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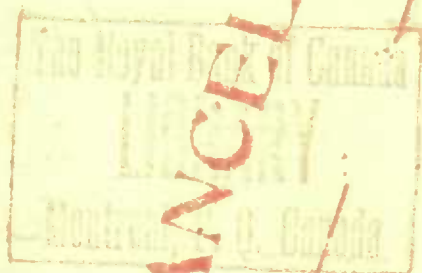
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Survey of

HIGHER EDUCATION
1948-50



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Canada DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EDUCATION DIVISION

Survey of

HIGHER EDUCATION 1948-50

(PART II OF THE BIENNIAL SURVEY
OF EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1948-50)

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NOTES ON THE
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PREFACE

This edition of the biennial survey of higher education in Canada presents statistics for the biennium 1948-50 and completes a series of three decades of statistical data on the universities and colleges of Canada.

At this point it appeared seemly to review the more significant factors that have affected the development of higher education in Canada. The review of necessity is brief and omissions must be ascribed to the difficulty of condensing more than two centuries of history into a few pages.

The report has been prepared by Miss S. A. Feeley, assisted by Mr. R. D. Mitchener, in consultation with Dr. J. E. Robbins, Director of the Division of Education Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

H. MARSHALL,

Dominion Statistician.

November 1951.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface.....	3
Section I—Historical Sketch and Analysis of Data—	
Chapter I. The Development of Higher Education in Canada—	
The French Language System.....	7
The English Language System.....	8
Dates of Foundation of Canadian Universities and Colleges.....	9
Admission Standards.....	11
Development of Curricula.....	12
Graduate Schools.....	16
University Extension Departments.....	17
Financial Progress.....	17
Federal Government Cooperation.....	18
Chapter II. Statistics of Higher Education—	
University Enrolment.....	19
Migration of Students.....	20
University Graduates.....	22
Teaching Staffs.....	23
Salaries.....	24
University Income and Expenditures.....	24
Section II—Current Tables, 1948-50—	
1. List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliation.....	29
2. List of Professional Schools, Colleges and University Faculties in Canada, Showing the Full Time Enrolment of University Grade in each Branch of Study.....	37
3. Full Time Students of the Regular Session by Province and Faculty.....	45
4. Part Time Students in the Regular Session by Province and Faculty.....	46
5. Students in Summer School, Short Courses and Other Extra-Mural Courses....	47
6. Summary of All Students Reported, Classified by Grade of Work.....	48
7. Summary of All Students Reported, Classified as Full Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, etc.....	48
8. Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted.....	49
9. University Grade Students of the Regular Session Attending Outside Their Province of Residence.....	51
10. Teaching Staffs.....	52
11. Salary Classification of Full Time Teaching Staff in Canadian Universities....	53
12. University and College Libraries.....	54
Section III—Retrospective Tables—	
13. Enrolment of Full Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session by Faculties.....	61
14. Summary of Full Time Undergraduate Enrolment in Universities and Colleges..	67
15. Enrolment of Post Graduate Students, of the Regular Session, by Faculties....	68
16. Summary of Full Time Post Graduate Enrolment in Universities and Colleges..	69
17. Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties.....	70
18. Classification of Full Time Students According to Place of Residence.....	77
19. Summary of Teaching Staffs.....	79
20. Annual Income and Capital Resources of Universities and Colleges in Canada..	80
Section IV—	
Bibliography for Higher Education.....	85

SECTION I

Historical Sketch of the Development of Higher Education in Canada

CHAPTER I

The Development of Higher Education in Canada

The pattern of development of higher education in Canada resembles and closely parallels that of the political and economic development of the Country. In retrospect, the history of the universities and colleges is a record of nearly two centuries of adaptation to rapidly changing social conditions in an environment of mixed cultural traditions.

The French Language System: In the early years of the French régime, parish schools were established in the French tradition by various Roman Catholic religious orders. The schools were located in settlements about the present cities of Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières. For nearly a century instruction beyond the elementary level was not available in these schools. The Jesuit school in Quebec City, founded in 1635, was the first of such schools to introduce courses at the secondary level. By 1655 this school had reached the position of a classical college with a rigorous course of studies of grammar and rhetoric in the humanities and in philosophy. Latin schools which gave elementary instruction in the humanities existed at this period but until 1760 the Jesuit college remained the sole institution which provided instruction to the baccalaureat level. In 1668 Bishop Laval founded the Theological Seminary of Quebec with several little schools and preparatory schools. The Seminary organization was extended to college level in 1765.

The first French university in Canada, Université Laval, was founded in 1852 as an outgrowth of the Quebec seminary. The institution was modelled after the universities of France. At this date, there were a dozen or more classical colleges in Quebec province. These colleges affiliated with the University as the Faculty of Arts and all undergraduate instruction was given in the colleges. The university proper consisted of professional schools and schools of graduate studies for which the classical Bachelor of Arts degree was required for admission.

A branch of Laval was established in Montreal in 1872. In 1920 it assumed a separate entity as l'Université de Montréal.

The University of Ottawa was founded by the Oblate order in 1848. Located in the capital city of Canada, certain modifications have been made in the original organization pattern to provide for bilingual instruction and to accept students directly from high schools, in which case undergraduate instruction is given by the University in the Faculty of Arts.

In the Maritime Provinces, French language colleges have been established similar in organization and subject matter to the classical colleges of Quebec.

The course of studies of a typical classical college covers a period of eight years following seven years of primary education. The first four years of the course are as follows:

Eléments latins: Latin (beginners'), English (3 previous years), French, Ancient History, Canadian History, Geography of North America, Arithmetic, Hygiene, Civics, Botany and Zoology, Drawing and Religious Instruction.

Syntaxe: Latin, Greek, English, French, History of Canada, History of Greece, Geography of Europe, Drawing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elementary Mineralogy and Geology and Religious Instruction.

