completes a series of five academic years from which to observe the effects of the recent war on the universities, before the disproportionately high enrolment of post-war years takes effect. Data from fourteen universities have been summarized in Chapter I for 1939 and 1944.

Chapter II contains a reprint of the greater part of the recently issued bulletin on Supply and Demand in the Professions in Canada.

The material was prepared in the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by Miss S. A. Feeley in consultation with Dr. J. E. Robbins.

H. MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
January 15, 1946.

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SECTION I

CHAPTER I

TRENDS OF THE WAR YEARS

Canadian Universities and Colleges were faced with three major problems during the years of the war: maintenance of an adequate teaching staff; the reconciliation of the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act with the enrolment of male students; and the expansion of laboratory and campus facilities to train specialized personnel for the armed forces and industry and to carry out special projects in research.

Statistics on enrolment, teaching personnel and expenditures by the universities for the academic year 1943-44, compared with those for the year 1939, present evidence of the manner in which these larger problems were met. To eliminate irreconcilable factors, a special compilation was made for 14 universities, with fairly comparable organization, that represent a large proportion of the enrolment in courses of university grade. The results are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Enrolment.—The net decrease in enrolment in the regular session experienced by the 14 universities under review was 6.87 per cent. Male students decreased 12.8 per cent and women students increased 6.06 per cent over the 1939 figures. The rate of decrease for the maritime provinces, with smaller professional schools, was higher than that of the other provinces. Enrolment of men in the maritimes decreased by 15.07 per cent and women were fewer by 11.46 per cent. In Central Canada, where the larger training schools for medicine, dentistry, engineering and science are located, male students decreased 13.51 per cent and women students increased 9.01 per cent. The proportions for the western provinces were 11 per cent decrease in men and five per cent increase for women. The numerical returns were as follows:

Geographical District	Number of Universities	Enrolment in Regular Session			
		1944		1939	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Maritime Provinces.....	4	1,408	641	1,658	724
Central Canada.....	6	8,828	5,273	10,207	4,833
Western Provinces.....	4	5,386	2,822	6,053	2,680
Total.....	14	15,622	8,736	17,918	8,237

Only a small part of the decreased enrolment was caused by any change in the migration of students from one province to another or to the number registered from other countries. Students from the United States dropped appreciably in 1944 but this decrease was partially neutralized by an increase of students from the British West Indies. Normally McGill University draws about one-third of its students from outside the province of Quebec. The proportions for the other universities are not so high. The percentages by geographic divisions are as below.

Geographical District	Residence of Students, 1939 and 1944—Per cent of total enrolment				
	From local Districts	From other Provinces	From U.S.	From other Countries	Total
Maritime Provinces.....	1939	88.66	4.97	4.76	1.61
	1944	92.55	4.23	1.36	1.86
Quebec Province.....	1939	69.24	19.32	9.34	2.10
	1944	67.52	18.32	5.77	8.39
Ontario.....	1939	88.09	7.48	3.53	0.90
	1944	88.59	8.46	1.59	1.36
Western Provinces.....	1939	98.57	0.74	0.20	0.49
	1944	98.76	0.88	0.12	0.24

The very slight change in the proportions coming from "other Canadian Provinces" is attributable to the fact that most migration is toward specialized professional schools with long courses, such as Medicine. It is conceivable that male students registered in Medicine in 1939 could be completing their training in 1944 or that sufficient replacements would have registered in the intervening years, to maintain the quota of students in attendance from other provinces.

The policy of allowing students enrolled in such faculties or schools as medicine, dentistry, engineering and honour courses in chemistry and physics, to enlist and complete their training before being posted for military service is clearly reflected in the gradual decrease of male students during the five years under review.

Teaching Staffs.—In the early years of mobilization and organization of the country's resources many members of the university teaching staffs were seconded to essential government service or other duties outside the University. Together with a considerable voluntary enlistment in the active services this caused a large decrease in the number of experienced teachers. By 1944 a number of the teachers had returned to academic work and it is recognized that the numerical returns shown in the table following do not represent the "peak" of absence from academic work. The total staff reported by the individual institutions includes part-time lecturers and others engaged on the work of instruction during the war years. Adjustments were made to avoid any duplication of numbers between those on leave of absence and their temporary replacements.

	Total Teaching Staff		Absent on War Service
	1939	1944	
Maritime Provinces.....	330	297	45
Central Canada.....	2,051	2,139	306
Western Provinces.....	758	737	80
Total 14 Universities.....	3,139	3,171	431

Associated with the problem of maintaining a staff was the one of salary rates for the full-time staff, many of whom had assumed heavier duties and longer hours of teaching to take up the slack caused by the absence of the experienced teachers.

The records of salary distribution contain some anomalies within the lower categories. It was considered that for the purpose of comparing the two years a more accurate result would be obtained by examining those receiving \$2,000 and over per annum. The numerical distribution of the full time staffs receiving salaries of \$2,000 and over per annum was reported as follows:

Salary Rates	Maritime Provinces		Central Canada		Western Provinces	
	1939	1944	1939	1944	1939	1944
\$						
5,000 and over.....	12	14	106	146	34	44
4,000-4,999.....	9	2	148	177	103	116
3,000-3,999.....	38	39	196	223	113	109
2,000-2,999.....	63	66	214	209	134	132
Total 14 Universities.....	122	121	664	755	384	401

For the 14 Universities the number of staff personnel reported as receiving from \$1,000 to \$2,000 totals 379 for 1944 and 402 for 1939. These are considered to be, for the most part, demonstrators and student assistants.

The improvement in salaries is more clearly presented when the distribution is expressed in percentages of the total number on the staffs receiving \$2,000 and over.

	\$5,000 and over	\$4,000 to 4,999	\$3,000 to 3,999	\$2,000 to 2,999	Total
					%
Maritime Provinces.....	1944	11.57	1.65	32.23	54.55
	1939	9.84	7.38	31.14	51.64
Central Provinces.....	1944	19.47	22.93	29.73	27.87
	1939	15.96	22.29	29.52	32.23
Western Provinces.....	1944	10.97	28.93	27.18	32.92
	1939	8.63	26.14	31.22	34.01
Total 14 Universities.....	1944	16.04	22.79	29.17	32.00
	1939	12.99	22.22	29.06	35.13

Financial Status.—The improvements in salary rates indicated by the foregoing tables are associated with a long awaited improvement in the financial situation of the Universities. Established sources of annual income include interest on investments; annual grants from the Provincial government, and in a few cases the city in which the University is located; student fees, and donations from other sources which may be applied to the current expenditures.

Receipts attributed to annual interest on investments have increased about \$275,000; the corresponding increase in the interest bearing funds and investments was approximately \$13 million.

Annual fees include those from students enrolled in summer school, night school, correspondence courses and special courses not included in the enrolment figures used for comparative purposes above. The increase in 1944 over 1939 is about \$420,000. The fees represent 34.25 per cent of the current expenditures of the universities in 1944 and 34.91 per cent of the similar figures in 1939.

Provincial assistance increased about \$600,000 from the 1939 figures. However, the proportion of annual expenditures obtained from this source shows little change—35.42 per cent in 1944 as against 34.72 in 1939. Receipts from other sources, applicable to current needs, represented 15.31 per cent in 1944 and 15.98 in 1939.

The total expenditures, other than capital expenditures, increased about \$1,500,000 for the 14 institutions. The book value of buildings and equipment advanced \$3,700,000.

Graduates.—The urgent need of doctors, dentists, engineers and scientists for the armed forces led to the adoption of a system of accelerated courses in these professions in the later years of the war. Comparison of the number of graduates from the professional schools included in this group reveals the need for such a course of action by the universities.

	1944		1939	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Dentistry.....	76	3	75	2
Engineering.....	714	1	600
Medicine.....	586	30	461	27

A more detailed study of graduates from all institutions of higher education in Canada is included in the section immediately following which is a reprint of the bulletin on Supply and Demand in the Professions in Canada recently issued by the Education Statistics Branch.

CHAPTER II

SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA*

For the past ten years Canadian educationists and leaders in youth training have pointed out the need for scientific guidance in the selection of a profession by young men and women. Too often the choice of a profession has been decided by the popularity of a certain course, school or professor. Little attention has been paid to the possibility that one profession may be over-crowded while in others replacements are needed or new employment opportunities may reasonably be expected.

The question of supply and demand in the professions in Canada is influenced by wide differences in the proportion of professionals to the total population in the various provinces. Within each province similar differences are evident as between rural and urban areas. These variations are shown in the discussions of the individual professions that follow.

Institutions of higher education in Canada award about 7,000 degrees and diplomas each year. These include some five hundred Masters degrees (and Licentiates) and 100 Doctorates. The candidates for these degrees and the professional men and women employed in Canada who were born and educated in other countries, comprise the supply and replacement pool for the professional and scientific workers in the Canadian labour force.

The average number of Bachelor degrees conferred each year since 1937, the date of the original review of supply and demand in the professional services, is as follows:

Faculty or School	Both Sexes	Women
Arts, Science and Commerce.....	3,809	1,087
Dentistry.....	109	1
Medicine.....	585	25
Pharmacy.....	155	16
Nursing—P.G. diplomas and degrees.....		257
Household Science.....		176
Law.....	200	7
Theology—Roman Catholic.....	300	—
Protestant.....	150	15
Applied Science and Engineering.....	690	1
Architecture.....	24	2
Forestry.....	32	
Agriculture.....	230	6
Veterinary Science.....	59	

Out of the population of graduation age in 1941, students graduating from university represent 3.5 per cent. By sex the percentages are 4.6 for males and 1.8 for females.

Not all graduates of Canadian universities are absorbed by the Canadian labour force. A considerable number find employment in the United States. A recent pamphlet issued by the United States Office of Education reports 2,450 Canadian students in American universities in 1939. Many of these take post-graduate work or special courses not available in Canada. Through the contacts established at the universities, some of them are absorbed into the American occupied population. The Census of the United States, 1940, reports 2.3 per cent of the foreign born white adults in the population as possessing college education. The total foreign born white population is 11,419,138. The Canadians in this group number 1,044,199. The education status of Canadians is not compiled separately.

*Reprint, (edited,) of Bulletin No. 8-7040, issued by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1945.

GRADUATES FROM FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

Numerically the degrees from the Arts faculties comprise the largest proportion of the annual awards of Canadian universities. Entrants to the professional schools of the French language institutions of higher education must hold bachelor degrees from the classical colleges. In the professional schools of the English language universities, graduation in arts, or sufficient courses in the arts faculty to provide a sound basic education before specialization, is the prescribed requirement for admission. This absorbs a considerable number of the arts graduates each decade.

Except for a few specialized classes, it is not possible to trace the graduates in arts, in the population returns. They are included under such broad groups as: the public service, owners and managers, clerical workers, and near-professional occupations that are too varied to permit individual classification.

Science.—The table below presents an estimate of the number of graduates in Science from 1921 to 1944. The older universities of Ontario and some of the provincial universities, do not award a separate degree in Science. The graduates are included with Arts. For these institutions two methods were adopted in obtaining an estimate of the graduates in Science each year. The candidates specializing in Science were counted by name for each convocation since 1921. For institutions publishing only numerical tables of examination results the distribution was made on the basis of the results by subjects for the twenty-five years under review. Where possible the honours students of the institutions granting degrees in Science were separated from the pass or general courses to make the returns more comparable as between provinces. In a few cases some pass degrees had to be included. The results show a measure of the extent of science specialization in recent years. The time-intervals used in the table are the groups of academic years ending nearest the Canadian Census dates. These resolve the twenty-five years into four complete five-year intervals and two incomplete intervals—the years ending in May, 1920 and 1921, just prior to the 1921 Census, and the three years subsequent to the 1941 Census.

ESTIMATED GRADUATES IN PURE SCIENCE¹, 1920-1944

—	1920-21	1922-26	1927-31	1932-36	1937-41	1942-44	Total
Maritime Provinces.....	28	143	265	476	549	305	1,766
Quebec Province.....	58	216	345	267	373	386	1,645
Ontario Province.....	110	349	524	581	650	294	2,508
Western Provinces.....	34	241	482	812	767	405	2,741
Total.....	230	949	1,616	2,136	2,339	1,390	8,660

¹Graduates for the universities of Ontario and the University of British Columbia, except for a very small group in Ontario are Honours degrees conferred in Science. The tabulations are not strictly comparable between regions, but show the trend within each region.

As a further indication of the specialization in Science, the gross total of graduates in arts, science and commerce was broken down into the respective departments for the four comparable five-year intervals, 1922-1941. The results are given below.

GRADUATES IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

Academic intervals of 5 years	Gross Total		Distribution by Departments					
			Commerce		Pure Science ¹		Arts and Letters ²	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
1922-26.....	5,925	3,340	334	29	814	135	4,777	3,176
1927-31.....	8,450	4,728	573	70	1,386	230	6,491	4,328
1932-36.....	11,337	5,986	955	131	1,831	305	8,551	5,550
1937-41.....	13,492	6,060	1,065	134	2,005	334	10,423	5,592

¹Honours graduates only for the larger universities of Ontario and British Columbia.

²Includes pass degree courses in science for Ontario and British Columbia.

The proportion of all male graduates from the Faculties of Arts and Science who specialized in pure science and commerce during the period 1922-1941 is as follows:

Interval	Arts, Science and Commerce	Science	Commerce
	%	%	%
1922-26	100	13.7	5.6
1927-31	100	16.4	6.8
1932-36	100	16.1	8.4
1937-41	100	14.8	7.9

Commerce.—Graduates in commerce, including accountancy, for the five-year interval 1937-41 are more than three times those of the interval 1922-26. As in the case of science, by far the greater number of graduates are men; the proportion is seven to one. The occupational classification used in the 1941 Census does not segregate this group of professionals. In 1931, and in previous censuses accountants were compiled separately. On detailed examination, however, it was found that identification of professionally trained accountants was impossible because the term was popularly applied to work of a non-professional nature which should be classified more properly as bookkeeping or clerical work.

The Schools of Commerce are listed in the directory appended. Advanced courses leading to Masters degrees in public finance and business administration are offered at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Fine Arts.—Traditionally the subjects relating to the culture of artistic expression are included in the Arts faculties. The occupational census includes a separate compilation for artists, musicians and writers. It is possible to establish an estimate of the demand for the services of this group in Canada.

At the date of the last survey, less than one-half of the artists and art teachers employed were native-born Canadians. In 1941, more than two-thirds of the male and four-fifths of the female artists were born in Canada. One-half of the 2,500 artists enumerated were employed in Ontario; 750 in Quebec and 200 in British Columbia. Average annual earnings for artists and art teachers in 1941 was \$1,448.

Fine Art is an elective subject in the curricula of the Faculties of Arts in several English-language universities. The University of Toronto offers a sufficient number of courses to permit a bachelor of arts degree with specialization in Fine Art. Since 1940 there have been less than fifty such awards. Mount Allison University offers a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree. The four-year course is similar to that of Yale and other American universities. Admission requirements are those of the Arts Faculty. Less than 10 degrees have been awarded since 1938.

Authors, Editors, Journalists.—The census enumeration of the gainfully occupied reports 4,500 authors, editors and journalists in 1941. It would appear that the majority of the writers enumerated in the census returns belong to the group, editors and journalists. There are some 800 newspapers and more than 1,400 periodicals published in Canada. The distribution of these publications by provinces corresponds closely with that of the group of writers included in the census returns.

—	Newspapers and Periodicals	Authors, Editors, Journalists
Maritime Provinces	98	378
Quebec Province	356	1,303
Ontario Province	515	1,817
Western Provinces	474	1,131

Many of the newspapers are small and the editors may be included in the census classification "owners and managers". It is not unreasonable to assume that considerably more than

one-half of the number of authors, editors and journalists enumerated by the census are employees of the publicity organs of the country. Average yearly earnings are reported as \$2,000 for men and \$1,000 for women. At least 75 per cent of the authors, editors and journalists were born in Canada. The British Isles contributed 18 per cent and the Asiatic countries less than 1 per cent. The remainder come almost equally from the United States and Europe.

It is significant of the need for professional writers that two new schools of journalism closely related to the Faculty of Arts, have been established in the past year. For some years l'Université de Montréal has offered a post graduate course in journalism but this is the first attempt by English-language Canadian universities to provide courses for a professional degree in journalism. The new schools are located at the University of Western Ontario, London, and Carleton College, Ottawa. Comprehensive courses in economics, international affairs, political science, psychology and the techniques of journalism, lead to a bachelor degree. The admission requirements are those of the arts faculty.

Music.—Of the gainfully occupied in the field of cultural arts as reported by the census the largest number is found in the class musicians and music teachers. Three-quarters of the group are of Canadian birth. The British Isles contributed the largest proportion of the foreign-born.

Instruction in music in the provincially-controlled schools is steadily increasing. Enrolment in music as reported by the grade schools of certain provinces provides a measure of this field for the employment of music teachers.

Province	Grades	Students
Nova Scotia.....	IX-XI	638
Ontario.....	IX-XIII	24,801
Alberta.....	VII-XII	12,530
British Columbia.....	IX-XIII	1,542

There are no statistics available for private schools (academic and special) on instruction in music. All accredited private schools include the subject in their curricula. Annual directories of Private Schools in eight provinces, and the Secondary Schools of Canada, where most of the credit courses in music are given, published by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are a source of information on possible teaching opportunities for music teachers.

Schools of music affiliated with the institutions of higher education record some 300 students studying for degrees and more than 2,000 students on a part-time basis. Statistics on the teaching staffs are not available by subject of instruction. The universities reporting degree courses are listed in the directory of schools, appended.

POST GRADUATE DEGREES

Graduates from the arts and science faculties comprise the majority of those taking post-graduate work in Canadian universities. Masters' degrees granted in the four comparable five-year intervals between 1922 and 1941 are as follows:

	Master of Arts ¹		Master of Science		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1922-26.....	665	298	195	20	860	318
1927-31.....	821	394	245	17	1,066	411
1932-36.....	830	432	368	23	1,198	455
1937-41.....	1,030	348	540	24	1,570	372

¹Less than 20 degrees each interval, in Education and Commerce, are included.

Of the English-language universities, McGill University, Queen's University, The University of Toronto and the University of Manitoba offer courses leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree. The French-language universities, Laval and Montreal offer degrees closely analogous to the English-language degree in philosophy, l'Université de Montreal offers also the Doctorat ès Lettres. The University of Ottawa awards the Doctor of Philosophy (Civil Charter) and the University of Alberta has established and awards a Doctor of Science degree.

GRADUATES FROM COLLEGES OF EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Education.—Teachers and educationists qualifying as high school instructors and undertaking research in pedagogy, obtain their advanced training in the Colleges and Departments of Education of the universities. During the past two decades the number of degrees in education granted in each five-year interval has been almost double the number conferred in the previous decade. The annual average for the most recent interval is 150. Just under 20 per cent of the degrees were conferred on women. High school teachers' diplomas reached their peak in 1932-36 at 3,600 for the five years. In the next five years they dropped to 2,700.

The census reports some 92,000 persons gainfully occupied in formal education. Of this group more than 88,000 are classed as school teachers, two-thirds of whom are women. The group designated as professors and college principals, about 4,200, is approximately 95 per cent male.

During the last years of the war several provincial governments provided a more adequate salary basis for teachers. Ontario, Saskatchewan and Quebec in recent Legislative sessions increased the minimum rates of pay for teachers of provincially controlled schools. The first two provinces now require \$1,200 per annum. Quebec, with a dual system of education, increased the rate from \$400 to \$500 for the small rural schools. The latter rate does not affect the larger cities and municipalities of Quebec where the rates are higher than in the rural districts. Alberta and Manitoba each has a provincial minimum rate of \$1,000.

Provincial minima do not prevent the individual municipalities from adopting their own salary schedules. The spread of rates for salary-increase in the individual cities and larger population units, is generally regulated by sex, certificate and years of experience. The bulletin on Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces compiled by the Education Statistics Branch each year, provides detailed information on experience, tenure, salary rates and certificates of Canadian teachers in the elementary and secondary schools of eight provinces. This bulletin may be obtained by application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Comparative statements on median salary rates for the years 1939 and 1944 are as follows:

Year	City Schools	Town and Village Schools	Rural Schools of more than one room	One Room Schools
1939.....	\$ 1,613	960	839	607
1944.....	1,785	1,167	1,093	924

The educational level of the Canadian population as a whole is steadily rising. This is expressed factually by replies to the question on years of schooling included in the 1941 Census schedule. The level for the adult population may be expressed as follows:

Age Group	Median Years of Schooling
70 years and over.....	7.5
60 to 69 years.....	8.0
50 " 59 "	8.3
40 " 49 "	8.4
30 " 39 "	8.6
25 " 29 " 1	9.0

¹Some of this group probably had not completed their education at the date of the Census.