Méthode: Latin, Greek, English, French, Roman History, Geography of Asia, Africa and Oceania, Elementary Botany and Zoology, Geology, Algebra, Geometry and Religious Instruction.

Versification: Latin, Greek, English, French, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Analytical Geometry, Mediaeval History, Geography of America (especially Canada), Advanced Botany, and Religious Instruction.

At the conclusion of this course a student must pass a matriculation examination which is set and marked by the university with which the college is affiliated.

The final four years of the classical course usually include these subjects:

Belles-Lettres: Latin, Greek, English, French, Algebra, Plane and Analytical Geometry, History of Canada, Advanced Zoology and Religious Instruction.

Rhétorique: Latin, Greek, English, French, Mathematics, Elementary Architecture, History of Canada and Religious Instruction.

At this stage the student must pass examinations in Latin Unseens, Latin Prose Composition, Greek Unseens, French Composition, English Composition and Mathematics, set by the University.

Philosophie 1ère année: History of Ancient Philosophy, Logic (both formal and epistemological), Metaphysics, Psychology, Cosmology, Study of texts: Montaigne, Pascal and St. Thomas, Elementary Sociology, Mathematics (Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry), Chemistry, Biology, Mineralogy and Geology, and Religious Instruction.

Philosophie 2e année: History of Philosophy: Mediaeval and Modern, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Study of texts-essays, Physics and Astronomy, Mathematics (including Calculus), Cosmology and Religious Instruction.

In order to obtain the degree, the student must write, in addition to the college examinations, six papers set by the university on Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Logic, Moral Philosophy and a 5-hour "Dissertation Philosophique" written under examination conditions.

Except for the inclusion of science, and in some colleges of commercial subjects, there has been little change in the courses of the classical colleges since their first formation in Canada. The system of education in French language universities and colleges remains closely associated with the Roman Catholic Church in the firm belief that education cannot be dissociated from religion.

Political changes have had little effect on the development of the French system of higher education. The French universities now offer a wide variety of degrees and diplomas at the graduate and undergraduate levels, comparable to those of the English language system. This growth and development has kept pace with the economic and social development of the country and at the same time has preserved French traditions of culture.

The English Language System: The first English language colleges were established after the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists from the American colonies. Intensely loyal to the British throne, these people founded the King's Colleges of Canada, controlled and directed by the established Church of England and modelled after Oxford University. The first college was established at Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1788, and is now the University of King's College at Halifax. The King's College at Fredericton was established in 1800. From this college the provincial University of New Brunswick developed. A third King's College, founded in York (Toronto), in time became the non-denomination college of the University of Toronto. All of these colleges were in receipt of land grants, as well as state aid from the Imperial and local governments.

During the years of the struggle for responsible government in Canada, a controversy arose over the establishment of colleges by churches of other denominations in Canada, and the provision of state aid to these colleges. This controversy was directly responsible for the foundation of independent universities in Canada.

In 1818 the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Lord Dalhousie, founded a college modelled on Edinburgh University, as a protest against sectarianism. The college was opened to all denominations and occupations and accented learning and scholarship rather than denominational exclusiveness. In Quebec province, the non-Catholic population advocated the establishment of non-sectarian colleges. A provincial charter in 1801 authorized the foundation of the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning. In 1821, following a bequest from James McGill of Montreal, a Royal Charter was granted to McGill College. This college too was patterned after Edinburgh University, and from it has developed McGill University, an outstanding centre of higher education and research in Canada. Both of these independent universities, Dalhousie and McGill, were founded originally by private endowments.

Following this stage and during the period of political strife that preceded Confederation, denominational colleges were founded in all parts of Canada. They demanded and in most cases received a share of the state aid to education.

As the spirit of Confederation arose in Canada the denominational colleges made some efforts to effect a scheme of union. State aid had been discontinued and the growth of instruction in science and the inclusion of research in the programs of post-graduate study had increased the costs of maintaining individual degree-granting institutions. In 1887 the denominational colleges and universities located in Toronto effected a scheme of federation that is unique in the history of higher education. The Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic colleges cooperated in the establishment of a central state supported and state controlled provincial university which was to give instruction in the more costly branches of learning including professional courses, conduct examinations and award degrees. Instruction in Divinity was retained by the individual colleges and each college was represented in the governing bodies of the university. In 1906 the Act of Federation was revised to provide for an independent Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province and authority to nominate the academic staff was vested in the President of the university. Since that time the University of Toronto has become the largest university in Canada with a roster of undergraduate and post-graduate studies that compares favourably with the universities of older countries.

This type of federation has been followed with regional variations by the University of Western Ontario, a municipally supported university, and by the provincial universities of Western Canada.

In the latter case each province, in recognition of the difficulties experienced by the older provinces through the establishment of several universities within their boundaries, decreed that there should be a single degree granting university in the province, supported by provincial funds. The constitutions of the universities resemble that of the University of Toronto in that denominational colleges and junior colleges are affiliated with the universities which award the degrees and conduct professional training and research for the provinces. Each university is administered by a Board of Governors with little or no interference from the provincial governments.

The province of Newfoundland, the youngest province of Canada, established a Memorial University in 1924 following the first World War. Its charter provides for the awarding of degrees but to date complete degree courses have not developed. These will be available within the next two years.

A list of the universities and colleges of Canada, exclusive of the purely theological professional colleges is appended showing the original date of foundation.