Librarians.—Graduates in Library Science are predominantly women. Since 1927, when the first graduates from Canadian library schools were reported, some 800 women have graduated. In the same period there were 37 male graduates. The demand for scientifically trained librarians is keeping pace with the larger place the public libraries now occupy in the educational and cultural development of the population.

A summary of personnel reported by all groups of libraries in Canada for 1943 is as follows:

Group Classification	Number of Libraries	Number with full-time Librarian	Total Staff *	Per cent of staff with Library Science training
Public Libraries.....	569 *	207	1,495	30
Universities and colleges.....	168	54	252	43
Dominion Government.....	51	26	84	28
Provincial Government.....	28	17	71	21
Law Society.....	13	9	21	10
Technical Society.....	17	8	21	20
Business Libraries.....	33	17	59	20
Miscellaneous.....	25	9	30	23
Total.....	904	347	2,033	17

*Only those public libraries that made returns for 1943 are included in this total.

*Includes part-time employees.

This table indicates possibilities for the future. It is recognized that under present conditions and systems of organization the small libraries and those of residential colleges could not substitute full-time librarians to supply the 557 libraries now carrying on with part-time staffs. But comprehensive reorganization and expansion would provide many positions for qualified personnel.

Among the two thousand employees engaged in library work are some two hundred classed as full-time clerical workers. Their work consists of stenography, filing, bookkeeping, registration and other related duties. About 25 per cent of the total are classed as library assistants. This group includes the specialized services of the larger libraries such as circulation librarian, reference librarian, children's librarian, cataloguer and others. Aside from the chief or executive librarians the balance is composed of pages and temporary routine workers.

New schools of library science, in addition to the original ones at McGill University and the University of Toronto, have been established at Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, l'Université de Montréal and l'Université d'Ottawa. The last two schools are on a "part time" basis to accommodate employed librarians who wish to improve their qualifications. The western provinces have no degree-granting school.

GRADUATES OF MEDICAL AND RELATED PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Medicine.—Several factors combine to limit the number of degrees granted in medicine, not the least being a long expensive course. A survey of expenditures conducted in 1940 by the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns, established an average annual expenditure of \$750 for medical students throughout Canada. This sum varies for the individual medical schools. In recent years the annual average number of graduates has been 585 men and 30 women. This includes the awards of the past two or three years when accelerated courses were instituted because of the war.

The number of doctors enumerated in the 1941 Census was 11,873—11,500 males and 373 females. A certain percentage of this professional group is engaged in administrative work in research laboratories, and other branches of the public service. This reduces the number of practising physicians and thus increases the potential clientele, established on the basis of population per doctor. The ratio between population and doctors for Canada, as established by the census records, is 971 persons for each doctor. In the United States the corresponding figure is 800 per doctor.

The tendency for medical doctors to establish themselves in the larger urban centres is verified by a comparison of the population per doctor in the cities of 30,000 and over, with a similar figure for the regions outside the larger cities.

	Population ¹ per Doctor	
	Cities and Towns over 30,000	Other
Canada.....	968	1,208
Prince Edward Island.....	1,173	
Nova Scotia.....	591	1,281
New Brunswick.....	908	1,603
Quebec.....	733	1,272
Ontario.....	643	941
Manitoba.....	605	1,388
Saskatchewan.....	628	1,840
Alberta.....	552	1,713
British Columbia.....	791	1,061

¹In this table and subsequent tables the population figures used are those of the 1941 Census.

It is necessary, however, to take into consideration the services the urban doctors provide for the rural and suburban districts through hospitals, consultations and specialists' services.

The annual report of hospitals in Canada, 1942 shows the number of doctors receiving salaries for hospital service (exclusive of interns) to be as follows:

	Number of Doctors Receiving Salaries from Public Hospitals	
	Full-time Service	Part-time Service
Canada.....	344	280
Prince Edward Island.....	1	
Nova Scotia.....	6	17
New Brunswick.....	4	3
Quebec.....	157	104
Ontario.....	68	84
Manitoba.....	30	22
Saskatchewan.....	8	7
Alberta.....	18	13
British Columbia.....	38	29

In addition to the above there are 130 full-time and 76 part-time doctors in the tuberculosis sanatoria; and 107 full-time and 72 part-time doctors in the mental hospitals of Canada. The private hospitals report 105 doctors on their staffs.

At the present rate of graduation from medical schools it would take 20 years to replace the doctors gainfully occupied in 1941. The loss of medical doctors in the upper age groups between 1931 and 1941 is considerable.

	1931	1941	Loss
Age group.....	45 to 54 cf.	55 to 64 cf.	520
Age group.....	55 to 64 cf.	65 and over	444

The above comparison means that at least 900 older physicians retired, transferred to other occupations, or died, in the ten years between 1931 and 1941.

Dentistry.—The potential supply of dentists has never regained the high level reached in the first five-year interval after World War I. In the period 1922—26, just over 1,200 men graduated in dentistry. In the 1932-36 interval the total dropped to 400. In 1937-1941 it rose again to 550. The annual average number of graduates for the period 1932 to 1941 is 110. A considerable number of students, particularly in the western provinces attend the Schools of Dentistry in the United States.

As in the case of medical doctors, the potential clientele of practising dentists is larger outside the cities. The comparison works out as follows:

	Population per Dentist	
	Cities of 30,000 and over	Other
Canada.....	1,965	3,317
Prince Edward Island.....		3,394
Nova Scotia.....	2,073	3,254
New Brunswick.....	1,990	4,401
Quebec.....	2,531	4,745
Ontario.....	782	2,182
Manitoba.....	1,669	4,502
Saskatchewan.....	1,426	5,370
Alberta.....	1,724	4,510
British Columbia.....	1,901	2,753

Nursing.—Except for the small number of women graduates in medicine and dentistry recorded in Table 1, the role of women in the medical field is confined largely to nursing. Post-graduate training courses in Public Health, Nursing Education and Hospital Administration, are progressively increasing in importance. Influenced by the combined pressure of the shortage of nurses for war service and the steady growth in the scope and area of public health services, the Dominion Government has provided financial assistance for the establishment of additional schools of nursing within the universities and for the expansion of the service of those already functioning.

The most recent development is a combined course of science and practical nursing leading to a Bachelor of Science (in Nursing) degree or, in the case of the French-language universities, baccalauréate ès science hospitalier, or bachelière ès science d'Infirmières.

The post-graduate and special courses include X-ray work, occupational therapy and physiotherapy, pathological analysis and other technical and scientific specialization. The number of post-graduate diplomas and university degrees conferred per year has risen from 150 in 1937 to well over 200 in the past few years.

The provincial distribution of graduate nurses and nurses-in-training in proportion to the population of the provinces by cities of 30,000 and over and other areas is shown below.

DISTRIBUTION OF NURSES BY POPULATION AREAS, 1941

	Cities 30,000 and over		Other Areas	
	Graduate	Student	Graduate	Student
Prince Edward Island.....			209	96
Nova Scotia.....	315	262	1,036	503
New Brunswick.....	216	200	749	363
Quebec.....	2,531	3,767	2,325	315
Ontario.....	5,733	2,724	5,296	1,906
Manitoba.....	736	504	733	594
Saskatchewan.....	358	440	884	360
Alberta.....	677	685	902	227
British Columbia.....	1,518	762	1,246	298

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

POPULATION PER NURSE, 1941

	Cities 30,000 and over	Other Areas
Prince Edward Island.....		312
Nova Scotia.....	122	336
New Brunswick.....	124	364
Quebec.....	233	784
Ontario.....	161	337
Manitoba.....	179	390
Saskatchewan.....	127	639
Alberta.....	134	543
British Columbia.....	140	323

Average annual earnings as reported in 1941 are about \$700 for an average of 39 weeks of employment during the preceding year.

Therapy.—Graduates in occupational therapy and physiotherapy reported by the University of Toronto number 600 since the first reports were received. The annual average in recent years is under 50. Only two men are included in the records. To date there is no record of the graduates from the new School of Physiotherapy recently established by McGill University.

Therapists are not separately classified in the census returns. The annual report of public hospitals, previously mentioned, reports 238 departments of physiotherapy in the 597 hospitals making returns. The mental institutions report 93 occupational therapists among a total personnel of 9,000. The normal capacity of the mental institutions is 42,000 patients. The demand for aides in physiotherapy for war casualties and industrial accidents is steadily increasing.

Pharmacy.—The annual average has dropped, for graduates in pharmacy, from 200 to 155 since 1937. The cumulative total for the past 25 years is just over 4,300 including some 300 women. The 1941 census report of the retail drug industries records 3,956 stores and retail outlets for drugs and sundries in Canada. Each retail drug store must have at least one qualified pharmacist on the staff to obtain a licence for the dispensing of prescriptions. It may be assumed that there are substantially more than 4,000 qualified druggists gainfully occupied. At the present rate of graduation it would take thirty-five or forty years to replace the druggists.

Physical Training and Health Education.—At the date of the last bulletin, three institutions of higher education gave advanced courses in physical training. The most significant change since then is the amalgamation of the Margaret Eaton School with the University of Toronto School and the establishment of a degree course—Bachelor of Physical and Health Education—by the University. The University of Saskatchewan offers a diploma course in physical training for women in alternate years and the University of Western Ontario includes advanced courses in Physical education for both men and women in the Department of Physical Education.

The latter courses are optional, and may be applied to the electives of the year. A new degree course for men and women at McGill School of Physical education is about to be established.

The total graduates—degree and diploma—from 1927 to 1944 number 700; the annual average is about 40. At least 97 per cent of the graduates are women, although the degree course at Toronto University is attracting a larger number of men than did the former courses in physical training.

GRADUATES IN THEOLOGY, SOCIAL WELFARE, AND LAW

Theology.—Denominations maintaining theological colleges in Canada are: Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Church. Graduates from the Roman Catholic seminaries each year are double those of the Protestant denominations combined. About 43 per cent of the population is classified, by religion, as Roman Catholic. Many of the graduates from the Roman Catholic seminaries are engaged in work other than parochial. These are not included under the census occupational class of clergymen and priests.

At the date of the 1941 census there were 14,474 persons occupied as clergymen and priests or one in 795 of the population. As compared with previous census periods the proportion is:

Census	Population per Clergyman
1901.....	613
1911.....	725
1921.....	752
1931.....	816
1941.....	795

The proportion in the United States for 1940 was 964 persons per clergyman.

The church differs from most other professions in that the population per clergyman is smaller for the areas outside the large cities.

	Population per Clergyman	
	Cities of 30,000 and over	Other areas
Canada.....	924	743
Prince Edward Island.....		660
Nova Scotia.....	903	746
New Brunswick.....	750	730
Quebec.....	959	728
Ontario.....	954	713
Manitoba.....	986	927
Saskatchewan.....	754	700
Alberta.....	819	727
British Columbia.....	1,133	893

Just about one-third of the clergy were born outside Canada, 18 per cent of all clergymen were born in the British Isles and 8·5 per cent in Europe.

The average annual earnings reported for 1941 were under \$1,200 for the whole country.

Social Service.—Seven schools of social service work constitute the source of professionally trained workers in this field. The three older schools are the Montreal School of Social Work, the University of Toronto School of Social Work, and the professional course of the University of British Columbia. In addition there are: the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax; Ecole de Service Social, Université de Montréal; Ecole de Service Social, Université Laval, Quebec. Accredited courses in social service are included in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Manitoba. Just under 1,000 graduates have been reported in the past 25 years, about 850 of them are women.

A considerable amount of social service work is undertaken by the brothers, nuns, deaconesses, and missionary workers of the various church organizations in Canada. To this extent, the distribution of social service workers in the returns of the 1941 census must be qualified. The largest age-group is from 45 to 54. The average yearly earnings are just under \$1,500 for men and \$1,050 for women.

Expanding social services under public administration foretell a broader field for the employment of professional workers of this class.

Household Science.—In an era of progressive attitudes towards nutrition, degrees and diplomas in the science and economics of food and home management are increasing. Comparison of the four five-year intervals under review shows that Bachelor degrees increased from 100 in 1922-26 to just under 950 in the period 1937 to 1941. The annual average for recent years is 176.

The most recent additions to the institutions offering degree courses in Household Science is l'Université Laval. The University of Western Ontario now provides a diploma course in Home Economics. In 1942 the Faculty of Medicine of l'Université de Montréal established

a four-year degree course in nutrition and dietetics. Under certain conditions Bachelor degrees in Household Management are also awarded by this university to advanced students previously in receipt of diplomas from the provincial schools of Household Science.

The largest potential field for the employment of dietitians lies in institutional work—hospitals, restaurants, hotels, etc.—and the teaching profession. Information in the Annual Report of Hospitals in Canada, includes statistics on the employment of dietitians by the hospitals.

	Number of Institutions	Graduate Dietitians	Pupil Dietitians
Public Hospitals.....	171	276	128
Tuberculosis Sanatoria.....	37	37	
Mental Hospitals.....	60	29	

The Census of Merchandising Establishments (1941) records 4,800 year-round hotels and 800 seasonal hotels in Canada. Most of these have dining rooms and (or) cafeterias. There are more than 300 restaurants employing 20 or more employees. The latter group does not include restaurants conducted by large stores, commercial and industrial organizations, private clubs, and tourist camps. Most of the larger institutions or organizations mentioned above employ qualified dietitians.

Law.—Barrister and Bachelor of Law degrees granted each year numbered more than 200 until 1942. During the last three years of war the number of graduates from schools of law was just above 100 for each year. The proportion of women has not varied being less than 10 each year.

The potential clientele for lawyers varies by provinces and population units as shown below:

	Population per Legal Adviser	
	Cities of 30,000 and over	Other Areas
Canada.....	778	1,754
Prince Edward Island.....		1,485
Nova Scotia.....	734	2,079
New Brunswick.....	1,078	1,870
Quebec.....	824	1,636
Ontario.....	809	1,532
Manitoba.....	659	2,063
Saskatchewan.....	553	2,453
Alberta.....	564	2,588
British Columbia.....	832	1,524

GRADUATES OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND RELATED ARTS

Enrolment in the Schools and Faculties of Applied Science has increased from 2,700 to 4,500 in the past 25 years. Expansion of specialized courses has had to keep pace with the swift progress of electricity, radio, sound and light projection and the mechanical application of the laws of physical science to industrial and related processes.

Engineering.—Graduates in engineering for the twenty-five years under review aggregate 13,315. This number includes those granted diplomas by the Royal Military College and a few recipients of diplomas from the French-language professional schools. To arrive at an estimate of the number of graduates in each class of engineering some duplicates had to be deducted from the totals used in the bulletin issued in 1937. The results reveal considerable fluctuation within the classes when they are compared by time-intervals. This fluctuation represents a change in the popularity of the various courses which probably is a reflection of industrial progress and employment demand during the five-year intervals.

ESTIMATE OF GRADUATES IN ENGINEERING, BY DISTRICTS

	1920 and 1921	1922-1926	1927-1931	1932-1936	1937-1941	1942-1944	Total
Maritime Provinces.....	33	147	175	292	194	144	985
Civil Engineering.....	17	36	26	72	60	45	256
Electrical Engineering.....	7	71	96	150	74	58	456
Mechanical Engineering.....	7	30	32	53	33	37	192
Mining Engineering.....	2	10	21	17	27	4	81
Quebec Province.....	222	617	381	509	506	451	2,776
Chemical Engineering.....	48	94	40	73	77	71	403
Civil Engineering.....	56	150	142	226	219	159	958
Electrical Engineering.....	34	132	103	103	65	59	496
Mechanical Engineering.....	37	130	52	54	127	95	495
Mining Engineering.....	23	68	34	40	77	36	278
Metallurgical Engineering.....	24	37	10	13	31	31	146
Ontario Province.....	353	1,166	924	1,334	1,552	900	6,238
Chemical Engineering.....	35	200	133	206	317	184	1,075
Civil Engineering.....	178	339	292	365	304	113	1,591
Electrical Engineering.....	56	260	185	271	209	137	1,118
Mechanical Engineering.....	44	219	163	279	222	215	1,142
Mining Engineering.....	25	101	106	134	307	100	773
Metallurgical Engineering.....	10	37	34	58	128	94	361
Geological Engineering.....	3	5	6	15	27	19	75
Engineering Physics.....	2	5	5	6	38	47	103
Western Provinces.....	61	337	471	868	880	699	3,316
Chemical Engineering.....	11	38	31	100	164	170	514
Civil Engineering.....	17	111	170	234	146	136	814
Electrical Engineering.....	10	92	146	282	220	150	900
Mechanical Engineering.....	16	47	116	134	134	447	447
Mining Engineering.....	20	59	46	101	138	33	397
Metallurgical Engineering.....	1	5	6	5	10	13	40
Geological Engineering.....	2	13	20	27	52	43	157
Engineering Physics.....	3	5	3	16	20	20	47
CANADA.....	669	2,267	1,951	3,003	3,222	2,203	13,315
Chemical Engineering.....	94	332	204	379	558	425	1,992
Civil Engineering.....	268	642	630	897	729	453	3,619
Electrical Engineering.....	107	555	530	806	568	404	2,970
Mechanical Engineering.....	88	395	294	502	516	481	2,276
Mining Engineering.....	70	238	207	292	549	173	1,529
Metallurgical Engineering.....	35	79	50	76	160	138	547
Geological Engineering.....	5	18	26	42	79	62	232
Engineering Physics.....	2	8	10	9	54	67	150

The 1941 Census reports 20,500 engineers (including those on Active Service) gainfully occupied on the census date. At the current rate of 700 graduates each year, the professional life of the engineer would be about 30 years.

The average annual earnings of engineers at the date of the Census ranges from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and the employment period from 47 to 49 weeks per year. This excludes engineers who are employers as well as those classed as "own account".

Architecture.—Originally and basically one of the cultural arts, architecture effects a liaison between engineering and applied art. The five-year comprehensive course includes structural engineering, design, interior decorating and draughting.

Graduates in architecture in the past 25 years number 544 including 23 women.

At the date of the last census 1,300 men and less than 20 women were occupied in this profession. One-half of them were engaged in private practice and about one-quarter were employed by the building and construction industry. The Dominion, Provincial and Municipal governments included 136 in their public works departments. The remainder are distributed in small numbers throughout the primary and secondary industries.

The main source of employment for architects in Canada is the construction of dwelling places.

In 1941 the census reported 2,155,550 buildings containing 2,706,154 households. The need for replacement and expansion is well known. In 1944 building permits issued by 204 municipalities for housing units covered 20,000 new houses and 3,700 conversions.

Very few architects are recorded outside of the cities in the census returns and it may be assumed that many of those located in other sections are probably employed in neighbouring cities. The distribution of architects in the population is as follows:

	Population per Architect	
	Cities of 30,000 and over	Other Areas
Canada.....	4,535	15,110
Prince Edward Island.....		23,761
Nova Scotia.....	5,035	31,592
New Brunswick.....	6,467	50,708
Quebec.....	4,168	12,539
Ontario.....	4,093	10,232
Manitoba.....	7,160	25,889
Saskatchewan.....	7,234	132,453
Alberta.....	6,301	61,344
British Columbia.....	5,704	8,448

Average annual earnings in 1941 were \$2,250, while average weeks of employment were 47.87 in the year preceding the census.

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

The number of graduates in scientific agriculture reached its highest point in 1942 when 261 men and 8 women received bachelor degrees. Since 1934 the graduates have exceeded 200 each year. The number of women in any year has never exceeded 10.

The number of diplomas awarded for courses in practical agriculture for farmers' sons fluctuates considerably from year to year. The totals by five-year intervals reflect the trend towards more modern methods in the agriculture industry. They have increased from 400 in 1922-26 to 700 in 1937-41. During the years 1942-43 and 44, when abnormal conditions in man-power prevailed throughout the agriculture industry, the diploma course was suspended in some colleges.

The 1941 Census returns do not report a separate class of professional agriculturists. A large number of them are "lost" in other classifications such as owners and managers, the Dominion and Provincial government employees and the agricultural publicity and marketing agencies of both radio and press. Other graduates specialize in certain branches of science that may lead to such occupational designations as botanist, biologist, plant or animal pathologist, entomologist, etc., in research laboratories.

Forestry.—The annual number of degrees awarded in forest engineering and forest science average 32; the highest number in a single year being 49.

Forest engineers are employed in the conservation departments and research laboratories of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, by large scale operatives in the wood using and pulp and paper industries and by the publicity agencies associated with the preservation of Canadian forests and the promotion and development of forest products.

Since the number of persons enumerated as forest engineers is small they are included with such groups as: Civil engineer; Foresters, Forest rangers and Timber cruisers; Public service officials; Government Inspectors. For this reason details concerning employment conditions are not available for this group.

Veterinary Science.—Improvement in the standards of Canadian livestock requires scientific supervision of the health and care of animals. Within the past twenty-five years the courses

of training in Canadian veterinary colleges have been improved considerably. The course at the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, requires four years after senior matriculation or five years including a pre-professional year. Post-graduate courses leading to a Masters degree or Doctorate are included in the University of Toronto School of Graduate Studies. A diploma course, post-graduate, in veterinary public health is obtainable from the School of Hygiene, Toronto and the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University.