Foundation of Canadian Universities and Colleges

(Exclusive of Purely Theological Colleges)

Historical Period	French Language System	English Language System
French Régime, 1534-1763	1635 Jesuit Collège de Québec 1637 Collège des Ursulines de Québec 1668 Petit Séminaire de Québec 1697 Collège des Ursulines, Trois-Rivières	
English Régime, 1763-1866, Pre-Confederation Period	1767 Collège de Montréal 1803 Séminaire de Nicolet 1811 Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe 1818 Collège St-Joseph, St-Boniface, Man. 1825 Séminaire de Ste-Thérèse 1827 Collège de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière 1832 Collège de l'Assomption 1846 Séminaire de Joliette 1847 Collège de St-Laurent 1848 Collège Sainte-Marie, Montréal	1788 King's College (Windsor), Halifax 1800 King's College, Fredericton 1811 McGill College, Montreal 1818 Dalhousie University, Halifax 1829 King's College, Toronto 1829 St. John's College, Winnipeg 1829 McGill University, Montreal 1829 St. Paul's College, Winnipeg 1836 Victoria College (Cobourg), Toronto 1840 Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

Foundation of Canadian Universities and Colleges—Con.

(Exclusive of Purely Theological Colleges)

[Historical Period]	French Language System	English Language System
English Régime—con.	1848 Université d'Ottawa 1849 Pensionnat N. D. du Sacré-Coeur, Ottawa 1850 Collège Bourget, Rigaud 1852 Université Laval, Québec 1853 Collège de Lévis 1854 Université St-Joseph, Memramcook, N.B. 1855 Séminaire de Rimouski 1858 École Supérieure d'Agriculture, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière 1860 Petit Séminaire des Trois-Rivières 1860 École de Pharmacie, Montréal 1864 Collège de Chicoutimi 1864 Pensionnat de Bellevue, Québec	1841 Queen's University, Kingston 1843 Bishop's University, Lennoxville 1851 Trinity College, Toronto 1852 St. Michael's College, Toronto 1853 St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. 1855 St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I. 1858 University of New Brunswick (formerly King's College), Fredericton 1860 Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown 1862 Ontario College of Veterinary Science, Guelph 1862 St. Jerome's College, Kitchener
1867-1900, Post-Confederation Period	1868 Pensionnat de Cong. de Notre Dame, Ottawa 1870 Collège de Sillery, Québec 1873 Séminaire de Chicoutimi 1873 École Polytechnique, Montréal 1875 Séminaire St-Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke 1879 Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst 1885 Scholasticat St-Joseph, Ottawa 1885 Collège de Saint-Boniface 1891 Collège Sainte-Anne, Church Point* 1893 Séminaire de Valleyfield 1893 Institut Agricole d'Oka, Deux-Montagnes 1896 Séminaire St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière	1871 Manitoba College, Winnipeg 1871 Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto 1871 Assumption College, Windsor 1873 Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax 1873 Osgoode Hull Law School, Toronto 1873 Sir George Williams College, Montreal 1874 Ontario College of Agriculture, Guelph 1874 St. Mary's College, Winnipeg 1876 Royal Military College, Kingston 1876 St. Thomas College, Chatham 1877 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 1878 University of Western Ontario, London 1881 Alma College, St. Thomas 1886 Mount Allison University, Sackville 1887 McMaster University (Toronto), Hamilton 1888 Wesleyan College, Winnipeg 1899 Loyola College, Montreal 1899 Victoria College, Victoria 1899 Brandon College, Brandon 1899 University of Toronto, Toronto
1901-1950, Twentieth Century	1902 Séminaire St-Antoine (Collège Séraphique), Trois-Rivières 1902 Séminaire de Terrebonne 1906 Collège des Ursulines, Rimouski 1907 École d'Arpentage, Québec 1907 École des H. E. Commerciales, Montréal 1908 Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys, Montréal 1908 Séminaire Montfortain, Papineauville 1908 Collège Séraphique, Ottawa 1910 Séminaire St-Victor-de-Tring 1911 Collège St-Alexandre, Limbour 1911 Collège Bruyère, Ottawa 1913 Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Sudbury 1915 Séminaire de Mont Laurier 1917 Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg 1920 Université de Montréal 1920 École Apost. du Sacré-Coeur, Beauport 1924 École Supérieure de Commerce, Québec 1925 École d'Hygiène, Montréal 1926 Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa 1926 Institut Pédagogique C.N.D., Montréal 1926 Collège de Gaspé 1926 Séminaire de Chambly-Bassin 1927 Collège André Grasset, Montréal 1927 École des Bibliothécaires, Montréal 1928 Collège Jean de Brébeuf, Montréal 1929 Institut Pédagogique St-Georges, Montréal 1929 Externat classique St-Croix, Montréal 1929 Collège St-Ignace, Montréal 1929 Collège Basile-Moreau, St-Laurent 1930 Collège Charles Garnier, Québec 1931 Petit Séminaire de Montréal	1905 Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Halifax 1906 Manitoba College of Agriculture, Winnipeg 1906 Ontario College of Education, Toronto 1906 University of Alberta, Edmonton 1907 University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon 1907 University of British Columbia, Vancouver 1907 Macdonald College, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue 1907 Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax 1910 Mount Royal College, Calgary 1911 Regina College, Regina 1912 St. Peter's Seminary, London 1918 Campion College, Regina 1919 Ursuline College, London 1921 Concordia College, Edmonton 1922 St. Peter's College, Muenster 1924 Waterloo College 1926 United College (Manitoba and Wesleyan) Winnipeg 1929 St. Patrick's College, Ottawa 1933 Notre Dame College, Wilcox 1934 Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto 1936 Saint Thomas More College, Saskatoon 1942 Royal Roads College, Esquimault 1942 Carleton College, Ottawa 1945 Hamilton College, Hamilton Frontenac College, Kingston

Foundation of Canadian Universities and Colleges—Con.

(Exclusive of Purely Theological Colleges)

Historical Period	French Language System	English Language System
Twentieth Century —con.	1932 Collège Marie-Anne, Lachine 1933 Collège Jésus-Marie, Outremont 1935 Collège Saint-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe 1936 Collège Saint-Jean-Eudes, Québec 1938 Collège Stanislas, Montréal 1938 École des Pêcheries, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière 1939 École de Service Social, Montréal 1940 Scolasticat N. D. de Grâce, Hull 1941 Collège ménager, St-Pascal 1942 École normale secondaire, Montréal 1942 Institut d'Études Médiévales, Saint-Albert-le-Grand, Outremont 1943 École de pédagogie familiale, Montréal 1944 Marianopolis College, Montréal 1946 Collège St-Louis, Edmundston 1949 École de Médecine Vétérinaire, St-Hyacinthe Collège Marie-de-France, Montréal Séminaire Marie-Médatrice, Montréal Externat de St-Jérôme	

Admission Standards: Historically, the French language universities require graduation from a classical college for entrance to any field of study of university level. In the English language system of higher education each college or university traditionally establishes its own standards for admission, usually by a prescribed matriculation examination. Through time certain modifications of these rules have become necessary.

The development of provincial high schools in Canada raised the problem of matriculation standards and the acceptance of provincial certificates of graduation from high school for university entrance. Ethically the provincial universities were required to accept such certificates. In practice the courses of study for high schools were designed to meet the requirements of the universities. As university curricula broadened, the high school curricula were made adaptable by a system of compulsory basic subjects and a number of elective subjects.

Interprovincial migration of students complicated the problem of certificate evaluation and it became increasingly apparent that a national organization representative of the institutions of higher education was required for the discussion of problems of mutual interest.

In 1912, the National Conference of Canadian Universities was founded. The agenda of the second conference held in Toronto in 1915 best describes the aims of the organization. The topics selected for discussion were as follows.

- A. Standards for degrees—undergraduate, professional and postgraduate.
 - (1) Matriculation.
 - (2) Length of degree course.
 - (3) Honour courses.
 - (4) Postgraduate work.
- B. Transfer of students.
 - (1) Equivalence in curricula.
 - (2) Standards required of students.
 - (3) Evaluation of certificates issued by provincial Departments of Education.
 - (4) Relation of university degrees of the several provinces to the Professional Societies.
- C. Student life.
 - (1) College athletics.
 - (2) Officers' Training Corps.
 - (3) Halls of residence and rules for residence students.
 - (4) Greek letter societies.

D. Administration.

- (1) Sources of income of Canadian provincial universities.
- (2) Methods of staff appointment and promotion.
- (3) Permanent organization of Conference.

The discussion of these problems in their varying phases and relationships has continued to the present time with considerable influence on the evolution of two parallel systems of higher education in Canada, dissimilar in origin, in tradition, and in organization, but with common aims: to improve standards of culture and scholarship in Canada, to turn out citizens of adaptability with high standards of humanism and professional dexterity and to provide leaders for the national and international affairs of the country.

A uniform matriculation examination has not been adopted, largely due to variations in provincial courses of study and facilities for instruction at secondary or high school level. However, a greater uniformity in standards of high school or school leaving certificates has evolved to the point of lessening the difficulty of evaluation.

Three of the provincial universities, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Toronto, require senior matriculation for entrance which implies twelve or thirteen years of formal schooling before university entrance. With this certificate a student may obtain a general or pass degree in three years and an honours degree in four years. In a university that accepts students with less than full senior matriculation four years of study are required for the general or pass degree. Students entering the latter group of universities with full senior matriculation generally receive credit for one year towards the general degree.

Development of Curricula: The extensive program of studies now available at Canadian universities corresponds in scope to the economic and social development of the country. In the earlier years of higher education the universities and colleges were concerned with providing clergymen, doctors and teachers for the new country. The courses of study at this time were predominantly classic in construction. As the population increased and new industries developed, the universities, with the assistance of provincial governments and in cooperation with the professional societies then organized, assumed responsibility for most of the professional training.

Applied Science and Engineering: As early as 1856 McGill University established general courses in applied science within the Faculty of Arts. A French school of applied science and arts, later known as L'Ecole Polytechnique, was founded in Montreal in 1873. In the Maritime provinces Dalhousie University organized a Faculty of Science in 1877. The course was re-arranged in 1906 to put pure science with the Faculty of Arts while applied science became the Faculty of Engineering. Later this faculty was discontinued when the Nova Scotia Technical College was organized. In 1899 the University of New Brunswick established lecture courses in physics, civil and electrical engineering. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario in 1877 gave its sanction to the establishment of a School of Practical Science in Toronto which effected an arrangement with University College whereby all instruction in science was made available to the School. Following the University Federation Act the School of Practical Science became the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto. A School of Mining was founded in Kingston in 1893, closely associated with Queen's University. The School was amalgamated with the University on 1916 as the Faculty of Applied Science. The younger provincial universities of Western Canada made provision for instruction in applied science and engineering practically from their inception and more recently the University of Ottawa has organized a Faculty of Applied Science.

Specialization in engineering includes such fields as aeronautical, agricultural, ceramic, civil, electrical, geological, mechanical, metallurgical and mining engineering, and engineering physics. These special courses have been established as the need for them arose in the country.

The course of studies in engineering usually covers four years from senior matriculation or five years from junior matriculation, in the English language universities. The French language schools in Montreal and Quebec require the Baccalaureate in Arts for admission. The course in both systems includes a period of general study in basic scientific principles, in cultural subjects and in technical training, followed by two years of specialization. Architecture, which is closely associated with engineering studies, usually requires five years of study.