L'Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, Oka, is affiliated with l'Université de Montréal. The admission requirements are Bachelor ès arts or the special admission examination. The course covers five years.

Those awarded degrees from the two colleges in the past 25 years number 965, including six women. The annual average number of graduates in recent years has been 59.

The 1941 Census reports 1,050 veterinary surgeons gainfully occupied in 1941. More than one-third of these are in the age group 65 and over. At the present rate of replacements the professional life of a veterinary doctor should average 25 years. The distribution of Canadian livestock by provinces, December, 1944, in relation to the distribution of veterinary surgeons, is as follows:

	Veterinary Surgeons	Distribution of Livestock in Thousands				
		Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Canada.....	1,095	10,258	2,780	2,822	7,647	66,604
Prince Edward Island.....	11	104	28	31	69	891
Nova Scotia.....	23	219	35	99	81	1,217
New Brunswick.....	30	211	48	68	95	1,205
Quebec.....	224	1,905	411	621	1,211	13,035
Ontario.....	501	2,840	498	484	1,810	20,110
Manitoba.....	89	961	284	209	571	6,216
Saskatchewan.....	86	1,876	825	449	1,461	13,104
Alberta.....	77	1,786	590	775	2,273	8,610
British Columbia.....	54	356	61	86	76	2,216

SECTION II

CURRENT TABLES, 1942-44

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
Prince Edward Island	
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.
Nova Scotia	
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 at Nova Scotia Technical College and McGill University. Graduates in Arts, if proper electives have been chosen, admitted to second year Medicine in McGill. 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.
Dalhousie University, Halifax (Undenominational).	Arts and Sciences 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.
University of King's College, Halifax (Anglican).	(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.
Mount Saint Vincent College, Rockingham (Roman Catholic).	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.
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax (United Church).	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.
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Medical Science Bldg., Halifax (Pharm. Soc. and Dalhousie Univ.).	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. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce. Three Years' Engineering. (Men only). Engineering Course completed at Nova Scotia Technical College as above.
St. Mary's College, Halifax (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory, Junior Commercial, Degrees in Arts and Letters (Men only).
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point (Roman Catholic).	Theology and Philosophy.
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax (Roman Catholic).	
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. 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.
New Brunswick	
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-Cœur, 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
Quebec	
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).
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que. (Anglican).	Diplomas in Arts, Music and Theology. Course in Education for High School Teacher's Diploma (Co-educational).
<i>McGill University, Montreal, Que. (Undenominational).</i>	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 re 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) Diocesan Theological College, 3472 University St., Montreal (Anglican). Montreal Presbyterian College, 3489 McTavish St., Montreal (Presbyterian).	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.
<i>Université de Montréal, Montréal, (Roman Catholic, as also most affiliated colleges).</i>	The faculties and Schools of the University are: Theology (Grand Séminaire de Montréal), Law, Medicine, Science, Philosophy (including l'Institut de Psychologie and l'Institut d'études médiévales), Letters, Dictytes, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Social Science, Nursing, also the affiliated schools listed below in Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering and Applied Science, Optometry, Pedagogy, Veterinary Science, etc.
Ecole Polytechnique, 1430 St-Denis, Montréal (Provincial). Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 535 Avenue Viger, Montréal (Provincial). Institut agricole d'Oka, La Trappe. Ecole de médecine vétérinaire, La Trappe. Ecole d'optométrie, 1610 St-Denis, Montréal. Institut pédagogique St-Georges, 244 rue Sherbrooke est, Montréal. Institut pédagogique, 4873 Westmount Ave., Montréal.	"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.
Petit Séminaire de Montréal. Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe. Séminaire de Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse. Collège de l'Assomption, l'Assomption. Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette. Collège Ste-Marie, 1180 Bleury, Montréal. Collège Bourget, Rigaud. Collège de St-Laurent, St-Laurent. Séminaire St-Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke. Séminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield. Collège de St-Jean sur Richelieu, St. Jean. Loyola College, Montreal. Séminaire St-Croix, St-Laurent. Collège Jean-de-Brebeuf, Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal. Externat Classique de St-Sulpice, Montréal. Externat Classique de St-Croix, Montréal. Juniorat de Marie-Inmaculée, Chambly. Collège Campion, Regina, Sask. Juvénat du T.S.-Sacrement, Terrebonne. Collège Stanislas, Montréal.	Men and boys only. "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.
Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Montréal. Marianopolis College, Montreal. Collège Saint-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe. Collège Basil-Moreau, St-Laurent. Collège Marie-Anne, Lachine. Collège Jésus-Marie, Outremont.	Affiliated Arts Colleges for girls similar to above for men and boys.
41 Convents affiliés.	Classical—"Letters-Science" or High School Course of four years for girls

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

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Quebec—Continued	
Conservatoire National de Musique, 441 Lagauchetiére est, Montréal.	
Ecole de musique (Institut Nazareth), Montréal.	
Ecole supérieure demusique de l'Institut des SS. N. de Jésus et Marie, Montréal.	Schools "annexed" to the University of Montreal, i.e., of which the University approves the curriculum, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diploma awarded.
Ecole de musique religieuse (Schola Cantorum), Montréal.	
Ecole de dessin, Montréal.	
Ecole de tourisme, 7459 de l'Epée, Montréal.	
8 écoles d'enseignement ménager.	
Conservatoire Lasalle, 847 Sherbrooke St. E., Montréal.	
Ecole d'hygiène sociale appliquée, 1231 Demontigny, Montréal.	Graduate courses for nurses. "Annexed" to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal. See meaning of "annexed" above.
Université Laval, Quebec (Roman Catholic, as also all affiliated colleges).	Faculties and Schools of the University are: Theology, Canon Law, Philosophy, Law, Medicine (including School of Nursing), Arts, Letters, Science, Social Science and School of Graduate Studies. The faculty of Arts includes Modern Languages, Commerce, Music and Household Science. The faculty of Science includes Superior Chemistry, the School of Mines, Engineering, Surveying and Forestry, Fisheries, Superior Normal School and School of Pharmacy.
Grand Séminaire de Rimouski.....	The "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 Chicoutimi.....	
" " de Nicolet.....	
" " des Trois-Rivières.....	
Petit Séminaire de Québec, Québec.....	
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, Limbour.....	
Ecole Apostolique, Notre-Dame, Lévis.....	
Séminaire du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor.....	
Séminaire de Gaspé, Gaspé.....	
Collège Charles-Garnier, Québec.....	
Séminaire St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne-de-Beau-pré et Aylmer.....	
Séminaire St-Antoine, Trois-Rivières et Québec.....	
Externat Saint-Jean-Eudes, Québec.....	
Séminaire Montfortain, Papineauville.....	
Le Collège d'Amos.....	
Le Juvénat des Pères Maristes Sillery.....	
*Collège des Jésuites, Sudbury, Ont.....	"Associated Colleges," i.e., "affiliated classical colleges" situated outside the provinces of Quebec and Ontario (Lower and Upper Canada).
*Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.....	
*St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	
Académie de la Salle, Trois-Rivières.....	
Académie Commerciale, Québec.....	
L'Institut des Frères du Sacré-Cœur, Artha-baska.....	Schools for men, other than theological and classical, affiliated to the University of Laval. Diplomas and degrees are awarded by the University.
Ecole d'Agriculture de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	
L'Institut des Dames Religieuses de Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Québec.....	
L'Institut des Dames Religieuses de l'Assomption, Nicolet.....	Affiliated Arts Colleges for girls similar to Classical Colleges for men.
L'Institut des Dames Religieuses des Ursulines, Trois-Rivières.....	
Le Collège des Ursulines, Québec.....	
Pensionnat Notre-Dame de Bellevue, Québec.....	
Collège des Ursulines, Rimouski.....	
Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Domestiques, St-Pascal.....	Degree Courses in Domestic Science.
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.
12 Ecoles de Gardes-Malades.....	Diploma Course in Nursing.

* 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
Quebec —Concluded	
Theological Schools (without University affiliation).	
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), 1855 Rachel E., Montréal.	
Scolasticat des Religieux du T.-S.-Sacrement 514 Mt. Royal Ave. E., Montréal.	
Studium Franc. de Théologie, Blvd. Rosemont, Montréal.	
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, Québec.	
Scolasticat de Philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.	
Scolasticat St-Charles (Clercs de St-Viateur), Joliette.	
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste-Croix, Montréal.	
Scolasticat de Philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St. Laurent.	
Monastère des Trappistes, N.-D. du Lac et M'istassini.	
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.	
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.	
Noviciat des PP. Bénédictins, St. Benoit du Lac.	
Ecole apostolique des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport.	
Juvénat St. Bernard (Cisterciens), M'istassini.	
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, Montréal.	
Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Récollet.	
Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville.	
Collège Missionnaire (Franciscains), Sorel.	
Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Trois-Rivières.	
Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Québec.....	
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 Chumignéur, Clercs de St-Viateur, L'Épiphanie.	
Ontario	
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.....	
Pensionnat de N.D. du Sacré-Cœur, Ottawa.....	
Maison-Mère des S.G. de la Croix, Ottawa.....	
Pensionnat de N.D. de Lourdes, Ottawa....	
Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	
*Notre Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.....	
*Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.....	
*Collège Thévenet, Gravelbourg, Sask.....	
*Convent des S.S. de la Providence, Prud'homme, Sask.	Affiliated arts and preparatory schools situated outside the province of Ontario.
*Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Regina, Sask.....	
*Juniorat St-Jean Apôtre, Edmonton, Alta.	
*Académie Ste-Thérèse, Medicine Hat, Alta.	

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
Ontario—Continued	
<i>University of Western Ontario, London (Undenominational).</i>	Degrees in Arts (and Science), Medicine, and Public Health. Diplomas in Business Administration, Nursing and Hospital Administration (Co-educational.)
Alma College, St. Thomas (United Church) Assumption College, Windsor (Roman Catholic.)	Affiliated Colleges of the University of Western Ontario, Arts only, except Theology at Huron, Waterloo and St. Peter's Seminary. The University approves the curricula and grants the degrees in Arts.
Huron College, London (Anglican)..... St. Peter's Seminary, London (Roman Catholic).	
Ursuline College, London (Roman Catholic) Waterloo College, Waterloo (Evangelical Lutheran).	
Queen's University, Kingston (Undenominational). Queen's Theological College, Kingston (United Church).	Degrees in Arts (and Science), Commerce, Applied Science and Engineering, Medicine (Co-educational). Degree Course in Theology. Affiliated to Queen's University. Degrees granted by the University.
McMaster University, Hamilton (Baptist).. Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto 2. (Law Society).	Degrees in Arts (and Science) and Theology. (Co-educational). 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.
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener (Roman Catholic). Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury (Roman Catholic).	Junior commercial, preparatory years, and a three year College of Arts Course (Men). No affiliation. Preparatory and Arts (Men). See under Laval University.
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). St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock. (Roman Catholic). Collège des Dominicains, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic). Séminaire Universitaire Saint-Paul, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic). Scolastique des Montfortains, Eastview. (Roman Catholic). Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Eastview. (Roman Catholic). College of Christ the King, Toronto. (Roman Catholic). St. Basil's Scolasticate, Toronto. (Roman Catholic).	Theological schools. Some have classical students, i.e., students in Philosophy, as well as Theological students.
Mount Carmel College, Niagara. (Roman Catholic). St. Mary's College, Brockville. (Roman Catholic). Collège Séraphique, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic). Juvénat St-Alexis, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic). St. Stanislas Noviciate, Guelph. (Roman Catholic).	Classical course preparatory to Theology, roughly equivalent to high school and junior college years.
<i>University of Toronto, Toronto 5 (Provincial).</i>	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 Physical and Health Education, School of Graduate Studies. Diplomas in Social Science, Public Health, Public Health Nursing, Administrative Course for Graduate Nurses, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Library School. A course in Education leads to High School teacher's certificate from provincial Department of Education. (Co-educational).
St. Michael's College and Institute of Merton and St. John, Toronto 3. (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and full Arts Course (Men and Women). Graduate course in Medieval Studies. Federated with University of Toronto.
Victoria University (2 colleges), Toronto (United Church). Trinity College, Toronto 5 (Anglican).....	Arts Degree Course in Victoria College. Theology in Emmanuel (Co-educational). Federated with University of Toronto. Degree Courses in Arts and Theology (Co-educational). Federated with University of Toronto.
Knox College, Toronto 5 (Presbyterian).... Wycliffe College, Toronto 5 (Anglican)..... United Church Training School, Toronto....	Theology. Theology. Diploma courses in Deaconess and Missionary training (Women). Affiliated with Emmanuel College in Victoria University. Courses of the Canadian School of Missions also available. Diploma courses in Deaconess and Missionary training (Women). Courses given at Wycliffe College and at the Canadian School of Missions are available to students.
Church of England Training House, Toronto	

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

Name of institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Ontario—Concluded	
Canadian School of Missions, Toronto (Mission Boards of Anglican, United and Presbyterian Churches).	Provides certain courses for missionary students and missionaries on furlough. All students have access to courses in the Theological Colleges—Knox, Victoria, Trinity and Wycliffe.
Ontario College of Pharmacy, St. James Sq., Toronto (Pharmacists).	Degrees and diploma courses in Pharmacy. (Co-educational). Degrees from the University of Toronto.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph (Provincial).	Degrees and diploma courses in Agriculture and Household Science (Co-educational). Degrees from the University.
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph (Provincial).	Degree Courses in Veterinary Science (Men). Degrees from the University.
Manitoba	
<i>University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. (Provincial).</i>	Degrees in the faculties of Arts and Science (including Commerce), Education, Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Architecture, Agriculture and Household Science, Pharmacy diplomas and High School teachers course, School of Social Work. (Co-educational).
Manitoba Law School, Law Courts, Winnipeg (University and Law Society).	Four year Course leading to degree of LL.B. in the University of Manitoba, admission to the Law Society, and call to the Bar.
United College (Wesley and Manitoba), Winnipeg (United Church).	Preparatory and full course in Arts and Theology. (Co-educational).
St. Paul's College, Winnipeg (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and Arts. Courses for women given at St. Mary's College and Academy.
St. John's College, North Main St., Winnipeg (Anglican).	Preparatory, full course in Arts and Theology. (Co-educational).
Collège de St-Boniface, St-Boniface (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Junior Commercial and full course in Arts. Women's courses given at St. Joseph's Academy.
Brandon College, Brandon.....	Preparatory and full Arts Course. Diplomas in Music and Expression. (Co-educational). Affiliate of the University of Manitoba.
Saskatchewan	
<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, School of Nursing. (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).
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.
Grand Séminaire, Masenod, Gravelbourg (Roman Catholic).	Theology.
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and Arts (Boys).
Collège Thévenet, 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).
See under the University of Ottawa. Sacré-Coeur is also affiliated to the University of Saskatchewan.	
Alberta	
<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).
Grand Séminaire St. Joseph, Edmonton (Roman Catholic).	Theology.
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).

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

Name of Institutions, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Alberta —Concluded	
Canadian Union 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.
British Columbia	
<i>University of British Columbia, Vancouver (Provincial).</i>	Degrees in Arts and Science (including Commerce, Education and Home Economics), Engineering and Applied Science, Agriculture, Social Service and Nursing diplomas, High School teacher's training course (Co-educational).
<i>Victoria College, Victoria (Municipal).....</i>	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). Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver (United Church).	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.

**2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES
IN CANADA, SHOWING THE FULL-TIME ENROLMENT OF UNIVERSITY
GRADE IN EACH BRANCH OF STUDY, 1943 AND 1944**

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 prerequisite, 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 prerequisite, 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.

	1944		1943	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
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)—				
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	9	1	6	-
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	9	5	17	8
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	5	1	8	5
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	3	-	2	-
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	3	-	-	-
McGill University, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Montréal, Québec	102	46	144	43
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Québec	1	2	-	-
¹ Université Laval, École des Gradiés, Québec	26	42	22	4
Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec	581	121	311	116
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	134	42	55	34
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.	8	2	9	2
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	16	1	9	3
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto, Ont.	11	3	*	*
University of Toronto, School of Graduate Studies, Toronto, Ont.	302	71	252	79
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	15	8	25	7
University of Manitoba, Fort Garry, Man.	21	14	37	11
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	8	7	8	6
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	45	12	43	4
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	67	39	72	24
Undergraduate Arts and Pure Science (Full B.A. Course)—				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—				
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown	71	6	65	8
Nova Scotia—				
Acadia University, Wolfville	244	91	177	82
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point	27	-	34	-
Dalhousie University, Halifax	121	95	140	82
King's College (University of), Halifax	11	20	18	12
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax	-	35	-	47
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish	247	47	210	39
St. Mary's College, Halifax	*	*	58	-
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst	70	-	61	-
Mount Allison University, Sackville	163	60	129	67
St. Thomas College, Chatham	67	24	75	23
Université St-Joseph, St. Joseph	102	5	85	-
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	116	44	127	46
QUEBEC—				
Bishop's University, Lennoxville	58	32	81	27
McGill University, Montréal	625	634	659	561
Sir George Williams College, Montréal	154	46	135	44
Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université de Montréal:				
Collège de l'Assomption, L'Assomption	116	-	125	-
Collège Bourget, Rigaud	102	-	82	-
Collège Brébeuf, Montréal	216	-	216	-
Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette	163	-	170	-
Loyola College, Montréal	155	-	109	-
Collège de Montréal, Montréal	154	-	102	-
Séminaire St-Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke	114	-	110	-
Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe	148	-	146	-

¹All students in the faculties of Letters, Philosophy and Science at the University of Montreal and Laval University hold a bachelor's degree, 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

	1944		1943	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
2. Undergraduates Arts and Pure Science—Concluded				
Quebec—Concluded				
Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université de Montréal—Fin.				
Collège de St-Jean, St-Jean.....	88	—	100	—
Collège St-Laurent, St-Laurent.....	163	—	158	—
Externat St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	83	—	123	—
Externat Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	116	—	103	—
Collège Ste-Marie, Montréal.....	225	—	215	—
Séminaire Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse.....	94	—	67	—
Séminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield.....	71	—	74	—
Collège Ste-Croix, Saint-Laurent.....	116	—	130	—
Collège Jésus et Marie, Outremont.....	—	31	—	24
Collège Marie-Anne, Lachine.....	—	35	—	34
Collège Marguerite Bougeoys, Montréal.....	—	76	—	72
Collège Saint-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe.....	—	11	—	13
Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université Laval:				
Séminaire de Québec.....	336	—	351	—
Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.....	104	—	90	—
Collège de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	140	—	134	—
Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières.....	183	—	139	—
Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.....	152	—	95	—
Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.....	134	—	95	—
Collège Classique de Lévis, Lévis.....	140	—	127	—
Séminaire St-Joseph, Mont-Laurier.....	28	—	30	—
Collège St-Alexandre, Limbour.....	40	—	36	—
Séminaire de St-Victor, St-Victor de Beauce.....	53	—	58	—
Collège des Jésuites, Gaspé.....	36	—	27	—
Collège St-Charles-Garnier, Québec.....	123	—	94	—
Séminaire St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.....	40	—	45	—
Séminaire St-Antoine, Trois-Rivières.....	39	—	14	—
Pensionnat Notre Dame, Nicolet.....	—	7	—	7
Pensionnat Notre Dame, St-Anne-de-Bellevue.....	—	14	—	15
Collège Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Bergerville.....	—	28	—	24
ONTARIO—				
McMaster University, Hamilton.....	391	244	349	258
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Colleges included).....	514	78	235	10
Collège Brûlé, Ottawa.....	—	38	—	*
Collège Notre-Dame, Ottawa.....	—	34	—	*
Séminaire St-Jean Vianney, Ottawa.....	109	—	* ^a	—
Scholasticat Saint-Joseph, Ottawa.....	•	—	•	—
Queen's University, Kingston.....	317	292	310	306
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	229	—	86	—
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	107	2	95	1
University of Toronto, Toronto (Colleges included).....	949	1,580	1,262	1,344
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	193	146	254	110
Trinity College, Toronto.....	104	214	147	206
Victoria College, Toronto.....	293	568	377	498
University of Western Ontario, London (Colleges included).....	701	412	727	346
Assumption College, Windsor.....	203	102	228	39
Ursuline College, London.....	—	71	—	48
Waterloo College, Waterloo.....	35	32	34	24
MANITOBA—				
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg (Colleges included).....	760	462	893	444
Brandon College, Brandon.....	35	34	47	39
Collège St-Boniface, St-Boniface.....	37	35	43	23
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	15	7	22	7
St. Paul's College, Winnipeg.....	31	32	43	38
United College, Winnipeg.....	119	129	153	124
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....	38	—	35	—
Notre Dame College, Wilcox.....	40	20	42	18
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.....	301	256	437	283
St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon.....	49	32	48	30
ALBERTA—				
Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton.....	•	•	•	*
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	131	147	165	118
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
University of British Columbia, Vancouver.....	862	601	878	570

*Record not available.