Medicine: Prior to 1854, schools of medicine existed in Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal and Toronto, in affiliation with, or as a component part of, Dalhousie University, Université Laval, McGill University and the denominational universities of Toronto. In 1854 Queen's University of Kingston established a Faculty of Medicine and in 1879 the Montreal branch of Laval University, later to become L'Université de Montréal, established a Faculty of Medicine for the French population of the city and surrounding area. Since that time schools of medicine in Toronto have been amalgamated as the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto and additional schools or faculties of medicine have been established within the organization of the University of Western Ontario, the four western provincial universities and the University of Ottawa.

The curricula of the medical schools of Canada have developed most rapidly in the twentieth century. The course of studies usually requires six years after senior matriculation, the last year of which is spent as an interne in an approved hospital. A high proportion of the medical students obtain their Baccalaureate in Arts before entering on the study of medicine; in the French language system it is required for admission. There are special facilities for specialization and for postgraduate study and research. Probably the best known centres of research are the Banting Institute and the Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto, and the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery at McGill University. In recent years special attention has been given to the use of antibiotics, and research work related to cancer, arthritic diseases, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis.

Dentistry: Before the 1900's, instruction in dentistry was available at the School of Dentistry of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, which in 1925 became the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Toronto, and in the Faculty of Dentistry of McGill University. Since 1900 Dalhousie University, L'Université de Montréal and the University of Alberta have included the study of dentistry in their programs of study.

Law and Pharmacy: The foundation of schools of law and pharmacy had close associations with the professional societies in these fields of service. Except for Ontario province and the Province of British Columbia, the faculties of law for both French and English universities operate in cooperation with the provincial law societies. For the same course of studies, students may obtain permission from the law societies to practice the profession of law, and from the universities the degree of Bachelor of Law. In Ontario the Law Society operates a School of Law at Osgoode Hall, and the University of Toronto has a school of Law in the Faculty of Arts for degrees in Law.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy, incorporated in 1871, is owned and operated by the pharmacists of the province through a biennially elected council of thirteen members. In 1872 affiliation with the University of Toronto was effected whereby the licentiates of the College might receive the Bachelor of Pharmacy degree upon passing an examination controlled by the University. The licencing examination of the council has been discontinued since 1944, the licence now being granted to successful candidates at the University examination for the degree.

In Nova Scotia the Pharmaceutical Association, in 1911, established a pharmaceutical college affiliated with Dalhousie University. In 1917 the provincial association of New Brunswick entered into cooperation with the Nova Scotia project for the training of pharmacists and the college became the Maritime College of Pharmacy. The Prince Edward Island society joined forces with the two other societies in 1950. The College provides a two year diploma course in pharmacy. Students who desire to obtain a degree in pharmacy from Dalhousie are required to take 20 courses in science at the University. The courses for diploma students are equivalent to eight courses in science. Each province established its own standards for licencing.

The course in pharmacy at L'Université de Montréal conforms with the provincial law regarding the practice of pharmacy. Students must have the Baccalaureate in Arts before being admitted. The course requires two years of study in medical-pharmaceutical sciences, one year of natural science and one year of practical training. The licence to practice is granted on the issuance of the University degree. Advanced courses are available for the Master's degree and the doctorate.

In the western provincial universities the courses in pharmacy have been designed in co-operation with the respective pharmaceutical associations and prescribed provincial regulations. There is some variation in apprenticeship requirements. In Manitoba, a student must have grade XII, with prescribed courses in science, for entrance. He must apply to the registrar of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association for registration as a certified apprentice and must serve with a licensed pharmacist in the province for 18 months. The first 12 months must be served consecutively before entering university and during that period of service he must complete a course of study prescribed by the Council of the Association and pass a qualifying examination for admission to the university course which requires three years for the degree. The final six months of apprenticeship must be completed before the licence is granted.

Saskatchewan students must have senior matriculation for entrance to the university and have completed 12 months of apprenticeship. The degree course requires three years. The licence is granted on proof of apprenticeship training. Alberta is similar to Saskatchewan except that the period of practical training is 18 months, preferably taken prior to university entrance. In British Columbia the length of the course is four years, including one year of training. In all cases the licence is issued on the strength of the university examinations and proof of training.

Agriculture: Instruction in agriculture, a primary industry in Canada, began early in the history of higher education. The first college was opened at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière in 1859, by a Roman Catholic Religious Order, for the training of French-Canadian farmers. This college is now the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University. A second college for French farmers was established in 1890, the Oka Agricultural Institute, which was the nucleus of the present Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Montreal. The Ontario Agricultural College, founded in 1874 by the Ontario provincial government, was the first college to succeed in bringing the farmer into intimate contact with the College by extension work and by farmers' excursions to the College. The College is affiliated with the University of Toronto for degree courses. Macdonald College at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue was founded in 1907 by Sir William Macdonald and is affiliated with McGill University. In the western provinces instruction in scientific agriculture was begun in 1906 by the Manitoba College of Agriculture which is now the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Manitoba. Saskatchewan established a College of Agriculture within the University organization in 1910, Alberta in 1912 and British Columbia in 1915. The Nova Scotia College of Agriculture was established in 1905 to provide practical courses in agriculture. These courses were later extended to cover the first two years of degree-credit instruction.

Except for the Quebec province, the Agricultural Colleges are supported almost entirely by provincial grants. In Quebec, the province provides substantial subsidies to the three colleges. In 1912, the Federal Government, recognizing the importance of agriculture as a prime factor in the national economy, passed legislation to authorize assistance to the provinces in the promotion of agricultural education. Graduate work was undertaken to the mastership level in the early 1920's; the doctorate degree is now available at McGill and the University of Toronto in sciences related to agriculture, and occasionally in the western universities.

Forestry: The provinces of Canada with extensive forest acreage have followed a policy of scientific education in the conservation and development of forest products. In 1907 the University of Toronto inaugurated a Faculty of Forestry for the training of prospective foresters. A School of Forestry was added to the organization of the University of New Brunswick in 1908 and two years later the provincial government of Quebec founded a School of Forestry that later amalgamated with the School of Surveying and is now known as La Faculté d'Arpentage et de Génie Forestier of Laval University. The University of British Columbia organized a Department of Forestry in 1921.