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

	1944		1943	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
3. Junior Colleges and Classical Schools of Roman Catholic Orders Preparatory to Theology.				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—				
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.....	53	29	43	25
QUÉBEC—				
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.....				
Congrégation de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac.....				
Cisterciens de la Commune Observance, N.-D. de Vnl d'Espoir.....	450	—	450	—
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 Champagneau, Clercs de St-Viateur, L'Epiphanie.....				
Noviciat des PP. Bénédictins, St-Benoit-du-Lac.....				
Estimated Total				
ONTARIO—				
Alma College, St. Thomas.....	—	10	—	9
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....	34	—	15	—
Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites), Niagara Falls.....	40	—	36	—
Collège Séraphique (Capucins), Ottawa.....	12	—	22	—
Juvénat St. Alexis (Servites de Marie), Ottawa.....	9	—	25	—
St. Stanislas Noviciate (Jesuits), Guelph.....	45	—	45	—
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Campion College, Regina.....	4	—	4	—
Luther College, Regina.....	12	4	13	5
Regina College, Regina.....	49	71	52	58
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....	23	—	22	—
ALBERTA—				
Canadian Union College, Lacombe.....	4	26	4	19
Concordia College, Edmonton.....	7	—	10	—
Mt. Royal College, Calgary.....	22	12	22	12
Juniorat St. Jean, Edmonton.....	4	—	7	—
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Victoria College, Victoria.....	104	88	159	82
4. Agriculture				
Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.....	39	1	27	3
Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Qué.....	34	—	25	—
Institut Agricole d'Oka, La Trappe, Qué.....	128	—	129	—
Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Que.....	96	6	103	7
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.....	232	7	276	9
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.....	55	4	75	—
College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.....	70	6	123	5
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.....	64	1	86	3
Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.....	83	21	123	20
5.—Architecture				
Department of Architecture, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, Que.....	24	16	29	13
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montréal, Qué.....	18	—	20	—
School of Architecture, Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.....	‡	‡	‡	‡
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.....	29	4	25	4
Faculty of Applied Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.....	—	—	—	—

{Included in Applied Science and Engineering.

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

	1944		1943	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
6. Applied Science and Engineering—				
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	68	—	70	—
² Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	103	1	105	—
² Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	65	—	79	—
² St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	•	•	73	—
² St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	102	—	87	—
² Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	90	1	91	1
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	146	—	148	—
Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	423	1	514	1
Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, Que.	312	1	328	1
Faculté des Sciences, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	170	2	126	—
Faculty of Applied Science, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	626	2	634	—
Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1,102	19	1,373	15
Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont.	*	*	*	*
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	284	1	295	1
College of Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	485	2	609	2
Faculty of Applied Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	367	1	363	2
Faculty of Applied Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	501	1	458	1
7. Commerce—				
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	2	1	11	4
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	*	—	43	—
L'Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Québec, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	146	1	120	—
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Qué.	281	1	270	1
School of Commerce, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	72	23	114	20
Sir George Williams College, Montréal, Qué.	30	2	23	2
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	27	—	18	—
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Ont.	42	—	52	—
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	†	†	†	†
School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	57	13	80	14
Department of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	†	†	†	†
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	49	16	66	17
School of Accounting, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	33	19	55	28
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	19	3	35	16
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	97	39	149	28
8. Dentistry—				
Faculty of Dentistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	22	—	25	—
Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	65	1	67	1
Faculté de Chirurgie Dentaire, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	156	—	139	—
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	269	9	292	6
Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	93	5	92	2
9. Education—				
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1	—	2	5
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	2	6	1	8
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	—	30	—	29
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	—	—	—	—
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.	—	—	4	3
McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	7	81	4	49
Institut pédagogique, Université de Montréal, Qué.	—	44	—	49
Institut pédagogique St-Georges, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	15	—	35	—
Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ont.	61	165	38	102
Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	3	8	8	10
College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	9	7	2	9
Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	23	62	30	47
Department of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	4	22	20	48

*The pre-specialized years only of the Engineering course.

†Enrolled in Arts.

•Revised for publication.

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

	1944		1943	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
10. Forestry—				
Department of Applied Science, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	30	-	30	-
Ecole d'Arpentage et de Génie forestier, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	52	-	48	-
Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	39	-	34	-
Department of Forestry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	4	-	16	-
11. Home Economics—				
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	-	10	-	13
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	-	81	-	78
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	-	31	-	21
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	-	49	-	55
Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Domestiques de Saint-Pascal, Qué.	-	12	-	14
Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Qué.	-	96	-	95
Ecole Ménagère Provinciale, 461 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal, Qué.	-	*	-	*
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	-	*	-	*
Faculty of Household Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	-	15	-	24
Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Fort Garry, Man.	-	270	-	255
School of Household Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	-	101	-	96
School of Household Economics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	-	107	-	99
Department of Home Economics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	-	61	-	-
12. Law—				
Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	19	3	24	4
Faculty of Law, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	8	1	-	-
Faculté de Droit, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	46	3	59	3
Faculté de Droit, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	96	4	100	2
Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	30	3	30	3
Department of Law, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	†	†	†	†
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont.	93	16	125	12
Manitoba Law School (Old Law Court Building), Winnipeg, Man.	17	4	17	3
College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	12	1	16	3
Faculty of Law, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	17	-	26	2
13. Library Science—				
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	-	2	-	4
Library School, McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	-	6	2	9
Ecole de bibliothécaires, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	39	27	13	19
Library School, Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ont.	-	20	2	29
Ecole de bibliothécaires, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	2	7	2	6
14. Medicine—				
Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	163	5	204	5
Faculté de Médecine, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	352	14	355	11
Faculté de Médecine, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	345	5	285	6
Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	383	32	395	25
Faculty of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	263	4	279	-
Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	623	71	731	62
Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	183	18	203	19
Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	267	26	252	27
School of Medical Science (pre-clinical years only), University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	42	5	38	6
Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	250	24	280	31
15. Music (Degree Courses in Music)—				
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	-	3	-	1
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1	0	1	5
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	-	7	-	7
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1	14	2	12
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Qué.	-	-	-	-
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	16	24	16	21
Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	34	105	24	95
McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	-	6	12	27
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	†	†	†	†
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1	1	1	2

*Record not available.

†Included in Arts.

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

	1944		1943	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
16. Nursing (Post-Graduate diploma and Degree Courses)—				
School of Nursing, Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	-	4	-	3
School of Nursing, Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	-	5	-	7
School of Graduate Nurses, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	-	50	-	57
Ecole d'Hygiène sociale appliquée, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	-	25	-	25
Institut Marguerite d'Youville, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	-	15	-	58
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	-	11	-	-
School of Nursing, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	-	9	-	36
School of Public Health Nursing, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	-	14	-	-
School of Nursing, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	-	182	-	181
School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	-	26	-	24
School of Nursing, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.	-	*	-	*
Faculty of Public Health, University of Ontario, London, Ont.	-	31	-	30
School of Nursing, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	-	59	-	69
School of Nursing, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	-	168	-	146
Department of Nursing and Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	-	98	-	98
17. Optometry—				
Ecole d'Optométrie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	24	1	29	-
College of Optometry of Canada, 138 St. George St., Toronto, Ont.	*	*	*	*
18. Pharmacy—				
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax, N.S.	3	5	4	6
Ecole de Pharmacie, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	33	6	27	6
Ecole de Pharmacie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	100	-	104	-
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	89	20	150	21
Pharmacy Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	17	4	20	2
College of Pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	6	11	10	4
School of Pharmacy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	12	8	22	11
19. Physical Education—				
The School of Physical Education, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	-	22	-	22
School of Physical and Health Education, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	27	63	25	54
School of Physical Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	-	-	-	-
20. Secretarial Science—				
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	-	60	4	54
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	-	26	-	22
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	8	12	-	12
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	*	*	*	*
21. Social Service—				
Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax, N.S.	-	14	*	*
Ecole des Sciences Sociales, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	36	25	41	5
Ecole des Sciences Sociales, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	29	58	-	69
Montreal School of Social Work, 3480 University St., Montreal, Que.	1	19	1	14
School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	9	49	16	43
Department of Social Work, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1	32	*	*
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	2	7	2	27
22. Therapy, Occupational and Physiotherapy—				
Department of Extension, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	-	171	-	152
School of Physiotherapy, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	-	30	-	7
23. Veterinary Science—				
Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire, Oka, Qué.	35	-	40	-
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	103	10	128	9
24. Theology—				
BAPTIST CHURCH—				
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	2	-	6	-
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.	29	8	26	6
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—				
King's College, Halifax, N.S.	12	-	13	-
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.	4	-	6	-
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	2	-	-	-
Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	-	-	20	-

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

	1944		1943	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
24. Theology—Concluded				
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Concluded				
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	14	-	16	-
Church of England Training School, Toronto, Ont.	-	14	-	7
Huron College, London, Ont.	28	-	22	-
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	*	-	2	-
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	9	-	12	-
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	5	-	5	-
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.	12	-	15	-
LUTHERAN CHURCH—				
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.	*	-	4	-
Lutheran College Seminary, Saskatoon, Sask.	6	-	11	-
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—				
Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal, Que. ¹	†	-	-	-
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	*	*	57	-
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA—				
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S.	27	1	31	1
United Theological College, Montreal, Que.	14	2	12	1
Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ont.	8	-	9	1
Victoria University (Emmanuel College), Toronto, Ont.	84	2	76	3
United Church Training School, Toronto, Ont.	-	19	-	12
United College, Winnipeg, Man.	30	-	21	-
St. Andrews College, Saskatoon, Sask.	20	4	23	4
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta.	*	-	13	-
Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	10	-	10	-
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (SECULAR CLERGY)—				
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax, N.S.	88	-	64	-
Université Laval (Grand Séminaire), Québec, Qué.	229	-	219	-
Université de Montréal (Grand Séminaire), Montréal, Qué.	292	-	245	-
Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, Pont-Viau, Qué.	*	*	*	*
Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	160	-	139	-
Séminaire-Universitaire Saint-Paul, Ottawa, Ont.	*	-	*	-
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, Ont.	*	-	*	-
Chinese Missions Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ont.	*	-	*	-
St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ont.	65	-	72	-
Grand Séminaire, Maziend, Gravelbourg, Sask.	6	-	7	-
Grand Séminaire Saint-Joseph, Edmonton, Alberta.	18	-	25	-
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (CLERGY IN COMMUNITIES)—				
Compagnie de Saint-Sulpice (Sulpiciens), Montréal, Canadian College at Rome, Italy.	*	-	*	-
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Rédempteur (Redemptoristes), Aylmer, Qué.	31	-	30	-
Compagnie de Jésus (Jesuits), Montréal, Qué.	111	-	84	-
Clercs de Saint-Viateur, Joliette, Qué.	50	-	58	-
Congrégation de Sainte-Croix, Montréal et St-Laurent	*	-	*	-
Ordres des Franciscains ou Frères-Mineurs (Franciscains), Montréal et Québec, Qué.	17	-	34	-
Cisterciens de la Stricte Observance (Trappistes), Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Qué.	4	-	6	-
Congrégation de Jésus et Marie (Eudistes), Charlesbourg, Qué.	19	-	21	-
Ordre des Frères-Mineurs (Capucins), Pte-aux-Trembles, Qué.	16	-	23	-
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Sacrement, Montréal, Que.	17	-	20	-
Scolastical de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu, Qué.	12	-	27	-
Missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée (Oblats), Ottawa, Ont.	143	-	*	-
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Oblates), Orleans, Ont.	*	-	*	-
Company of Jesus (Jesuits), Toronto, Ont.	26	-	*	-
Order of St. Basil (Basilian Fathers), Toronto, Ont.	43	-	43	-
Congregation of the Resurrection, London, Ont.	*	-	*	-
Ordre des Dominicains, Ottawa, Ont.	30	-	28	-
Congregation of the Very Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists), Woodstock, Ont.	37	-	38	-
Compagnie de Marie (Montfortains), Eastview, Ont.	16	-	18	-
Pères Blancs (Missionnaires d'Afrique), Eastview, Ont.	41	-	40	-
Regina Cleri Seminary (Franciscans), Regina, Sask.	8	-	8	-

^{*}Record not available.¹Combined with Knox College for duration of war.

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

Province	Undergraduates																Post-Graduates ⁴			Others		
	Arts ¹	Pure Science ¹	Agriculture	Architecture	Commerce	Dentistry	Education	Engineering and Applied Science	Forestry	Household Science	Law	Medicine	Music	Public Health and Nursing	Pharmacy	Social Service	Theology	Arts and Science	Others	Total	Pre-matriculation	Total
Prince Edward Island.....	1944 81	78	-	-	20	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-	462	462		
	1943 141	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	402	477		
Nova Scotia.....	1944 697	265	40	-	130	22	39	409	-	122	22	168	17	9	29	14	130	25	25	254	393	
	1943 656	219	30	-	141	25	49	414	-	112	28	209	14	10	10	-	115	32	32	392	540	
New Brunswick.....	1944 431	250	-	-	43	-	-	239	30	49	9	-	15	-	-	-	14	6	804	804		
	1943 446	187	-	-	47	-	-	240	30	58	10	-	14	-	-	-	10	2	729	766		
Quebec.....	1944 5,198	1,104	264	83	578	222	165	909	52	108	182	1,131	185	101	139	162	1,110	35	18,156	21,378		
	1943 5,189	787	264	86	611	207	186	870	48	109	197	1,077	195	140	137	109	1,068	40	594	20	17,045	19,800
Ontario.....	1944 5,643	73	239	2	133	278	226	1,749	39	15	109	1,162	-	262	109	59	846	113	319	11,374	3,640	
	1943 5,529	65	285	2	164	298	140	2,022	34	24	137	1,294	-	247	171	59	837	137	260	11,703	3,654	
Manitoba.....	1944 1,222	-	59	33	65	-	11	285	-	270	21	283	-	-	21	33	30	-	21	2,354	6	
	1943 1,337	-	75	29	83	-	18	296	-	255	20	279	-	-	22	-	23	-	24	2,461	20	
Saskatchewan.....	1944 679	-	76	-	52	-	16	487	-	101	13	47	2	59	17	-	63	-	12	525	525	
	1943 852	-	128	-	83	-	11	611	-	96	19	44	3	69	14	-	82	-	10	568	642	
Alberta.....	1944 301	160	65	-	22	98	85	368	-	107	17	274	-	80	20	-	28	-	3	1,628	424	
	1943 331	169	89	-	51	94	77	365	-	99	28	311	-	83	33	-	55	-	47	1,785	544	
British Columbia.....	1944 1,655	-	104	-	136	-	26	502	4	61	-	-	-	98	-	9	22	-	106	37	143	
	1943 1,699	-	126	-	171	-	34	516	6	-	-	-	-	98	-	22	27	-	116	25	141	
Canada.....	1944 15,907	1,930	847	116	1,179	620	581	4,948	125	833	373	3,075	219	609	335	277	2,229	148	477	34,739	1,349	
	1943 16,186	1,427	907	115	1,362	624	515	5,431	118	753	439	3,214	226	647	287	190	2,207	177	369	35,381	1,130	

¹ Included in Arts by several universities.² Included in Engineering and Applied Science.³ Includes philosophy.⁴ For part-time enrolment see table 4.

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

Province and Courses	Undergraduates				Post-graduates				Others				
	1944		1943		1944		1943		1944		1943		
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	
Nova Scotia.....	149	202	170	110	14	6	11	2	9,116	4,144	9,182	3,932	
Part-time Arts.....	3	4	-	28	5	2	3	1	4	13	22	7	
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Music.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	48	17	47	
Theology.....	5	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other.....	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	
Summer School.....	50	50	123	76	7	4	8	1	2	55	75	1	
Other Short Courses.....	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	95	-	-	
Evening Classes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	432	-	-	
Correspondence.....	89	47	38	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	3,500	
Other Extramural.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,068	3,877	-	-	
New Brunswick.....	239	233	136	80	-	-	-	-	106	169	215	109	
Part-time Arts.....	16	7	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	
Music.....	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Theology.....	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Other.....	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summer School.....	148	163	79	139	-	-	-	-	9	129	113	41	
Other Short Courses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3	-	3	
Evening Classes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	35	-	-	
Correspondence.....	72	57	39	25	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	
Other Extramural.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	60	
Quebec.....	1,556	1,078	1,554	1,666	155	222	256	234	3,819	5,808	3,020	3,119	
Part-time Arts.....	141	73	75	64	138	197	214	226	200	528	32	64	
Agriculture.....	8	2	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Music.....	85	209	80	180	-	-	-	-	93	503	5	61	
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	
Other.....	43	32	2	2	-	-	-	-	12	115	105	79	
Summer School.....	330	264	180	155	6	11	38	38	-	222	652	234	437
Other Short Courses.....	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	64	965	4	811	
Evening Classes.....	525	494	1,199	1,263	-	-	-	-	2,443	2,554	2,268	1,288	
Correspondence.....	418	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	8	
Other Extramural.....	-	-	3	-	9	-	4	-	613	492	382	371	
Ontario (excluding duplicates).....	3,707	2,853	2,507	2,112	265	185	243	157	4,433	3,575	6,079	2,461	
Part-time Arts.....	406	488	375	330	251	104	124	66	66	44	95	88	32
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	12	140	
Music.....	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	59	-	-	
Theology.....	7	25	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other.....	48	16	81	25	12	3	13	3	180	17	43	-	
Summer School.....	290	667	369	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Short Courses.....	13	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	861	76	-	-	
Evening Classes.....	510	710	344	425	2	78	4	75	-	-	18	8	
Correspondence.....	842	796	746	554	-	-	20	13	439	91	-	-	
Other Extramural.....	1,667	96	582	130	-	-	82	-	3,048	3,074	5,944	2,238	
Manitoba (excluding duplicates).....	90	99	102	88	21	13	25	7	73	213	603	592	
Part-time Arts.....	39	45	23	27	17	13	21	7	1	1	-	-	
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	150	-	-	-	
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summer School.....	37	23	67	42	-	-	-	-	32	62	153	414	
Other Short Courses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	23	-	
Evening Classes.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	255	
Correspondence.....	20	20	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Extramural.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saskatchewan.....	727	2,473	746	1,602	23	3	45	4	733	-	731	87	
Part-time Arts.....	19	6	34	20	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Theology.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summer School.....	386	1,334	418	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Short Courses.....	-	-	9	87	-	-	-	-	-	731	-	87	
Evening Classes.....	61	193	15	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Correspondence.....	221	793	270	246	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Extramural.....	33	147	-	-	16	-	18	4	733	-	-	-	
Alberta.....	238	234	243	137	-	-	7	7	10	4	165	260	
Part-time Arts.....	34	12	37	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture.....	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	221	-	
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other.....	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	-	
Summer School.....	167	158	169	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	
Other Short Courses.....	35	64	18	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	5	
Evening Classes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Correspondence.....	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Extramural.....	-	-	6	3	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	

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

Province and Courses	Undergraduates				Post-graduates				Others			
	1944		1943		1944		1943		1944		1943	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
British Columbia.....	238	234	265	172	55	50	-	-	-	-	13	4
Part-time Arts.....	1	1	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summer School.....	167	169	190	130	55	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Short Courses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evening Classes.....	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correspondence.....	61	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Extramural.....	9	20	54	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4
Total Canada (excluding duplicates).....	7,041	7,413	5,725	6,070	533	479	587	375	18,567	13,914	20,241	10,674
Part-time Arts.....	659	643	574	498	412	319	366	260	309	638	143	104
Agriculture.....	10	2	15	2	6	-	13	-	5	-	41	140
Music.....	99	213	80	185	-	-	-	-	172	760	159	331
Theology.....	19	25	19	34	2	-	-	-	9	-	4	-
Other.....	97	51	90	30	13	3	13	15	135	290	110	146
Summer School.....	1,581	2,828	1,595	2,463	68	68	46	1	265	898	595	905
Other Short Courses.....	48	219	27	87	-	14	-	-	1,100	1,139	848	929
Evening Classes.....	1,096	1,408	1,564	1,755	2	78	4	75	3,460	3,021	2,623	1,551
Correspondence.....	1,723	1,761	1,116	847	5	-	34	13	441	102	-	8
Other Extramural.....	1,709	263	645	164	25	-	111	11	12,671	7,066	15,712	6,560