The development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada has promoted scientific research in forest products. This research has been fostered by the federal government through the establishment of regional scientific laboratories. The universities have cooperated by including courses of study and research leading to higher degrees in science relating to forest products; and by advanced courses in forest conservation, including entomology and forest pathology.

Veterinary Science: The two schools of veterinary science in Canada are located in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the provinces with the largest proportion of the dairying industry. In Quebec the study of animal husbandry was first centred in L'Institut Agricole d'Oka. In

1944 the province established a Provincial School of Veterinary Science at St-Hyacinthe, affiliated with the University of Montreal, and instruction was centralized in this School. The Ontario College of Veterinary Science, established at Guelph in 1862, is affiliated with the University of Toronto where graduate courses are provided in such courses as veterinary public health.

Other Professional Courses: Instruction for the more liberal professions has expanded rapidly in the past two or three decades in close association with the growth of the arts faculties. Teacher training courses for high school teachers, and research in the field of education have become a common practice in the institutions of higher education. The courses have been designed to meet the requirements of provincial Departments of Education. In the same period, degree courses in social work, nursing, public health, library science, physical education and similar subjects have been introduced.

Arts Faculties: One of the earliest developments in the Faculties of Arts was caused by the emergence of foreign trade as an essential part of the national economy. The study of economics, commerce, accounting and political science, introduced before 1900 in the older universities, became common to the courses of study in all colleges and universities during the first quarter of the present century. As industry and manufacturing increased in pace with the development of power and transportation facilities in Canada, the courses of commerce and economics were expanded to cover such problems as business administration, industrial relations and the application of psychology and vocational counselling to the labor force.

The subject content of the Faculties of Arts has become more specialized to include degree courses in such special subjects as anthropology, archaeology, sociology, Slavonic and East Asiatic studies, journalism, fine arts, drama, public administration, psychology and geography. In retrospect, probably the most spectacular development has been in the field of science.

The Development of Science: The study of science in Canadian universities is usually classified as pure or natural science, and applied science. In the older universities pure science is included with the Faculty of Arts and the award is the Bachelor of Arts degree. In the more recently organized institutions, instruction may be organized as a separate Faculty of Science or as a combined Faculty of Arts and Science. In either case a separate degree, Bachelor of Science, is awarded. In applied science the awards may be Bachelor of Applied Science, Bachelor of Engineering or Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

National emergencies and crises have invariably reacted on Canadian universities to promote closer relationships with the federal government. In 1916, during the first world war in which Canada participated, the federal government founded the National Research Council of Canada. The aims of the council were to foster the development of scientific research in the nation; to promote utilization of the natural resources of the country; to establish national standards of scientific weights and measurements; and to standardize certification of scientific equipment and apparatus.

As the source of basic training in science, and as agencies of research, the universities were asked to cooperate in the work of the Council. The basis of cooperation was that the Council supply equipment for research projects to be undertaken by the universities under the direction of the Council, and provide scholarships for the training of students for and during work on such projects. The universities in turn were to supply professors for instruction and supervision and to provide laboratory facilities. The repercussions of this type of federal assistance to research have culminated to the point where science and scientific research now occupy a dominant position in Canadian university programs.

A common salutary reaction to the wave of scientific education that swept over Canada following the founding of the Council has been that higher qualifications for admission generally have been required of students and that scientific education has assumed a more important place in the courses of study of the French language universities and colleges.

Honours Courses: With the spread of scientific education, "specialization" and honours courses have become more characteristic of higher education in Canada. Here again, there has been a variation of standards. In most institutions the honours degree requires an additional

year of intensive study to that of the pass or general degree course. The University of Toronto requires that an intensive course of studies be pursued for all four years for the honours degree. A third system is based on exceptionally high standards of scholarship in the regular baccalaureate course. In the French universities specialization occurs after the completion of the basic classical baccalaureate degree course.

Graduate Schools: The pace of development of graduate study in Canada for many years was limited by the financial resources of the individual universities. The major proportion of advanced work in the arts and sciences has been conducted by the University of Toronto and McGill University.

In 1897 the University of Toronto established the Doctor of Philosophy degree for research. Until 1915 graduate work in the University of Toronto was under the direction of a standing committee of the Senate. In that year a separate Board of Graduate Studies was established. It functioned until 1922 when the School of Graduate Studies was organized.

Prior to 1906 McGill University granted the Master's degree in Arts and Science as a projection of the work of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Applied Science. In 1906 a committee on Graduate Studies was appointed to organize and supervise the graduate work undertaken. Between 1906 and 1921 work to the doctorate level was undertaken in several fields and in 1922 a separate Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research was organized.

The National Conference of Canadian Universities since its inception has been concerned with the quality and scope of graduate work in Canadian universities. The committee on graduate work in 1916 reported that facilities up to the level of Master of Arts were generally available in the Canadian universities at that date but that there was great need for increased library facilities, scholarships and scientific equipment for research work.

Since the establishment of the National Research Council there has been a remarkable increase in scientific research in all of the major universities.

Research in the humanities and the social sciences has not experienced the same rate of development. However, there is evidence of renewed interest in these subjects since the foundation of the Canadian Social Science Research Council in 1940 and the Humanities Research Council of Canada in 1944.

In the University of Montreal postgraduate work is carried on in separate faculties. In addition to the Faculty of Letters which includes research in geography and history and the Faculty of Philosophy which includes an Institute of Psychology, advanced courses are provided in the Faculty of Social, Economic and Political Science, the Faculty of Science, the Institute of Medicine and Experimental Surgery and the other affiliated professional schools.

Until 1940 graduate work at Laval was directed by the separate faculties as described for the University of Montreal. In that year a School of Graduate Study and Research was organized for graduate work in all faculties including the Faculties of Letters, Philosophy, Social Sciences, Science and the professional schools.

In more recent years Dalhousie University, the University of New Brunswick, the University of Ottawa and the four western provincial universities have reorganized their graduate work as separate schools or faculties of graduate study and research. The remaining universities continue to conduct graduate work under the supervision of committees or within the Faculties of Arts and Science. Mention should be made of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies established in Toronto in 1939.

Under present conditions the University of Toronto provides graduate instruction to the doctorate level in all fields of work undertaken at the undergraduate level. In McGill University the most recent development has been the establishment of a new type of degree for professionals requiring postgraduate training of a professional type rather than of an academic and research type. So far these degrees have been sanctioned only for psychology, as Master of Psychological Science and Doctor of Psychological Science.

The minimum length of study in residence for the Master of Arts degree in Canadian universities is one year for students who previously have obtained an honours baccalaureate degree. Two years are generally required for students with a pass or general undergraduate degree. The

Doctor of Philosophy degree normally requires two years beyond the Master's degree. In the case of the new degrees established at McGill mentioned above, the program for the Master of Psychological Science consists of a year of course work followed by a year of supervised training on the job and a final comprehensive examination. The doctorate degree requires a further year of academic work involving some research and two additional years of supervised training before the final examination.

University Extension Departments: It was during the years of the depression that extension work by the universities reached its present stature. As early as 1891 the universities were considering the establishment of extension departments to bring to the people opportunities for sharing in the benefits of higher education. In the early 1900's the extension courses of the western provincial universities were made available to the frontier settlements of the west. In Ontario, correspondence courses and programs of extra-mural study were organized for teachers, labour groups and other persons desirous of improving their academic standing. Probably the most effective extension work undertaken in Canada was the development of the courses in economic co-operation inaugurated by St. Francis-Xavier University which had far reaching effects on the economy of the Maritime Provinces and which spread to Western Canada with considerable influence.

Financial Progress: Since their earliest history the universities with few exceptions have been handicapped for lack of sufficient income to keep pace with the rapid development of the country toward national maturity. Disparity in provincial economic resources has caused regional problems in the expansion of higher education programs for those universities entirely dependent on provincial grants for their working budgets. The original endowments of the older universities were depleted through time and the growth of capital funds for many years was inconsiderable. Despite assistance from such sources as the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, the problem of finance became increasingly serious and reached climactic proportions between the two world wars during the period of the depression.

During the recent war the special training courses and research projects inaugurated by the Department of Defence and the National Research Council, and the generally improved financial conditions of the provinces resulting from full scale employment in industry, permitted a slow improvement in university finances.

After the war the universities and colleges of Canada played a major role in the program of rehabilitation of war veterans by education. Geared to a post-war enrolment of some 35,000 students, the academic institutions were required to provide facilities for instruction for more than double this number of students. For the considerable expense involved in this project the federal government, through the Department of Veterans' Affairs, provided supplementary allowances to the universities, based on the number of veterans enrolled in each institution. As the inflated enrolment subsided, the universities found themselves caught in the squeeze between decreasing income and an increased civilian enrolment at a time when expenditures were rapidly rising. Grave concern was expressed over lack of funds to expand instruction in the humanities and social sciences at a time of international tensions and increasing national responsibilities in fields of international collaboration.

The universities and the learned societies of Canada considered it essential that the universities of Canada resume their responsibility for liberal education as well as maintaining the programs of basic scientific training and research fundamental to national defence and economic development.

With this purpose in view, the universities requested some form of financial assistance from the federal government consistent with constitutional limitations. When the federal government appointed a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the activities of national agencies for the development of Arts, Letters and Sciences, in Canada, the universities at their own request were included in the survey. The Royal Commission at the conclusion of their survey made the following recommendations for the universities and colleges:

(a) That in addition to the help already being given for research and other purposes, the federal government make annual contributions to support the work of the universities on the basis of the population of each of the provinces of Canada.

(b) That these contributions be made after consultation with the government and the universities of each province, to be distributed to each university proportionally to the student enrolment.

(c) That these contributions be sufficient to insure that the work of the universities be carried on in accordance with the needs of the nation.

(d) That all members of the National Conference of Universities be eligible for the federal grants mentioned above.

Federal Government Relations: Although the universities of Canada are provincial institutions their relationship with the federal government of Canada has been of vital importance in the fields of service related to the development of national welfare, national defence and national culture.

The most direct participation of the federal government in higher education has been by the establishment of National Defence Colleges in Canada. The first of four such colleges was the Royal Military College in Kingston established in 1876 to impart a complete education in all branches of military tactics and in the scientific subjects necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession. In time the college established a basis for co-operation with the universities whereby graduates of the college were accepted in degree courses of the schools of Law and in the third and fourth years of the courses in engineering.

In recent years the Department of National Defence has organized two junior colleges, the Royal Roads College in British Columbia and the Annapolis Naval Training College; and an advanced college for officers—Frontenac College, Kingston.

In 1912 prior to the first world war the Department of National Defence in cooperation with McGill University organized the first contingent of the Canadian Officers Training Corps whereby university students could combine military training with their academic studies. This system has been extended to include the larger English language universities, the University of Ottawa and Université Laval. During and following the recent world war officer training courses were expanded to include naval and air-force units.

In the same year, 1912, the federal Department of Agriculture inaugurated an Agriculture Aid Act by which the Department could provide grants to assist education in agriculture and related subjects.

In 1919 federal assistance to vocational education was introduced and although most of the grants were to assist education in this field at the secondary level in some cases certain branches of vocational training was available only through the facilities of the universities. The most recent projection of this form of assistance was undertaken during the depression years when the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Scheme was inaugurated. Federal assistance in this field of service has been administered largely through the Department of Labor.