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	Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Prince Edward Island.....	1044	126	74	208	254	277	1	611	329	940
	1943	110	47	158	204	240	68	508	319	827
Nova Scotia.....	1944	1,694	774	206	48	9,220	4,179	11,120	5,001	16,121
	1943	1,685	631	367	25	9,258	4,004	11,310	4,680	15,970
New Brunswick.....	1944	1,067	462	804	-	106	169	1,977	631	2,808
	1943	933	402	737	43	127	176	1,797	621	2,418
Quebec.....	1944	11,731	3,565	10,232	7,924	4,029	8,820	26,012	20,249	46,261
	1943	12,434	3,883	10,333	6,712	3,162	5,732	25,929	16,327	42,256
Ontario.....	1944	12,332	6,729	3,569	71	4,443	3,579	20,344	10,379	30,723
	1943	11,592	5,341	2,376	129	6,244	2,697	20,212	8,170	28,382
Manitoba.....	1944	1,634	955	243	152	819	601	2,696	1,708	4,404
	1943	1,893	995	197	60	624	892	2,714	1,947	4,661
Saskatchewan.....	1944	1,894	2,958	494	31	733	-	3,121	2,989	6,110
	1943	2,274	2,141	485	83	802	90	3,561	2,314	5,875
Alberta.....	1944	1,366	814	254	170	10	4	1,630	988	2,618
	1943	1,543	634	330	214	165	260	2,038	1,108	3,146
British Columbia.....	1944	2,054	1,211	-	-	-	-	2,054	1,211	3,265
	1943	2,219	1,058	-	-	17	17	2,236	1,075	3,311
Canada.....	1944	23,918	17,482	16,010	8,650	19,637	17,353	63,565	43,485	113,050
	1943	31,683	15,135	14,983	7,470	20,639	13,836	70,385	36,541	106,846

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

6.—Summary of All Students Reported, Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, 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.....	1944 333	321	1	8	277	—	611	329	940
	1943 273	316	2	3	233	—	508	319	827
Nova Scotia.....	1944 1,841	649	34	68	9,245	4,284	11,120	5,001	16,121
	1943 1,947	616	51	86	9,312	3,958	11,310	4,660	15,970
New Brunswick.....	1944 1,632	229	19	13	326	389	1,977	631	2,608
	1943 1,551	222	48	21	198	378	1,797	621	2,418
Quebec.....	1944 20,482	13,141	892	1,649	4,638	5,459	26,012	20,249	46,261
	1943 21,236	11,470	379	524	4,314	4,333	25,929	16,327	42,256
Ontario.....	1944 11,849	3,766	823	971	7,672	5,642	20,344	10,379	30,723
	1943 11,513	3,651	690	644	8,009	3,875	20,212	8,170	28,382
Manitoba.....	1944 1,712	877	101	209	883	622	2,696	1,708	4,404
	1943 1,984	1,160	48	34	682	753	2,714	1,947	4,661
Saskatchewan.....	1944 1,638	513	30	9	1,453	2,467	3,121	2,989	6,110
	1943 2,043	621	43	20	1,475	1,673	3,561	2,314	5,875
Alberta.....	1944 1,382	750	46	12	202	226	1,630	988	2,618
	1943 1,623	704	186	260	229	144	2,038	1,108	3,146
British Columbia.....	1944 1,701	927	1	1	292	283	2,054	1,211	3,265
	1943 1,958	889	15	8	263	178	2,236	1,075	3,311
Canada.....	1944 42,630	21,173	1,947	2,940	24,988	19,372	69,565	45,485	113,050
	1943 44,128	19,649	1,462	1,600	24,715	15,292	70,305	36,541	106,846

7.—Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted

University	Diplomas and Certificate		Bachelor		Master and Licence ⁴		Doctor ³		Total			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	
Dalhousie-Kings ¹	1944	13	10	76	23	6	4	1	-	96	37	133
	1943	15	13	128	28	8	3	1	-	152	44	196
Acadia.....	1944	9	27	38	44	-	-	4	-	51	71	122
	1943	22	-	41	41	4	-	1	1	68	42	110
St. Francis Xavier.....	1944	-	-	39	11	-	-	-	-	39	11	50
	1943	8	1	35	12	-	-	-	-	43	13	56
New Brunswick.....	1944	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1943	-	-	46	15	3	-	3	1	62	16	68
Mount Allison.....	1944	14	7	38	31	1	-	2	-	55	38	93
	1943	11	9	21	36	2	-	4	1	38	46	84
Bishop's.....	1944	-	-	13	8	2	2	3	-	18	10	28
	1943	-	-	21	7	2	-	4	-	27	7	34
McGill.....	1944	2	54	333	154	20	9	27	3	382	220	602
	1943	2	57	390	151	30	13	28	1	450	222	672
Laval.....	1944	51	47	472	44	45	1	12	2	580	94	674
	1943	44	133	424	30	80	2	8	2	556	167	723
Montreal.....	1944	222	47	776	70	208	13	12	2	1,218	132	1,350
	1943	211	39	717	61	170	31	57	4	1,155	135	1,290
Toronto.....	1944	38	274	949	375	50	18	39	7	1,076	674	1,750
	1943	19	259	896	369	64	16	25	6	1,014	650	1,604
Victoria ²	1944	24	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	32	-	32
	1943	21	17	3	2	-	-	4	-	28	19	47
Trinity ³	1944	4	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	12	-	12
	1943	4	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	11

¹Honorary degrees: In McGill (1944) 9; (1943) 6; Laval (1944) 6; (1943) 6; Montreal (1944) 4; (1943) 35; Ottawa (1944) 5; (1943) 10; (Toronto (1944) 9; (1943) 10.

²All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.

³All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.

⁴Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.

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

*Information not available.

7.—Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted—Concluded

University	Diplomas and Certificate		Bachelor		Master and Licence ⁴		Doctor ³		Total			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	
Western Ontario.....	1944	-	23	195	112	12	1	5	-	212	136	338
	1943	3	18	154	96	12	-	1	-	170	114	284
Queen's.....	1944	-	2	210	82	10	1	8	-	228	85	313
	1943	-	1	332	91	10	1	10	1	352	94	446
Ottawa.....	1944	-	-	156	30	51	6	16	-	223	36	259
	1943	-	-	148	1	45	1	14	2	207	4	217
McMaster.....	1944	3	2	70	54	3	1	4	-	80	57	137
	1943	2	1	59	63	5	-	1	-	67	64	131
Manitoba.....	1944	24	21	241	148	7	-	5	-	277	169	446
	1943	13	16	224	158	11	4	9	-	257	178	435
Saskatchewan.....	1944	-	-	197	86	5	1	-	-	202	87	289
	1943	-	-	197	98	8	1	1	-	206	99	305
Alberta.....	1944	31	75	220	119	19	-	-	-	270	194	464
	1943	34	74	311	122	15	3	-	-	360	199	550
British Columbia.....	1944	6	81	265	125	13	1	-	-	284	207	491
	1943	8	67	249	141	22	11	-	-	279	219	498
Other Institutions.....	1944	401	106	377	58	7	-	15	-	800	164	964
	1943	343	99	359	55	20	3	28	-	754	157	911
Canada.....	1944	842	776	4,721	1,589	462	58	162	15	6,187	2,438	8,625
	1943	760	804	4,758	1,577	511	89	283	23	6,232	2,493	8,725

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	
	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 Newfoundland	From Other Countries			
In Prince Edward Island.....	1944	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	10	172	
	1943	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	25	271	
Nova Scotia.....	1944	119	-	216	63	19	2	3	3	11	66	10	12	113	5	642	1,946	
	1943	61	-	290	62	28	3	4	3	12	96	13	10	109	9	700	2,183	
New Brunswick.....	1944	20	163	-	77	18	1	3	-	-	21	1	10	34	1	349	1,070	
	1943	26	172	-	126	20	1	2	2	1	-	38	1	11	24	-	424	1,372
Québec.....	1944	98	72	176	-	393	50	33	52	96	1	542	16	173	30	204	1,936	16,908
	1943	92	82	169	-	386	53	39	41	90	1	584	27	121	33	197	1,915	16,192
Ontario.....	1944	13	70	75	485	-	151	306	136	202	1	340	75	67	19	14	1,963	13,210
	1943	16	74	77	669	-	164	284	144	179	-	481	34	55	20	63	2,260	14,027
Manitoba.....	1944	1	1	-	1	58	-	239	33	61	-	7	7	3	-	2	413	2,557
	1943	1	-	-	1	140	-	245	28	72	-	6	10	3	-	1	507	2,733
Saskatchewan.....	1944	-	-	-	2	8	22	-	25	13	-	5	3	-	-	2	80	1,712
	1943	-	1	-	3	12	16	-	24	7	-	4	5	-	-	-	72	1,784
Alberta.....	1944	-	-	-	1	7	7	79	-	86	-	4	1	-	-	-	185	1,573
	1943	-	1	-	1	5	17	81	-	86	-	1	-	-	-	-	192	1,696
British Columbia.....	1944	-	-	-	1	7	7	17	62	-	5	4	-	-	3	106	2,546	
	1943	-	-	-	2	3	11	16	67	-	4	1	1	-	6	111	2,850	
Canada.....	1944	251	345	470	633	511	240	680	311	469	7	990	115	285	196	231	5,684	41,893
	1943	196	330	543	877	594	265	671	309	447	1	1,219	91	201	186	276	6,206	43,088

Note.—Some of the institutions providing information for this table reported more than their students of university grade in the fall 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.....	1944	19	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	21	8	1	2	31	8	1	2
	1943	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	1	2	31	8	1	2
Nova Scotia.....	1944	99	17	15	9	61	14	116	14	22	4	9	2	180	35	126	25
	1943	92	12	20	10	64	17	97	13	17	4	13	2	171	31	127	23
New Brunswick.....	1944	76	4	32	11	21	7	-	6	53	-	2	2	147	11	54	19
	1943	74	3	26	10	20	9	-	-	58	-	-	1	149	12	24	15
Quebec ¹	1944	631	161	109	29	737	87	960	47	489	355	133	72	1,749	600	1,186	141
	1943	636	158	127	14	689	57	876	48	474	286	122	50	1,755	493	1,082	105
Ontario ¹	1944	526	143	197	44	601	86	560	50	167	4	42	-	1,180	207	746	89
	1943	530	137	222	63	549	69	538	33	164	35	24	15	1,146	207	731	106
Manitoba.....	1944	95	13	11	2	68	13	127	16	24	8	4	-	183	32	136	18
	1943	93	12	18	7	43	13	125	13	8	-	7	-	143	25	143	90
Saskatchewan.....	1944	75	12	7	2	129	14	18	6	26	8	9	2	164	27	34	10
	1943	77	18	6	2	117	13	25	2	34	5	12	2	176	34	43	6
Alberta.....	1944	57	8	12	5	69	9	90	14	9	4	13	4	121	21	105	23
	1943	48	7	3	-	75	10	113	14	9	4	10	1	117	21	127	15
British Columbia.....	1944	72	15	2	2	59	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	106	19	8	3
	1943	73	13	51	16	59	4	31	5	-	-	-	-	112	17	82	21
Canada.....	1944	1,650	376	385	164	1,746	237	1,877	154	811	369	213	84	3,861	960	2,396	32
	1943	1,663	365	473	122	1,616	192	1,805	128	784	339	180	73	3,800	848	2,360	31

¹Division of full time and part time estimated in Université de Montréal and University of Toronto.

10.—Salary Classification of Full-Time Teaching Staff in Canadian Universities, 1944

Salary Range	Deans			Professors			Associate Professors			Assistant Professors			Instructors and Lecturers			Total		
	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces	Western Provinces	Central Canada	Maritime Provinces
\$																		
5,000 and more	16	22	2	28	133	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	156	14
4,500—4,999	5	3	2	42	67	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	47	82	2
4,000—4,499	3	3	-	62	39	1	3	41	-	-	3	-	-	14	-	68	100	1
3,500—3,999	1	-	-	23	34	9	30	72	1	1	10	-	-	7	-	55	123	10
3,000—3,499	2	2	3	9	11	6	27	38	8	22	50	-	4	15	-	64	116	17
2,500—2,999	1	-	6	3	5	28	-	15	2	66	76	5	22	26	1	92	122	42
2,000—2,499	1	1	2	-	5	6	1	1	4	7	23	11	36	66	2	45	97	25
1,500—1,999	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	2	-	-	-	4	41	92	17	41	96	26
1,000—1,499	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	2	5	31	26	5	37	34
Under 1,000	-	1	1	-	7	14	-	3	4	-	25	-	8	109	53	8	145	72

NOTE.—The above table covers the salary distribution as reported by the four Western Provincial Universities; the University of Toronto, Western Ontario, McMaster, Queen's, Victoria, Trinity, McGill and Bishop's; Acadia, Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier, Mount Allison and University of New Brunswick.

11.—University and College Libraries, 1943

Name and address	Librarian	Volumes	Linear Feet of Shelving Occupied	Loans Charged	Persons Charged with Loans	Seats in Library
Prince Edward Island—						
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.	Letitia M. Passmore	4,328	525	3,050	•	56
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown.	Sr. Mary Ida	7,602	850	2,450	135	20
Nova Scotia—						
Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish.	Sr. St. Mary of Calvary	4,062	575	*	*	-
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.	Sr. Regina Clare	35,000	3,135	10	8	43
College Sainte Anne, Church Point.	Rév. W. Haché	8,000	1,230	*	190	-
Dalhousie University, Halifax—						
Dental Library.	Margaret G. Cornell	1,770	307	*	50	90
Medical Library.		16,500	2,880	4,490	402	90
Law School (1941).		14,500	2,600	*	*	60
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.	Rév. Père Joseph Le Gresley	10,000	1,100	*	9	20
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax.	Beatrice M. Stimpson	310	60	*	*	-
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax.	Sr. Francis de Sales	24,150	2,272	4,959	*	38
N. S. Technical College, Halifax.	Evelyn M. Campbell	7,133	9,450	1,200	300	10
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.	James W. Falconer	25,000	4,000	*	*	20
St. Mary's College, Halifax (1939).		7,000	1,000	8,000	300	70
University of King's College, Halifax.	Dr. Burns Martin	27,195	1,600	2,639	200	8
N. S. Agriculture College, Halifax.	H. J. Fraser	5,300	500	434	76	20
Acadia University, Wolfville.	Maurice P. Boone	85,000	6,260	*	*	92
New Brunswick—						
Université du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst.	Jules Comeau	10,000	*	*	*	-
St. Thomas College, Chatham (1941).	Rev. T. M. McKendy	4,500	720	*	*	22
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.	Mrs. Marjorie Thompson	30,000	4,474	4,325	*	140
Mount Allison University, Sackville.	Winnifred Snider	51,054	8,707	15,395	*	126
Université Saint-Joseph, St. Joseph.	Rév. Père René Baudry	15,000	2,000	4,000	200	-
Quebec—						
Studientat Mont St-Joseph—Ayler Est.	Rév. Père Paul-Emile Vadeboncoeur	14,500	1,925	19,000	100	10
École Apostolique du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport.	Rév. Père Albert Lefebvre	5,232	*	*	*	-
Monastére P. P. Bénédictins St-Benoît-du-Lac, Bolton Centre.	Rév. Père L. B. Ward	5,100	*	*	*	-
Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée, Chambly Bassin.	Rév. Père Maurice Veillette	6,000	*	1,000	25	2
Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.	Rév. Père Louis-Joseph Aubin	50,000	*	*	*	-
Séminaire de Gaspé, Gaspé.	Rév. Père Alphonse Gauthier	11,950	*	*	200	-
Séminaire des Pères Eudistes, Gros Pin.	Rév. Père Joseph Leblanc	7,800	725	*	*	-
Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette.	Rev. Père Robert Valois	50,000	6,000	9,000	400	25
Collège de l'Assomption, L'Assomption (1941).		18,870	2,255	*	350	10
Institut Agricole d'Oka et Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, La Trappe.	Rav. Frère M. Hilaire	8,123	2,100	2,560	*	32
Bishop's University, Lennoxville (1941).	Grace Jackson	17,000	1,670	3,500	200	40
Collège de Lévis, Lévis.	M. l'Abbé Alphonse Demers	33,000	*	3,000	300	10
Collège St-Alexandre, Limbourg, via Hull.	Rév. Père Louis Taché	12,500	340	*	*	-
Macdonald College,* Macdonald College (1941).	Ernest H. Mutton	31,837	4,150	13,015	*	76
Juvénat Saint-Bernard, Mistassini.	M. l'Abbé Gattan	5,000	*	*	*	-
Séminaire Saint-Joseph, Mont-Laurier (1941).		8,700	600	*	*	-
Collège Jean-de-Brebeuf, Montréal.	Rév. Père A. Delisle	25,000	2,250	15,000	600	-
Collège de Montréal, Montréal.	Rév. Père Maurice Alary	25,500	3,840	*	*	-
Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Montréal.	Sr. Sainte-Sophronie	21,512	2,806	1,578	176	18
Collège Saint-Ignace, Montréal.	Rév. Père Hughes Lefebvre	10,600	1,350	22,000	310	24

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

Collège Sainte-Marie, Montréal (1939).		100,000	10,000	1,000	20
Divinity Hall, Montreal.	Barbara McDonald.	15,000	1,600	1,330	48
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal.	François Vézina.	47,110	8,800	75,000	85
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.	Armand Circé (Directeur).	38,000	4,250	6,240	100
Externat Classique de Saint-Sulpice, Montréal.	J. A. Roy.	5,000	90	2,800	10
Externat Classique Sainte-Croix, Montréal.	Rév. Père Roméo Boileau.	4,250	1,170	6,297	-
Institut Nazareth, Montréal.	Sr. R. de Lima Petit.	7,800	500	6,000	250
Loyola College, Montréal.	Frederick W. Noll.	20,295	-	-	-
McGill University, Montréal.	Dr. G. R. Lomer.	356,984	43,824	140,236	102,503
Medical Library.	Edith R. Gordon.	65,000	-	40,800	19,162
Monastère des Franciscains, Montréal.	Rév. Père Ignace-Marie Benoit.	28,000	2,500	2,000	100
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal.	Rev. E. H. Maddocks.	12,470	-	495	215
Montreal Presbyterian College, Montréal.	Phebe G. Pratt.	-	-	-	-
Montreal School of Social Work, Montréal (1941).	Rév. Père Gérard Houle.	85,000	21,000	1,227	52
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception, Montréal.	Rév. Père Moïse Roy.	22,825	2,450	-	-
Scolasticat du Très Saint-Sacrement, Montréal.	Rév. Père Jean-Paul Laurence.	18,423	2,080	1,680	65
Séminaire de Philosophie, Montréal.	Jean B. Crombie.	10,381	1,396	22,108	1,480
Sir George Williams College, Montréal.	-	-	-	-	-
United Theological College, Montréal.	Dr. P. E. Poitras.	1,000	-	-	-
Université de Montréal—Montréal—	Maximilien Caron.	5,250	-	-	30
Faculté de Chirurgie-dentaire.	Rév. Père Julien Poghaire.	700	-	-	-
Faculté de Droit.	Carmen Rinfrat.	15,000	2,220	-	36
Faculté de Philosophie.	3,050	-	-	-	-
Faculté des Sciences, (Institut Botanique).	Rév. Père Irénée Sauvé.	29,600	3,540	12,000	370
Faculté des Sciences Sociales (1937).	-	1,619	150	-	22
Faculté de Théologie.	Rév. Père J. Walter Houle.	42,450	4,000	375	2
École de Pharmacie (1941).	Rév. Père Germain Vincent.	6,000	664	560	11
Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.	Rév. Père Alfred.	13,500	950	-	*
Juniorat Montfortain, Papineauville.	M. l'Abbé Léo Loinme.	13,352	181	-	5
Monastère des Pères Capucins, Pointe-aux-Trembles.	Rév. Frère Samuel.	15,000	165	6,000	30
Séminaire des Missions.—étrangères, Pont-Viau.	Rév. Mère Marie-des-Anges.	10,800	1,800	18,000	200
Académie Commerciale, Québec.	Rév. Père Théophile Hudon.	22,000	-	-	40
Collège Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Québec.	Rév. Père Hubert.	10,000	1,392	1,500	19
Collège Saint-Charles Garnier, Québec.	Rév. Père Hervé Blais.	71,000	-	60	5
Monastère des Pères Capucins, Québec.	M. l'Abbé Albert Aubert.	237,942	21,215	8,370	78
Séminaire Franciscain, Québec.	Rév. Père J. T. Donat Fortier.	32,500	-	586	-
Université Laval (1941), Québec.	Rév. Père Louis Martin (Dir).	2,500	250	-	-
Collège Bourget, Rigaud.	Rév. Père Alphonse Fortin.	33,000	2,550	3,500	100
Grand Séminaire, Rimouski (1941).	Rév. Père Eugène Lefebvre.	11,400	1,500	-	25
Petit Séminaire, Rimouski.	Rév. Père Charles Bourque.	57,263	-	4,500	-
Sém. St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.	Rév. Père Louis-Ph. Garon.	8,200	3,200	6,500	125
Coll. de Sainte-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.	Rév. Père Louis-N. Raymond.	48,500	-	-	60
École Supérieure d'Agriculture Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.	Rév. Père Albert Crevier.	39,640	2,445	2,152	12
Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe.	Jean-Paul Lebreque.	2,000	150	2,600	-
Coll. de St-Laurent, St-Laurent.	Sœur Ste-Marie-Albine.	2,758	416	-	-
Sém. Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.	L'Abbé Paul Grégoire.	40,000	344	630	8
Institut Chanoine-Beaudet, St-Pascal.	Rév. Père J. N. Gagné.	12,510	1,500	3,118	230
Sém. de Ste-Thérèse de Blainville, Ste-Thérèse.	Rév. Père Georges Rabilaille.	32,900	4,900	25	-
Sém. du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor, Beauce.	Rév. Père Hermine Dubuc.	24,332	2,657	1,183	127
Maison St-Joseph, Sault-au-Récollet.	Rév. Père John Joseph Thoral.	5,166	690	-	-
Sém. St-Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke.	Rév. Père Marie-Bernard.	1,280	102	-	-
Juv. des Pères Maristes, Sillery.	Rév. Père Bernard Bisson.	10,000	800	1,000	80

*Not reported.

¹Provincial Science Library housed in same quarters.

²Including Chemistry and Biology Branches.

³Closed for duration of war.

⁴Books on loan to Divinity Hall for duration of war.

11.—University and College Libraries, 1943—Concluded

Name and address	Librarian	Volumes	Linear Feet of Shelving Occupied	Loans Charged	Persons Charged with Loans	Seats in Library
Quebec—Concluded						
Collège Séraphique, Trois-Rivières.	Rév. Père Herménégilde Langevin.	8,500	700	•	•	-
Sém. St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières (1941).	Rév. Père J. G. Turcotte.	19,500	2,500	•	•	-
Sém. de Valleyfield, Valleyfield.	L'Abbé Omer Tessier.	13,000	1,300	900	50	5
Scolasticat Notre-Dame, Ville Richelieu (1941).	Rév. Père Gérard Forcier.	14,000	1,180	6,000	150	20
Scolasticat du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.	Rév. Père Roland Chabot.	1,591	210	•	•	-
Ontario—						
Scolasticat de la Cie de Marie, Eastview.	Rév. Père Claude d'Amours.	12,540	1,100	•	•	-
Scolasticat des Pères Blancs, Eastview.	Rév. Père Auguste St-Pierre.	4,500	450	•	•	-
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.	Miss L. Watt.	45,495	13,290	11,224	•	130
McMaster University, Hamilton.	Marget H. C. Meikleham (acting).	57,225	•	45,296	•	120
Queen's University, Kingston.	C. C. Kyte.	207,880	34,116	59,668	1,668	260
Regiopolis College, (1941) Kingston.	Rev. Eugene F. Chabot.	7,500	733	•	150	30
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.	Rev. Father M. I. Kieffer.	9,100	600	1,400	305	36
Huron College, London.	Rev. A. H. O'Neill.	8,000	•	•	•	-
St. Peter's Seminary, London.	Rev. Father A. Durand.	8,400	1,460	•	•	44
University of Western Ontario, London.	Fred Landon.	161,862	22,416	61,189	•	390
Ursuline College, Brescia Hall, London.	Rev. Mother M. Basil.	9,500	850	2,000	200	24
Mount Carmel College, Niagara Falls.	Rev. Father Jude Catalloona.	15,000	2,176	•	•	-
Collège Dominicain, Ottawa.	Rev. Père Adrien Brunet.	22,900	2,300	7,500	100	15
Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.	L'Abbé Jean Fairfield.	2,450	672	1,300	57	60
Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.	Rev. Père Adoet Chaleux.	1,600	•	•	•	-
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.	Rev. Father P. F. Spratt.	17,000	1,180	8,970	450	50
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.	Rév. Père Auguste Morisset.	132,500	6,800	•	1,200	50
Holy Rosary Scholasticate R. R. 1, Ottawa (1941).	Rev. Father Allan MacInnes.	6,500	700	5,000	50	11
Scolasticat St-Joseph, Ottawa East.	Rev. Père Gaston Carrière.	30,000	5,000	•	200	55
Alma College, St. Thomas.	Eva Parr.	3,000	•	1,500	1,500	20
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.	Rév. Père A. Coté.	8,600	917	•	•	-
Bibliothèque des Élèves, Sudbury.	Paul-Emile da Silva.	6,000	438	11,053	300	-
Knox College, Toronto.	William H. Sandham.	36,056	7,170	7,500	•	48
Ontario College of Education, Toronto.	Dorothy A. Thompson.	20,800	2,000	12,591	500	125
Department of Education Research, Toronto.	Kathleen M. Hobday.	3,393	293	500	75	4
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.	Miss H. M. Walton.	2,600	375	738	110	16
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.	Georgina M. Broad.	6,917	1,094	•	109	60
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto.	Rev. Father W. B. Kerr.	14,850	1,900	75	-	6
St. Michael's College, Toronto.	Rev. Father R. J. Scollard.	23,000	•	•	•	28
Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies.	S. M. Adams.	14,000	1,700	•	•	45
Trinity College, Toronto.	W. Stewart Wallace.	40,832	5,054	6,980	•	80
University of Toronto, Toronto.	Dr. E. M. Paul.	413,300	70,000	269,948	•	500
Dental Library.	Olga E. Somerville.	5,300	900	9,100	•	32
School of Hygiene.	Louis Barber.	4,521	1,350	3,317	•	19
Victoria University (1941) Toronto.	Rev. F. W. Dillistone.	102,000	16,000	73,250	•	260
Wycliffe College, Toronto.	Carl F. Klinck.	10,200	500	•	•	40
Waterloo College, Waterloo.	Rev. Father Edward Lee.	10,128	1,500	1,400	91	18
Assumption College, Windsor.	Rev. Father M. Meehan.	8,973	1,200	3,000	212	35
St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock.		5,600	948	1,500	84	12

Manitoba—

Brandon College, Brandon
 Collège de St. Boniface, St. Boniface
 Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg
 St. John's College, Winnipeg
 United College, Winnipeg (1941)
 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
 Medical Library.

Mrs. E. Fraser.	11,100	900	•	•	30
Lucien Hardy.	18,000	2,224	12,000	280	20
Thomas R. A. Ashby.	3,000	700	150	24	-
Mrs. E. R. Bagley.	7,000	1,500	743	•	18
E. M. Graham.	40,000	9,540	25,000	546	165
Elizabeth Dafoe.	101,000	16,829	92,630	•	422
Ruth D. Monk.	13,668	4,910	6,808	495	44

Saskatchewan—

College Mathieu, Gravelbourg (1941).
 St. Peter's College, Muenster.
 Campion College, Regina (1941).
 Luther College, Regina.
 Sacred Heart College, Regina.
 St. Chada College, Regina (1941).
 Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.
 Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon.
 St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon.
 University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Rév. Père Lucien Brossard.	5,200	610	•	•	-
Rev. Father George A. Broder.	8,000	600	•	•	15
Rev. W. L. Savoie.	3,000	400	•	•	40
Emilie Walter.	4,500	475	500	80	45
Sr. Mary Cecil.	900	100	•	•	-
2,000	200	•	6	4	-
Rev. S. C. Steer.	6,010	1,000	800	26	10
E. A. Gormann.	9,780	•	1,000	50	12
Rev. R. F. Schnell.	8,100	820	750	57	10
Thomas R. Barcus.	74,896	•	20,344	•	114

Alberta—

Mount Royal College, Calgary.
 Canadian Junior College, College Heights.
 Collège des Jésuites³, Edmonton.
 Concordia College, Edmonton.
 Juniorat St. Jean, Edmonton.
 St. Stephen's College, Edmonton (1941).
 St. Anthony's College, North Edmonton.
 University of Alberta, Edmonton (1941).

Mrs. Patricia Hughes.	2,581	246	•	•	14
Claude H. Casey.	5,606	700	4,000	450	75
Arnold Guebert.	4,325	440	1,150	63	14
Rév. Père Séverin Pelletier.	50,000	•	•	180	-
Rev. A. D. Miller.	10,200	1,200	1,050	200	20
Rév. Père Abel, O.F.M.	5,000	275	•	•	10
Donald E. Cameron.	75,000	12,500	•	•	248

British Columbia—

Anglican Theological College, Vancouver.
 Union College, Vancouver, (1941).
 University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
 Victoria College, Victoria.

Douglas Percy Watney.	7,520	2,800	520	50	14
A. M. Sanford.	13,000	2,500	•	•	-
W. Kaye Lamb.	136,000	24,000	102,857	•	425
George P. Black.	5,000	250	•	175	70

SECTION III
RETROSPECTIVE TABLES, 1921-1944

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

57

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

		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Arts, Science, Letters and Philosophy*									
Canada	T.	9,072	13,389	16,828	17,771	17,634	17,738	18,229	17,954
	M.	6,405	9,285	11,473	12,536	12,300	12,380	12,740	11,946
	F.	2,667	4,104	5,355	5,235	5,334	5,358	5,489	5,948
Maritime Provinces	T.	1,187	1,451	1,811	1,750	1,711	1,612	1,649	1,802
	M.	843	969	1,202	1,228	1,221	1,154	1,210	1,370
	F.	344	482	609	522	490	458	439	432
Quebec	T.	2,688	4,086	4,704	5,566	5,959	6,057	6,413	6,302
	M.	2,488	3,683	4,214	4,866	4,950	5,068	5,322	5,000
	F.	200	393	490	700	1,009	989	1,091	1,302
Ontario	T.	3,014	4,086	5,387	5,801	5,408	5,557	5,594	5,016
	M.	1,804	2,461	3,150	3,549	3,284	3,341	3,299	3,280
	F.	1,210	1,625	2,228	2,252	2,124	2,216	2,295	2,636
Western Provinces	T.	2,183	3,746	4,926	4,654	4,556	4,512	4,573	3,934
	M.	1,270	2,142	2,898	2,893	2,845	2,817	2,909	2,336
	F.	913	1,604	2,028	1,761	1,711	1,695	1,664	1,598
Agriculture—Degree Course									
Canada	T.	856	599	899	1,108	1,373	1,140	997	847
	M.	845	582	889	1,088	1,347	1,099	948	801
	F.	11	17	10	20	26	41	43	46
Maritime Provinces	T.	60	12	32	31	41	32	30	40
	M.	60	11	31	31	38	30	27	39
	F.	—	1	1	—	3	2	3	1
Quebec	T.	196	137	322	273	310	295	264	264
	M.	193	133	321	271	308	293	257	258
	F.	3	4	1	2	2	2	7	6
Ontario	T.	363	228	273	496	479	334	285	239
	M.	360	223	269	489	476	325	276	232
	F.	3	5	4	7	3	9	9	7
Western Provinces	T.	237	222	272	308	543	479	418	304
	M.	232	215	268	297	525	451	388	272
	F.	5	7	4	11	18	28	30	32
Agriculture-Diploma Course									
Canada	T.	415	404	370	385	383	225	194	203
	M.	415	404	370	384	383	222	194	200
	F.	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	3
Maritime Provinces	M.	33	55	20	24	19	—	—	—
Quebec	T.	98	146	145	202	145	124	99	101
	M.	98	146	145	202	143	124	99	101
	F.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ontario	T.	126	79	118	96	94	24	8	—
	M.	126	79	118	96	90	24	8	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Western Provinces	T.	158	124	87	63	138	77	87	99
	M.	158	124	87	62	138	74	87	96
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
Architecture									
Canada	T.	49	95	137	133	96	101	115	116
	M.	49	95	136	116	86	87	94	96
	F.	1	—	1	17	10	14	17	20
Quebec	T.	39	75	80	84	71	68	86	83
	M.	39	75	89	84	65	60	73	67
	F.	—	—	—	—	6	8	13	16
Western Provinces	T.	10	20	48	49	25	33	29	33
	M.	9	20	47	32	21	27	25	29
	F.	1	—	1	17	4	6	4	4

*Figures have been revised since publication of last survey.

¹Architecture in University of Toronto is included in "Engineering."

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

—	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Commerce								
Canada	T.	372	580	883	786	1,190	1,289	1,362
	M.	361	533	757	684	1,015	1,063	1,137
	F.	11	47	126	102	175	220	225
Maritime Provinces	T.	8	34	108	89	184	191	199
	M.	6	31	70	57	84	88	86
	F.	2	3	38	32	80	103	92
Quebec	T.	300	326	416	408	467	502	611
	M.	295	312	393	387	448	480	588
	F.	5	14	23	21	19	22	23
Ontario ¹	T.	29	134	222	140	183	185	164
	M.	29	116	194	126	165	185	150
	F.	—	18	28	14	18	20	14
Western Provinces ²	T.	35	86	137	149	376	411	388
	M.	31	74	100	114	318	336	292
	F.	4	12	37	35	58	75	96
Dentistry								
Canada	T.	1,276	604	380	422	468	583	624
	M.	1,253	594	375	419	462	495	615
	F.	23	10	5	3	6	8	9
Maritime Provinces	T.	55	20	27	53	31	25	25
	M.	52	20	27	53	31	25	25
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	T.	292	214	101	125	160	174	207
	M.	290	213	100	124	158	173	206
	F.	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Ontario	T.	890	334	220	196	225	256	298
	M.	873	326	216	194	222	250	282
	F.	17	8	4	2	3	6	6
Western Provinces	T.	39	36	32	48	52	48	94
	M.	38	35	32	48	51	47	92
	F.	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
Education								
Canada	T.	156	337	618	802	677	655	615
	M.	68	134	247	407	297	287	175
	F.	88	203	371	395	380	368	340
Maritime Provinces ³	T.	—	—	—	18	21	25	49
	M.	—	—	—	9	3	4	5
	F.	—	—	—	9	18	21	44
Quebec ³	T.	17	17	92	198	162	196	186
	M.	17	17	52	108	85	122	84
	F.	—	—	40	90	77	74	102
Ontario	T.	139	263	382	364	256	218	140
	M.	51	95	144	176	98	78	38
	F.	88	168	238	188	158	140	102
Western Provinces ⁴	T.	—	57	144	222	238	216	140
	M.	—	22	51	114	111	83	48
	F.	—	35	93	108	127	133	92

¹The 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.

²Students in the Maritime universities preparing for teaching certificates are reported as Arts students until 1935; similarly at McGill University until 1933.

³The training of teachers in University began in British Columbia in 1924; Alberta in 1930; Saskatchewan in 1928; Manitoba in 1936.

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

—		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Engineering and Applied Science									
Canada	T.	2,854	2,038	3,544	3,387	4,381	4,482	5,434	4,948
	M.	2,851	2,035	3,548	3,376	4,368	4,470	5,410	4,916
	F.	3	3	6	11	13	12	24	32
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	309	218	429	373	418	463	654	648
	M.	309	218	429	367	418	463	653	646
	F.	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	2
Quebec.....	T.	763	427	523	542	799	880	970	909
	M.	763	427	523	542	798	879	968	905
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Ontario.....	T.	1,365	863	1,506	1,438	1,708	1,720	2,022	1,749
	M.	1,364	860	1,502	1,434	1,698	1,710	2,007	1,728
	F.	1	3	4	4	10	10	15	21
Western Provinces.....	T.	417	530	1,096	1,034	1,456	1,419	1,788	1,642
	M.	415	530	1,094	1,033	1,454	1,418	1,782	1,637
	F.	2	—	2	1	2	1	6	5
Forestry									
Canada	M.	103	90	136	98	173	165	118	125
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	32	24	49	17	64	49	30	30
Quebec.....	M.	18	22	25	44	87	61	48	52
Ontario.....	M.	53	44	62	37	42	39	34	39
†British Columbia.....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	4
Household Science—Degree Course									
Canada	F.	100	197	639	688	790	786	753	833
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	—	5	90	114	143	145	170	171
Quebec.....	F.	—	6	27	93	81	106	109	108
Ontario.....	F.	—	57	230	51	46	49	24	15
Western Provinces.....	F.	100	129	292	430	520	486	450	539
Household Science—Diploma Course									
Canada	F.	342	824	928	729	634	472	434	443
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	—	—	18	46	34	26	18	16
Quebec.....	F.	122	386	378	451	446	446	416	426
Ontario.....	F.	169	408	515	232	154	•	•	•
Western Provinces.....	F.	51	40	17	—	—	—	—	—
Law									
Canada	T.	1,117	857	845	1,065	697	556	439	264
	M.	1,076	836	816	962	678	535	407	230
	F.	41	21	29	23	19	21	32	34
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	119	60	66	115	60	48	38	22
	M.	117	56	63	113	60	45	34	19
	F.	2	4	3	2	—	3	4	3
Quebec.....	T.	331	306	392	337	243	217	197	182
	M.	325	303	387	333	241	215	189	172
	F.	6	3	5	4	2	2	8	10
Ontario.....	T.	436	350	249	391	252	190	137	109
	M.	420	338	238	380	243	180	125	93
	F.	16	12	11	11	9	10	12	16
Western Provinces.....	T.	231	141	138	162	142	101	67	51
	M.	214	139	128	156	134	95	59	46
	F.	17	2	10	6	8	6	8	5

†Previous to 1942 included in Engineering and Applied Science.

*Information not available.

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

		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Librarianship									
Canada	T.	—	—	42	67	52	39	46	28
	M.	—	—	3	4	6	4	4	—
	F.	—	—	39	63	46	35	42	28
Maritime Provinces	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Quebec	T.	—	—	14	20	15	7	11	6
	M.	—	—	3	4	1	1	2	—
	F.	—	—	11	16	14	6	9	6
Ontario	T.	—	—	28	47	57	32	31	20
	M.	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—
	F.	—	—	28	47	52	29	29	20
Medicine									
Canada	T.	3,256	2,697	2,921	3,037	2,940	2,899	3,138	3,009
	M.	3,009	2,494	2,798	2,908	2,780	2,829	2,946	2,809
	F.	148	113	123	129	160	178	192	200
Maritime Provinces	T.	159	113	171	186	219	206	209	170
	M.	150	105	170	180	215	202	204	165
	F.	9	8	1	6	4	4	5	5
Quebec	T.	1,184	913	944	961	959	981	1,077	1,131
	M.	1,172	893	930	942	924	944	1,035	1,080
	F.	12	20	14	19	35	37	42	51
Ontario	T.	1,489	1,201	1,321	1,389	1,234	1,295	1,294	1,162
	M.	1,388	1,135	1,245	1,318	1,157	1,210	1,213	1,069
	F.	91	66	76	71	77	85	81	93
Western provinces	T.	404	380	485	501	528	517	558	546
	M.	368	361	453	468	484	473	494	495
	F.	36	19	32	33	44	44	64	51
Nursing*									
Canada	F.	123	188	301	372	510	484	635	609
Maritime Provinces	F.	—	—	—	2	14	16	10	9
Quebec	F.	179	34	53	43	127	78	140	101
Ontario ^b	F.	79	55	107	120	172	184	235	262
Western Provinces ^c	F.	24	99	141	207	197	206	250	237
Occupational Therapy									
University of Toronto	F.	—	—	36	36	98	108	76	82
Physiotherapy									
Canada	T.	—	—	20	34	76	78	84	119
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F.	—	—	20	34	76	76	84	119
University of Toronto	T.	—	—	20	34	76	78	77	89
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F.	—	—	20	34	76	76	77	89
McGill University	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	30
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	30

* Includes 13-26 Dental nurses annually.

^b Enrolment in part time courses; Université de Montréal, 1943—13 men and 19 women; 1940—39 men and 27 women. Université d'Ottawa, 1943—2 men and 6 women; 1944—2 men and 7 women.

^c Figures have been revised since last survey.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

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

		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Physical Education									
Canada	T.	22	77	76	52	128	108	101	112
	M.	-	-	-	3	5	17	25	27
	F.	22	77	76	49	123	91	76	85
Quebec	T.	22	50	25	18	19	20	22	22
	M.	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
	F.	22	50	25	15	19	19	22	22
Ontario	T.	-	22	51	34	101	88	79	90
	M.	-	-	-	-	5	16	25	27
	F.	-	22	51	34	96	72	54	63
Western Provinces	F.	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Pharmacy									
Canada	T.	562	459	512	484	412	406	387	335
	M.	529	430	481	445	372	365	337	271
	F.	33	29	31	39	40	41	50	64
Maritime Provinces	T.	24	12	12	9	7	8	10	29
	M.	22	11	10	7	5	7	4	14
	F.	2	1	2	2	2	1	6	15
Quebec	T.	220	142	94	95	86	110	137	139
	M.	214	142	94	95	84	105	131	133
	F.	6	-	-	-	2	5	6	6
Ontario	T.	168	156	250	200	186	185	171	109
	M.	158	141	239	190	165	164	150	89
	F.	10	15	11	10	21	21	21	20
Western Provinces	T.	150	149	156	180	133	103	69	58
	M.	135	136	138	153	118	89	52	35
	F.	15	13	18	27	15	14	17	23
Social Service									
Canada	T.	85	72	110	127	146	93	197	277
	M.	13	5	11	22	22	16	157	72
	F.	72	67	99	105	124	77	140	265
Maritime Provinces	F.	-	-	-	-	1	1	*	14
Quebec	T.	13	25	30	17	27	15	109	162
	M.	3	-	1	3	4	3	39	60
	F.	10	25	29	14	23	12	70	102
Ontario	T.	72	47	70	85	92	55	59	59
	M.	10	5	9	15	14	10	16	9
	F.	62	42	61	70	78	45	43	50
Western Provinces	T.	-	-	10	25	26	22	29	42
	M.	-	-	1	4	4	3	2	3
	F.	-	-	9	21	22	19	27	39
Total Theology (including post-graduate students)									
Canada*	T.	2,136	2,169	2,261	2,643	2,429	2,284	2,248	2,241
	M.	2,093	2,113	2,217	2,619	2,393	2,254	2,215	2,200
	F.	41	36	44	24	36	30	33	41
Maritime Provinces	T.	191	131	133	187	146	128	134	130
	M.	187	131	133	187	146	126	133	129
	F.	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Quebec	T.	938	996	988	1,221	1,073	1,097	1,068	1,098
	M.	938	996	988	1,221	1,073	1,097	1,067	1,096
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Ontario	T.	857	838	938	1,076	940	886	870	846
	M.	827	795	901	1,053	906	839	844	812
	F.	30	43	37	23	34	27	26	34
Western Provinces	T.	150	204	222	159	270	195	178	167
	M.	143	191	215	158	268	192	171	163
	F.	7	13	7	1	2	3	5	4

*Figures have been revised since publication of last Survey.

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

		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Protestant Theological Colleges									
Canada	T.	728	706	621	634	631	520	543	477
	M.	687	650	577	610	595	490	470	436
	F.	41	56	44	24	36	30	33	41
Maritime Provinces	T.	99	77	60	98	85	66	70	42
	M.	95	77	60	98	85	66	69	41
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Quebec	T.	84	99	80	76	83	46	25	22
	M.	84	99	80	76	83	46	24	20
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ontario	T.	395	326	259	301	293	251	272	278
	M.	365	283	222	278	259	224	246	244
	F.	30	43	37	23	34	27	26	34
Western Provinces	T.	150	204	222	159	170	157	136	135
	M.	143	191	215	158	168	154	131	131
	F.	7	13	7	1	2	3	5	4

Roman Catholic Theological Colleges, Seminaries, etc.

Canada*	M.	1,408	1,463	1,640	2,009	1,754	1,764	1,755	1,764
Maritime Provinces	M.	92	54	73	89	61	60	64	88
Quebec	M.	854	897	888	1,145	990	1,051	1,043	1,076
Ontario*	M.	462	512	679	775	647	615	598	568
Western Provinces	M.	—	—	—	—	56	38	40	32

Veterinary Science

Canada	T.	116	83	122	245	245	215	186	148
	M.	116	82	122	245	241	207	77	138
	F.	—	1	—	—	4	8	9	10
Quebec	M.	20	17	25	44	49	46	40	35
Ontario	T.	96	66	97	201	196	169	137	113
	M.	96	65	97	201	192	161	128	103
	F.	—	1	—	—	4	8	9	10

12 A.—Enrolment of Post graduate Students, of the Regular Session by Faculties

	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Post-Graduate Courses in Arts, Science and Philosophy								
Canada*	T.	369	751	1,206	1,384	1,482	1,278	1,359
	M.	261	555	964	1,034	1,079	954	1,015
	F.	108	196	336	350	323	324	344
Maritime Provinces	T.	24	27	45	90	61	50	41
	M.	22	20	27	62	49	38	33
	F.	2	7	18	28	12	12	8
Quebec	T.	42	204	427	385	520	464	640
	M.	30	175	367	324	386	329	477
	F.	12	29	60	61	134	136	163
Ontario	T.	207	340	508	577	540	511	479
	M.	150	240	342	396	418	388	351
	F.	57	100	166	181	122	123	128
Western Provinces	T.	96	180	320	332	281	253	205
	M.	59	120	228	252	226	199	160
	F.	37	60	92	80	55	54	45
Other Post-Graduate Courses (excepting Theology)								
Canada*	T.	38	143	241	369	329	282	117
	M.	37	140	228	285	349	252	106
	F.	1	3	12	24	20	30	11
Maritime Provinces	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	T.	19	50	30	57	71	95	21
	M.	19	50	30	57	68	78	19
	F.	—	—	—	—	3	17	2
Ontario	T.	19	74	151	203	172	131	56
	M.	18	71	140	181	165	123	51
	F.	1	3	11	22	7	8	5
Western Provinces	T.	—	19	60	49	86	56	40
	M.	—	19	58	47	76	51	36
	F.	—	—	2	2	10	5	4

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties

—		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Bachelors of Agricultural Science									
Canada	T.	156	111	160	238	238	269	210	184
M.	153	108	158	231	230	261	292	178	178
F.	3	3	2	7	8	8	8	6	
Quebec	T.	43	25	48	51	43	65	30	29
M.	41	23	48	50	42	64	30	29	
F.	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Ontario	T.	74	33	53	117	109	92	69	72
M.	74	33	52	115	105	90	68	68	
F.	—	—	1	2	4	2	1	4	
Western Provinces	F.	39	53	59	70	86	113	112	83
M.	38	52	58	66	83	107	104	81	
F.	1	1	1	4	3	5	8	2	
Diplomas in Agriculture									
Canada	T.	171	53	115	107	165	88	75	55
M.	171	52	115	107	165	88	75	55	
F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maritime Provinces	T.	32	3	16	17	12	16	15	12
M.	32	2	16	17	12	16	13	12	
F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quebec	T.	3	24	42	42	45	45	40	37
M.	3	24	42	42	45	45	40	37	
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ontario	T.	116	12	33	36	34	12	15	—
M.	116	12	33	36	34	12	15	—	
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Western Provinces	T.	20	14	24	12	54	15	5	8
M.	20	14	24	12	54	15	5	8	
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Graduates in Architecture									
Canada	T.	17	14	24	53	24	11	17	17
M.	17	14	24	53	23	10	14	14	
F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	
Quebec	H.	7	7	8	22	16	7	8	6
Ontario	T.	9	4	7	14	2	1	5	6
M.	9	4	7	14	2	1	4	5	
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Western Provinces	T.	1	3	9	17	6	3	3	5
M.	1	3	9	17	5	2	2	4	
F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Bachelors of Arts or Letters ¹									
Canada	T.	1,337	1,985	2,474	3,175	3,332	3,085	3,006	3,046
M.	823	1,215	1,493	2,007	2,242	1,982	1,919	1,890	
F.	514	770	981	1,188	1,090	1,183	1,087	1,156	
Maritime Provinces	T.	183	196	273	309	252	272	211	219
M.	117	113	172	184	154	159	119	143	
F.	66	83	101	125	98	113	92	76	
Quebec	T.	284	493	669	916	1,109	988	1,082	1,031
M.	239	439	567	762	931	826	894	877	
F.	45	54	102	154	178	162	168	154	
Ontario	T.	581	825	968	1,308	1,253	1,203	1,166	1,175
M.	323	477	506	737	750	679	623	631	
F.	258	388	462	571	503	524	543	544	
Western Provinces	T.	289	471	504	642	718	622	567	621
M.	144	226	248	324	407	318	283	253	
F.	145	245	316	318	311	304	284	368	

¹ Includes a few Bachelors of Social Science in Quebec.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

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13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

—	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Bachelors of Science (in Arts)								
Canada	T.	77	134	262	320	342	323	362
	M.	70	107	207	275	291	274	286
	F.	7	29	45	45	51	49	76
Maritime Provinces	T.	21	36	73	109	102	103	95
	M.	20	30	61	99	83	83	81
	F.	1	6	12	10	19	10	14
Quebec	T.	37	48	84	50	93	103	126
	M.	36	39	74	42	78	84	96
	F.	1	9	10	8	15	19	30
Ontario	T.	—	—	—	—	13	11	13
	M.	—	—	—	—	12	11	13
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Western Provinces	T.	19	52	95	161	134	106	128
	M.	14	38	72	134	118	86	96
	F.	5	14	23	27	16	20	32
Bachelors of Commerce ²								
Canada	T.	12	73	169	202	263	295	238
	M.	11	59	152	177	231	262	211
	F.	1	14	17	25	32	33	29
Maritime Provinces	T.	—	5	24	19	24	27	13
	M.	—	3	20	19	19	19	11
	F.	—	2	4	—	5	8	2
Quebec	T.	10	8	41	50	58	70	57
	M.	9	7	41	46	53	68	54
	F.	1	1	—	4	5	2	3
Ontario	T.	2	43	68	77	82	81	73
	M.	2	38	58	75	76	75	68
	F.	—	5	10	2	6	6	5
Western Provinces	T.	—	17	36	56	99	117	95
	M.	—	11	33	37	83	100	78
	F.	—	6	3	19	16	17	23
Doctors of Dentistry								
Canada	T.	189	150	90	106	98	100	133
	M.	184	146	90	106	98	98	131
	F.	5	4	—	—	2	2	3
Maritime Provinces	T.	6	—	9	11	7	8	11
	M.	6	—	9	11	7	8	11
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	T.	43	67	15	33	33	37	39
	M.	41	66	15	33	33	37	38
	F.	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ontario	T.	140	83	59	59	45	42	61
	M.	137	80	59	59	45	40	60
	F.	3	3	—	—	—	2	1
Western Provinces	T.	—	—	7	3	13	13	22
	M.	—	—	7	3	13	13	22
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelors of Applied Science or Engineering								
Canada	T.	238	321	420	566	753	694	777
	M.	337	321	420	564	753	694	775
	F.	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
Maritime Provinces	M.	17	22	38	38	49	41	50
Quebec	M.	120	99	72	102	150	167	157
Ontario	T.	159	135	184	246	343	278	320
	M.	159	135	184	244	343	278	318
	F.	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Western Provinces	T.	42	65	126	180	211	208	250
	M.	41	65	126	180	211	208	250
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes a few Bachelors of Accountancy and of Secretarial Science.

² Figures have been revised since publication of last survey.

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Bachelors of Education or Pedagogy									
Canada	T.	1	25	60	100	143	133	126	179
	M.	1	24	41	75	112	104	85	122
	F.	—	1	19	25	31	29	41	57
Maritime Provinces	T.	—	—	—	12	12	1	6	1
	M.	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	6	8	—	5	—
Quebec	T.	—	—	15	16	51	31	30	72
	M.	—	—	5	11	45	24	21	49
	F.	—	—	10	5	6	7	9	23
Ontario	T.	1	24	37	52	39	46	33	38
	M.	1	23	31	47	32	43	29	30
	F.	—	1	6	5	7	3	4	8
Western Provinces	T.	—	1	8	20	47	55	57	69
	M.	—	1	5	11	31	36	34	43
	F.	—	—	3	9	16	19	23	26
Graduates of University Teacher Training Courses									
Canada	T.	100	373	581	584	573	498	464	458
Maritime Provinces	T.	—	—	49	37	14	11	13	6
	M.	—	—	22	17	4	8	4	—
	F.	—	—	27	20	10	3	9	6
Quebec ^a	T.	28	45	38	48	45	40	46	42
Ontario	T.	72	271	377	390	338	303	318	317
	M.	48	98	133	171	159	144	151	150
	F.	24	173	244	219	179	159	167	167
Western Provinces	T.	—	57	117	109	176	144	101	87
	M.	—	22	48	47	60	49	37	27
	F.	—	35	69	62	116	95	64	60
Bachelors of Science in Forestry									
Canada	M.	15	19	41	21	42	51	24	28
Maritime Provinces	M.	6	1	9	1	12	12	9	9
Quebec	M.	3	1	10	5	16	18	5	12
Ontario	M.	6	13	18	14	3	10	8	2
Western Provinces	M.	—	4	4	1	11	11	2	5
Bachelors of Household Science									
Canada	F.	10	19	112	138	214	188	168	150
Maritime Provinces	F.	—	—	13	25	46	22	38	36
Quebec	F.	—	1	7	17	16	19	17	25
Ontario	F.	—	—	37	18	15	22	13	7
Western Provinces	F.	10	18	55	78	137	125	100	82
Bachelors of Canon Law									
Canada	M.	2	7	16	—	8	7	7	8
Quebec	M.	2	7	10	—	5	4	4	4
Ontario	M.	—	—	6	—	3	3	3	4

^aRecord of men and women not obtained separately for Quebec.

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1943	1943	1944
Graduates in Law*								
Canada	T.	393	277	223	289	265	185	147
	M.	279	267	218	262	261	160	138
	F.	14	10	5	7	4	5	9
Maritime Provinces	T.	30	23	18	35	34	19	13
	M.	29	21	17	34	33	19	12
	F.	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
Quebec*	T.	95	72	76	60	74	62	55
	M.	95	72	76	58	74	62	55
	F.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ontario	T.	209	133	94	70	103	51	52
	M.	200	126	92	69	101	49	49
	F.	9	7	2	1	2	2	3
Western Provinces	T.	59	49	35	44	54	33	27
	M.	55	48	33	41	53	30	22
	F.	4	1	2	3	1	3	5
Graduates in Librarianship (Degrees and Diplomas)								
Canada	T.	—	—	39	66	53	49	37
	M.	—	—	2	3	5	7	4
	F.	—	—	37	63	48	42	33
Maritime Provinces	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Quebec	T.	—	—	13	19	15	5	11
	M.	—	—	2	3	1	—	3
	F.	—	—	11	16	14	5	8
Ontario	T.	—	—	26	47	38	43	24
	M.	—	—	—	—	4	6	1
	F.	—	—	26	47	34	37	23
Graduates in Medicine								
Canada	T.	401	510	535	497	563	554	608
	M.	390	493	509	476	538	522	577
	F.	14	17	26	21	25	22	31
Maritime Provinces	T.	16	35	23	26	41	43	73
	M.	15	35	23	25	41	43	73
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Quebec	T.	154	141	163	176	208	206	192
	M.	154	139	160	171	200	195	186
	F.	—	2	3	5	8	11	6
Ontario	T.	200	264	269	218	214	203	225
	M.	189	254	250	208	205	199	213
	F.	11	10	19	10	9	4	12
Western Provinces	T.	34	70	80	77	99	102	118
	M.	32	65	76	72	91	95	105
	F.	2	5	4	5	8	7	13
Graduates in Pharmacy								
Canada	T.	176	134	208	190	160	146	115
	M.	166	130	198	180	145	128	97
	F.	10	4	10	10	15	8	17
Maritime Provinces	T.	—	—	4	1	4	8	6
	M.	—	—	3	1	2	8	4
	F.	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
Quebec	T.	22	23	11	20	18	11	9
	M.	19	23	11	20	18	11	9
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ontario	T.	94	68	128	100	64	79	75
	M.	88	67	122	97	57	71	66
	F.	6	1	6	3	7	8	9
Western Provinces	T.	60	43	65	69	74	24	23
	M.	59	40	62	62	68	24	18
	F.	1	3	3	7	6	—	5

*Revised since last Survey.

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Physical Training and Health Education									
Canada.....	T.	—	37	45	21	54	40	25	33
	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	9
	F.	—	37	45	20	54	39	24	24
Quebec.....	T.	—	25	15	5	11	9	8	8
	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	25	15	4	11	8	8	8
Ontario.....	T.	—	12	30	16	35	31	17	25
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
	F.	—	12	30	16	35	31	16	10
Western Provinces.....	F.	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Social Service									
Canada.....	T.	5	24	18	45	69	59	56	73
	M.	—	1	—	6	9	16	7	19
	F.	5	23	18	39	60	43	49	54
Quebec.....	T.	—	8	7	8	17	10	12	15
	M.	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	9
	F.	—	8	7	7	16	7	11	6
Ontario.....	T.	5	16	11	30	28	28	25	26
	M.	—	1	—	5	3	9	4	8
	F.	5	15	11	25	25	19	21	18
Western Provinces.....	T.	—	—	—	7	24	21	19	32
	M.	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	7	19	17	17	30
Graduates in Theology*									
Canada.....	T.	426	475	434	484	488	491	506	455
	M.	408	452	416	468	477	475	496	440
	F.	18	23	18	16	11	16	10	15
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	35	31	42	39	33	32	37	20
Quebec.....	M.	155	210	151	180	215	220	215	212
Ontario.....	T.	186	178	178	226	197	196	194	174
	M.	170	160	164	213	186	181	184	160
	F.	16	18	14	13	11	15	10	14
Western Provinces.....	T.	50	56	63	39	43	43	60	49
	M.	48	51	59	36	43	42	60	48
	F.	2	5	4	3	—	1	—	1
Bachelors of Divinity (Post-Graduate)									
Canada.....	M.	34	30	37	43	41	28	27	27
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	2	2	4	17	13	5	5	4
Quebec.....	M.	10	3	3	8	2	2	1	—
Ontario.....	M.	15	18	24	12	19	16	11	12
Western Provinces.....	M.	7	7	6	6	7	5	10	11
Graduates in Veterinary Science									
Canada.....	T.	26	18	28	53	68	68	54	29
	M.	26	18	28	53	67	66	54	29
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Quebec.....	T.	6	6	8	8	12	10	11	10
	M.	6	6	8	8	12	10	11	10
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario.....	T.	20	12	20	45	56	58	43	19
	M.	20	12	20	45	55	56	43	19
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—

* Revised since date of last Survey.

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

		1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Degrees and Diplomas in Nursing									
Canada	F.	67	83	122	191	209	245	340	347
Maritime Provinces	F.	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	3
Quebec	F.	-	33	39	67	57	49	65	68
Ontario ⁴	F.	67	43	65	99	122	165	201	210
Western Provinces	F.	-	7	18	25	28	28	68	66
Masters of Arts ⁵									
Canada	T.	147	292	274	252	349	365	265	294
	M.	105	140	180	179	291	257	211	252
	F.	42	62	94	73	58	48	54	42
Maritime Provinces	T.	37	22	29	24	37	21	15	6
	M.	30	12	17	17	29	17	14	4
	F.	7	10	12	7	8	4	1	2
Quebec	T.	14	27	47	39	111	138	109	151
	M.	9	21	27	20	98	115	88	136
	F.	5	6	20	19	13	23	21	15
Ontario	T.	74	95	137	141	128	102	99	116
	M.	49	68	94	108	100	91	81	93
	F.	25	27	43	33	28	11	18	23
Western Provinces	T.	22	58	61	48	73	44	42	21
	M.	17	39	42	34	64	34	28	19
	F.	5	19	19	14	9	10	14	2
Masters of Science ⁶									
Canada	T.	38	92	93	133	146	111	112	98
	M.	24	78	89	130	138	106	95	90
	F.	6	4	4	3	8	5	17	8
Maritime Provinces	T.	2	4	3	6	10	5	8	7
	M.	2	4	2	6	8	5	6	5
	F.	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	2
Quebec	T.	18	42	28	31	62	56	59	59
	M.	13	39	28	31	59	52	49	54
	F.	5	3	-	-	3	4	10	5
Ontario	T.	5	9	28	32	22	17	12	6
	M.	5	9	28	32	22	17	12	6
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Provinces	T.	5	27	34	64	52	33	33	28
	M.	4	26	31	61	49	32	28	25
	F.	1	1	3	3	3	1	5	1
Licentiates (not including Theology)									
Canada	T.	41	40	91	100	128	84	108	98
	M.	41	39	89	93	127	84	93	81
	F.	-	1	2	7	1	-	15	17
Quebec	T.	28	26	67	92	122	76	101	89
	M.	28	25	66	85	122	72	86	76
	F.	-	1	1	7	-	4	15	13
Ontario	T.	13	14	24	8	6	8	7	9
	M.	13	14	23	8	5	8	7	5
	F.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4

⁴Includes 12-24 Dental nurses annually.⁵Includes M. Comm. and M. Ed. or M. Paed.⁶Includes M.A.Sc., M.S.A., M.Sc.F., Arch., M.V.Sc., M. Surgery (where given separately).

13.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Concluded

—	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944
Other Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas (except in Education or Theology)								
Canada	T. 6	53	84	90	102	114	71	192
M. 6	51	82	90	93	105	46	160	
F. -	2	2	-	9	9	25	32	
Quebec.....	T. 3	42	55	66	75	75	52	159
M. 3	42	54	66	69	72	32	120	
F. -	-	1	-	6	3	20	30	
Ontario.....	T. 3	10	27	23	26	38	19	32
M. 3	9	26	23	23	33	14	31	
F. -	1	1	-	3	5	5	1	
Western Provinces.....	T. -	1	2	1	1	1	-	-
M. -	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	
F. -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	

Doctorates (Honorary)

Canada	T. 58	67	95	100	85	117	129	89
M. 58	67	95	98	79	109	122	89	
F. -	-	-	2	6	8	7	-	
Maritime Provinces.....	T. 4	17	19	21	18	18	19	15
M. 4	17	19	20	15	16	16	16	15
F. -	-	-	1	3	2	3	-	
Quebec.....	T. 10	7	13	19	25	20	49	24
M. 10	7	13	19	23	20	46	24	
F. -	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	
Ontario.....	T. 33	28	46	42	30	66	34	39
M. 33	28	46	41	29	62	33	39	
F. -	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	
Western Provinces.....	T. 11	15	17	18	12	13	27	11
M. 11	15	17	18	12	11	26	11	
F. -	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	

Doctorates (in Course)

Canada	T. 24	28	46	68	75	121	97	88
M. 23	24	39	63	70	111	81	74	
F. 1	4	7	5	5	10	16	14	
Maritime Provinces.....	T. -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
M. -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Quebec.....	T. 17	13	19	29	30	69	62	43
M. 17	11	19	27	30	66	54	36	
F. -	2	-	2	-	3	8	7	
Ontario.....	T. 7	14	24	39	45	51	34	45
M. 6	12	18	36	40	45	26	38	
F. 1	2	6	3	5	6	8	7	
Western Provinces.....	T. -	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
M. -	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
F. -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	

Table 13A.—Dominion Summary of Annual Graduates From Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1920 to 1941

Graduates in Arts, Pure Science and Commerce

	Bachelors of Arts ¹		Bachelors of Science (in Arts)		Bachelors of Commerce ²		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1920 and 1921.....	2,370	806	115	11	20	1	2,505	908
1922 to 1926.....	8,352	3,229	551	83	362	28	9,265	3,340
1927 " 1931.....	11,541	4,524	994	134	643	70	13,178	4,728
1932 " 1936.....	14,800	5,650	1,537	205	1,085	131	17,323	5,986
1937 " 1941.....	18,734	5,706	1,620	220	1,190	134	19,533	6,060
1942 " 1944.....	9,137	3,346	1,051	204	730	99	10,918	3,649

¹Includes Bachelors of Letters and Social Science and graduates in Science and Commerce for those institutions with combined faculties.

²Includes Bachelors of Accountancy and Secretarial Science.

Graduates in Applied Science

	Degrees and Diplomas in Engineering		Bachelors of Architecture		Bachelors of Forestry		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1920 and 1921.....	669	2	27	-	32	-	728	2
1922 to 1926.....	2,287	2	78	-	104	-	2,449	2
1927 " 1931.....	1,951	3	108	1	145	-	2,204	4
1932 " 1936.....	3,003	7	159	3	149	-	3,311	10
1937 " 1941.....	3,222	1	127	12	147	-	3,496	14
1942 " 1944.....	2,203	3	45	7	103	-	2,356	10

Graduates in Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Household Science

	Bachelors of Agriculture Science		Bachelors of Veterinary Science		Bachelors of Household Science	Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1920 and 1921.....	269	4	32	-	16	317	20
1922 to 1926.....	778	7	140	-	104	1,022	111
1927 " 1931.....	576	8	111	1	399	1,086	408
1932 " 1936.....	1,044	22	212	-	713	1,969	735
1937 " 1941.....	1,189	26	319	3	941	2,449	970
1942 " 1944.....	663	22	151	2	506	1,320	530

Graduates in Education and Social Service

	Teachers' Diplomas	Degrees in Education or Pedagogy		Librarians' Degrees or Diplomas		Physical Training Degrees and Diplomas		Social Service Diplomas		Total		
		Men and Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Both Sexes	Women*	
1920 and 1921.....	253	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	264	5	
1922 to 1926.....	1,478	100	5	-	-	-	103	103	77	74	1,758	182
1927 " 1931.....	2,493	235	65	148	144	-	210	210	110	109	3,194	528
1932 " 1936.....	3,594	363	96	282	271	-	141	139	232	212	4,812	718
1937 " 1941.....	2,699	603	116	310	296	-	179	175	343	295	4,134	882
1942 " 1944.....	1,420	433	127	110	100	-	98	87	188	146	2,249	460

*Exclusive of Teachers' Diplomas.

Table 13A.—Dominion Summary of Annual Graduates From Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1920 to 1944—Concluded

Graduates in Medicine and Related Studies

	Medical Doctors		Dentists		Pharmacists		Nursing Degrees and Diplomas	Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1920 and 1921.....	676	23	350	7	358	19	86	-	-	1,481	135
1922 to 1926.....	2,589	107	1,238	18	895	72	421	-	-	5,143	618
1927 " 1931.....	2,702	139	549	3	981	51	539	81	81	4,852	813
1932 " 1936.....	2,451	108	417	4	865	54	799	83	83	4,615	1,048
1937 " 1941.....	2,798	109	535	3	884	81	1,120	208	208	5,572	1,521
1942 " 1944.....	1,881	90	337	7	356	43	932	220	218	3,726	1,290

Graduates in Law and Theology

	From Law Schools		From Roman Catholic Theological Colleges	From Protestant Theological Colleges	
	Total	Women		Total	Women
1920 and 1921.....	783	26	408	412	35
1922 to 1926.....	1,313	36	1,307	836	101
1927 " 1931.....	1,143	30	1,301	853	87
1932 " 1936.....	1,172	41	1,410	913	83
1937 " 1941.....	1,302	34	1,694	843	81
1942 " 1944.....	442	24	997	457	42

Post Graduate and Honorary Degrees

	Honorary Doctorates		Doctorates in Course		Master of Arts		Master of Science		Bachelor of Divinity		Licentiates (except in theology)		Other Post Graduate Diplomas	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1920 and 1921.....	124	1	48	1	294	86	65	7	71	-	80	-	8	-
1922 to 1926.....	446	4	151	13	963	298	215	20	213	-	247	3	292	14
1927 " 1931.....	524	7	239	24	1,215	394	262	17	166	-	403	8	389	7
1932 " 1936.....	452	7	401	40	1,282	432	391	23	180	-	568	36	460	10
1937 " 1941.....	500	28	427	33	1,378	348	564	24	207	-	949	36	281	24
1942 " 1944.....	337	15	306	40	588	139	243	28	80	-	590	42	184	38

14.—Classification of Full-Time Students According to Place of Residence

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

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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 Count- ries	Total Spec- ified	
Prince Edward Island.....	1921	194	2	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	2	-	253	
	1926	134	-	7	17	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	164	
	1931	159	1	5	20	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	191	
	1936	132	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	155	
	1941	174	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	195	
	1942	205	-	4	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	
	1943	246	-	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	271	
	1944	162	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	172	
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	1,668
	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
	1941	59	1,399	260	33	18	4	3	4	8	-	150	6	6	102	9	2,061
	1942	50	1,360	266	45	21	4	-	3	8	-	95	4	9	94	4	1,964
	1943	61	1,483	290	62	28	3	4	3	12	-	96	13	10	109	9	2,183
	1944	119	1,404	216	63	19	2	3	3	11	-	66	10	12	113	5	2,046
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
	1941	37	188	997	183	23	24	1	1	1	-	48	-	15	34	-	1,537
	1942	35	135	810	124	20	1	2	5	1	-	41	2	8	28	1	1,201
	1943	28	172	949	126	20	1	2	2	1	-	38	1	10	24	1	1,372
	1944	20	163	721	77	18	1	3	-	-	-	21	1	10	34	1	1,070
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	2,790
	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
	1941	22	93	81	2,603	294	37	33	47	82	-	229	19	40	23	45	3,648
	1942	19	63	73	2,175	262	39	29	36	80	1	224	12	65	27	105	3,210
	1943	20	62	75	2,605	270	43	33	40	90	1	226	23	113	29	119	3,749
	1944	18	63	78	2,488	248	37	22	50	92	1	193	15	172	28	100	360
Quebec (French).....	1921	5	7	22	12,216	139	18	7	1	-	-	-	-	†† 414	-	-	12,827
	1926	11	18	23	11,294	146	21	14	5	1	-	400	-	-	1	24	11,956
	1931	8	9	8	14,461	84	11	8	2	-	-	617	-	-	24	33	15,243
	1936	7	16	63	14,178	92	10	3	1	-	-	768	-	-	4	60	15,195
	1941	41	21	30	12,508	83	11	17	19	1	-	507	-	-	5	57	13,251
	1942	42	14	-	11,649	67	3	12	22	-	-	392	3	6	-	83	12,353
	1943	72	20	94	11,672	116	10	6	1	-	-	358	4	8	4	78	12,443
	1944	80	9	98	12,484	145	13	11	2	4	-	349	1	1	2	104	13,303
Ontario.....	1921	28	87	62	184	8,497	153	292	170	189	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	13,300
	1936	33	78	84	338	12,929	132	225	123	138	-	635	43	5	14	126	14,903
	1941	22	94	159	1,019	13,527	163	503	206	166	3	513	14	8	11	147	16,615
	1942	9	40	46	955	9,147	74	122	79	82	-	591	10	8	17	48	11,228
	1943	16	74	77	669	11,767	164	284	144	179	-	481	34	55	20	63	14,027
	1944	13	79	75	485	11,250	151	306	136	202	1	340	75	67	19	14	13,219

14.—Classification of Full-Time Students According to Place of Residence—Concluded

Universities and Colleges in	Place of Students' Residence															Total Specified	
	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		
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	2,643	
	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	
	1941	-	-	1	1	48	2,517	271	26	60	1	5	1	-	3	2,934	
	1942	-	-	1	1	62	2,402	214	24	67	1	7	3	-	3	2,785	
	1943	1	-	-	1	140	2,228	245	28	72	-	6	10	3	1	2,733	
	1944	1	1	-	-	58	2,144	239	33	61	-	7	7	3	-	2,557	
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	
	1941	-	1	1	1	9	12	2,009	36	13	1	9	9	-	1	2,094	
	1942	-	1	-	1	8	24	1,898	46	17	1	3	7	-	-	1,996	
	1943	-	1	-	3	12	16	1,692	24	7	-	4	5	-	-	1,764	
	1944	-	-	-	2	8	22	1,633	25	13	-	5	3	-	2	1,713	
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	1,303	79	2	3	13	-	4	1,518	
	1936	-	-	-	-	6	13	86	1,508	101	-	2	3	-	2	1,721	
	1941	-	-	-	1	4	16	116	1,918	87	4	2	1	-	19	2,168	
	1942	-	-	-	-	0	17	99	1,752	98	-	1	-	1	4	1,982	
	1943	-	-	-	1	5	17	81	1,504	86	-	1	-	-	-	1,696	
	1944	-	-	-	1	7	7	79	1,388	86	-	4	1	-	-	1,573	
British Columbia.....	1921	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	853	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	1,905	4	8	8	-	22	2,079	
	1936	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	29	1,831	2	6	-	-	9	1,895	
	1941	-	-	1	4	2	7	22	63	2,723	3	11	-	-	7	2,843	
	1942	-	-	-	2	3	6	20	65	2,555	6	5	-	1	8	2,677	
	1943	-	-	-	2	3	11	16	67	2,739	-	4	1	1	6	2,850	
	1944	-	-	-	1	7	7	17	62	2,632	5	4	-	-	3	2,738	
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	1,712	1,010	16,939	12,174	2,093	1,311	1,320	9,1,506	333	54	125	236	42,914		
	1936	287	1,551	1,030	16,715	13,361	2,796	2,009	1,731	2,165	3	2,015	156	32	133	237	44,224
	1941	315	1,786	1,533	16,127	11,004	2,769	2,375	2,324	3,141	12	1,478	41	74	174	259	47,346
	1942	330	1,611	1,230	11,972	9,629	2,571	2,387	2,032	2,908	9	1,359	41	97	165	236	39,629
	1943	412	1,812	1,492	15,154	12,361	2,191	2,363	1,814	3,186	1	1,219	91	200	186	277	43,088
	1944	413	1,719	1,191	15,605	11,767	2,384	2,313	1,699	3,101	7	990	115	265	196	231	41,996

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. Distribution by countries incomplete.

15.—Summary of 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		Full-time		Part-time	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	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	1,337	114			
	1926	1,317	124	247	73	878	90	1,441	67	594	355	74	53	2,842	580	1,653	168			
	1931	1,538	158	372	147	1,005	122	1,613	92	680	456	108	79	3,294	754	1,985	279			
	1936	1,719	263	432	147	973	149	1,674	112	719	183	114	35	3,476	541	2,063	281			
	1941	1,713	269	449	130	1,518	181	1,727	125	948	312	141	85	3,637	778	2,263	249			
	1942	1,586	320	369	111	1,566	184	1,727	177	898	327	136	52	3,657	843	2,189	228			
	1943	1,663	365	473	122	1,616	192	1,865	128	784	339	189	73	3,800	848	2,360	313			
	1944	1,650	376	285	104	1,746	237	1,877	154	811	369	213	84	3,861	900	2,396	328			
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	-	203	44	184	23			
	1941	199	32	40	11	82	22	128	12	104	10	21	8	336	54	182	30			
	1942	192	31	22	11	87	16	93	13	92	9	26	1	345	67	127	25			
	1943	186	20	46	20	84	26	97	13	95	9	14	5	358	51	152	40			
	1944	194	24	47	20	83	24	116	20	96	10	12	6	385	54	181	46			
Quebec	1921	467	2	85	4	196	32	491	18	479	277	51	31	1,148	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	1,309	498	854	97			
	1936	773	59	70	19	329	35	646	29	499	164	38	23	1,612	260	730	67			
	1941	649	101	86	15	639	47	769	36	609	266	80	53	1,570	426	996	60			
	1942	638	107	80	12	689	63	873	52	651	293	98	46	1,605	448	995	66			
	1943	638	158	127	14	689	57	876	48	474	286	122	50	1,755	493	1,082	105			
	1944	631	161	109	29	737	87	960	47	489	355	133	72	1,749	600	1,186	141			
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	569	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			
	1941	542	94	247	78	568	80	551	47	141	19	18	15	1,128	211	774	98			
	1942	529	132	209	59	533	76	538	39	155	25	12	5	1,114	228	717	106			
	1943	530	137	222	63	549	69	538	33	164	35	24	15	1,146	207	731	106			
	1944	526	143	197	44	601	86	560	50	167	4	42	-	1,180	207	746	89			
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			
	1941	323	42	76	26	229	32	279	30	94	17	22	9	603	87	311	61			
	1942	327	50	58	29	246	29	223	23	73	21	20	3	592	100	270	31			
	1943	291	50	78	25	284	40	294	34	51	9	29	3	549	97	395	62			
	1944	299	48	32	11	325	40	241	37	59	20	26	6	574	99	283	54			

16.—Annual Income and Capital Resources of Universities and Colleges in Canada, 1921-1941

Province	Current Income ¹							Value of Capital Resources ²		
	From endowment	Government grants	Student fees	Miscellaneous	Total	Deficits	Surpluses	Plant	Endowment, etc.	Trust funds ³
1921	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces.....	122,081	159,612	150,496	88,794	520,983	18,212	17,576	4,055,674	1,960,672	-
Quebec.....	891,060	302,505	345,027	231,371	1,969,963	25,975	79,778	14,909,346	16,711,158	-
Ontario.....	386,418	2,349,300	585,334	388,061	3,982,113	10,423	88,868	15,889,666	7,778,544	-
Western Provinces.....	97,160	1,711,009	272,198	535,955	2,616,322	25,413	7,880	13,269,237	1,877,149	-
Canada.....	1,496,710	4,522,426	1,826,055	1,244,181	9,089,381	80,023	194,108	48,124,123	28,327,523	-
1926										
Maritime Provinces.....	186,227	187,978	190,852	125,922	699,979	22,225	9,740	6,120,258	3,875,463	-
Quebec.....	1,395,834	430,280	605,218	354,600	2,786,032	132,191	12,732	18,200,004	24,778,363	-
Ontario.....	357,979	2,904,041	1,037,341	478,960	4,778,321	12,648	100,985	22,502,236	9,918,390	-
Western Provinces.....	207,499	1,949,141	537,363	276,814	2,970,817	24,871	9,000	18,885,576	3,589,454	-
Canada.....	2,147,639	5,471,440	2,379,774	1,236,296	11,235,149	121,935	132,457	65,708,774	42,156,700	-
1931										
Maritime Provinces.....	265,312	151,881	334,279	175,730	927,202	18,177	4,116	8,309,500	5,489,256	-
Quebec.....	1,186,062	668,536	818,010	483,268	3,155,876	459,474	40,367	25,327,453	22,918,131	-
Ontario.....	624,761	3,849,577	1,348,116	481,333	6,303,787	67,840	81,798	27,076,677	16,345,027	-
Western Provinces.....	182,117	2,254,819	822,955	314,051	3,573,942	54,361	-	21,688,908	3,711,452	-
Canada.....	2,258,252	6,924,813	3,323,360	1,454,382	13,960,807	599,852	126,281	82,482,538	48,458,866	-
1936										
Maritime Provinces.....	247,456	164,323	436,705	155,778	1,004,262	25,006	22,075	7,910,026	5,723,949	-
Quebec.....	973,535	768,616	1,060,332	506,163	3,308,046	389,871	9,720	28,702,951	24,529,587	-
Ontario.....	655,506	3,005,186	1,914,887	608,920	6,184,499	127,550	70,466	31,443,103 ^b	21,388,579	-
Western Provinces.....	73,375	1,421,021	1,045,317	273,756	2,813,409	20,297	12,417	20,485,242	2,735,498	-
Canada.....	1,949,872	5,359,146	4,457,241	1,534,617	13,300,876	542,724	114,678	88,541,322	54,377,613	-
1941										
Maritime Provinces.....	293,379	262,278	500,889	243,688	1,300,234	-	22,220	9,178,829	2,710,077	3,159,656
Quebec.....	974,374	1,137,214	1,178,537	424,510	3,714,635	30,310	21,438	31,223,006	26,361,396	2,590,615
Ontario.....	710,777	3,511,331	2,169,484	903,186	7,294,778	165,949	51,074	33,645,571	24,190,186	11,373,891
Western Provinces.....	67,041	1,893,163	1,294,496	482,082	3,737,992	22,190	21,274	21,633,480	1,819,766	297,767
Canada.....	2,046,171	6,803,986	5,143,406	2,054,076	16,047,639	224,449	115,999	95,686,856	55,081,925	17,421,929

1942

Maritime Provinces	310,062	295,543	505,906	294,592	1,406,193	-	35,179	9,119,763	2,710,966	3,174,106
Quebec	944,811	1,345,343	1,252,403	618,177	4,160,734	29,430	77,722	33,128,457	26,399,818	2,706,035
Ontario	731,590	3,679,065	2,330,566	1,047,626	7,789,147	-	78,262	33,531,125	24,513,381	12,124,085
Western Provinces	142,298	1,938,697	1,262,934	477,090	3,920,939	13,052	81,697	21,735,339	1,879,927	399,538
Canada	2,129,061	7,258,648	5,331,819	2,437,485	17,177,013	42,482	272,880	97,514,684	55,501,089	18,403,764

1943

Maritime Provinces	325,715	314,123	524,424	310,323	1,474,585	2,903	6,268	9,157,900	3,075,720	3,269,635
Quebec	1,034,066	1,499,463	1,383,380	1,012,004	4,928,913	36,154	119,608	31,085,114	26,032,782	2,855,670
Ontario	783,154	3,564,534	2,406,993	686,437	7,501,118	23,330	69,038	34,105,316	24,811,992	14,116,170
Western Provinces	151,430	2,052,127	1,260,260	481,176	3,944,993	-	79,274	21,831,585	1,912,660	420,515
Canada	2,294,365	7,430,247	5,635,857	2,489,918	17,849,609	62,387	274,188	96,179,915	55,833,154	20,661,999

1944

Maritime Provinces	354,194	306,463	551,693	230,458	1,442,508	8,927	5,000	9,365,509	3,135,911	4,150,538
Quebec	1,030,181	1,641,618	1,524,979	1,033,000	5,229,776	12,687	27,068	31,203,735	27,990,425	3,258,552
Ontario	760,963	3,684,274	2,119,311	857,117	7,421,865	25,092	31,550	34,668,664	25,384,980	14,466,782
Western Provinces	177,956	2,079,339	1,291,643	609,480	4,168,418	-	98,892	21,768,510	1,963,810	777,993
Canada	3,323,294	7,711,632	5,487,626	2,730,055	18,252,867	47,606	162,570	97,006,418	54,478,126	22,060,865

NOTE.—Figures in this table represent a record of annual income for general university activities for the larger universities and many of the colleges of Canada. The institutions included represent about 80 per cent of the annual full-time enrolment. Total income and the resulting deficit or surplus does not include gifts and grants for capital expenditure.

¹ Board and lodging not included.² Site, buildings, equipment.³ Compiled from 1941, previous record not available.

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Annual Report

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 Université Laval and the Université de Montréal 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.

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.

Manitoba, University of.—President's Report. Annual. About 135 pages. Obtainable from the University.

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 Report. 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.

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