Financial assistance to extension courses has been given by the National Department of Fisheries; and for the training of navigators and meteorologists by the Department of Transport.

The work of the National Research Council in the field of scientific research has been mentioned earlier. A similar program of co-operation with the universities is now in operation through the Defence Research Board.

During the recent war the federal government provided scholarships to assist and promote the training of doctors and following both world wars the federal departments concerned with the rehabilitation of war veterans provided financial assistance to permit their obtaining a university education.

In the past two decades and more particularly in the past five years the Department of National Health and Welfare has contributed substantial sums to promote the training of social workers, public health nurses and doctors, recreational leaders and other professional occupations related to national health and welfare.

Indirectly through such media as the National Archives and Museums, the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation the federal government has assisted higher education in Canada. Through financial assistance to the learned societies in Canada, by the distribution of publications, and by the work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the federal government has established close and mutually advantageous relationships with the universities of the country.

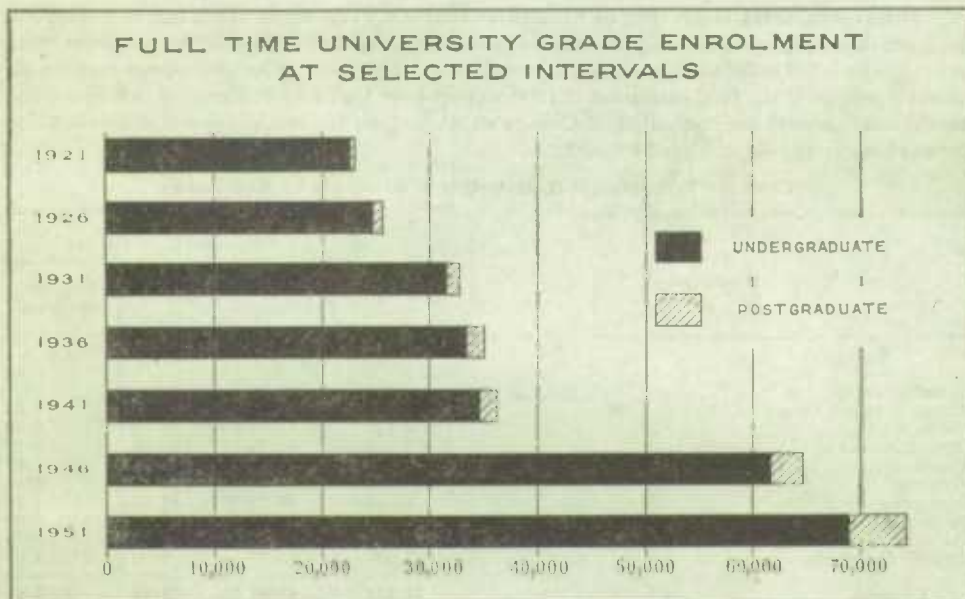
CHAPTER II

Statistics of Higher Education

Previous to the formation of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1919-20 by the federal government, no facilities existed for the collection and coordination of statistical data on education for the whole of Canada. In the past three decades, with the co-operation of the universities and colleges, comparable statistics have been assembled on enrolment, graduates, teaching staffs, and to a limited extent expenditures and income, for the period 1920-50.

University Enrolment: The variety of colleges affiliated with the Canadian universities causes some confusion in the segregation of students of university level from students of lesser grades included in the total enrolment of a university, as well as in distinguishing between undergraduate and postgraduate students. Statistical classification of full time students therefore resolves itself into (1) undergraduate students—those registered in courses leading to a bachelor's degree or first professional degree, and those in diploma courses below postgraduate level; (2) postgraduate students—those registered in courses leading to a degree or diploma beyond the baccalaureate or first professional degree; (3) pre-matriculation students—those registered in preparatory schools or in the pre-matriculation grades of the affiliated colleges and (4) other students—those registered in certificate or diploma courses not equivalent to degree status.

A summarized record of total undergraduate enrolment by provinces for the period 1920-50 is presented in Table 14, Section III. From this table it is apparent that the enrolment of undergraduate students has risen gradually, consistent with the growth of population, until the period 1944-50. The ratio of undergraduate students to population at five-year intervals was as follows: 1921—one to 334; 1926—one to 338; 1931—one to 334; 1936—one to 321; 1941—one to 324; 1946—one to 200; and 1950—one to 203. The fluctuations noticed in provincial enrolment reflect local social and economic conditions, such as the establishment of new colleges, periods of increased inter-provincial migration of students, or periods of depression in provincial economy.



The period 1944 to 1950 records the distortion caused by the influx of war veterans. In this period there was a measure of lag in the civilian enrolment due to lack of sufficient accommodation in the universities. The latter situation and the presence of war veterans whose war service

benefits have expired but who are continuing their education at their own expense, may be expected to cause a slight inflation for a further two or three years. However, it is reasonable to assume that the enrolment may level off at about 50,000 undergraduate students. This figure, by the preliminary 1951 census returns, will restore the ratio of undergraduate students to the total population as one to 300, although in relation to pre-war figures, undergraduate enrolment is more than 40 percent higher.

At the post graduate level a more striking change has occurred. In pre-war years there were some 1,700 students registered in post graduate courses as compared with more than 5,000 students in 1950. The enrolment in advanced courses may be expected to continue at a high level for several years. There is an increasing demand for highly trained personnel in the administrative, industrial and social phases of the Canadian labour force. International commitments and responsibilities of the country require Canadian leaders qualified to compete and collaborate with those of other countries. There is an increasing number of scholarships available for assistance in advanced study.

Table A: Ratio of Post Graduate Students to Undergraduate Students

Academic Year	Under-graduate Students	Post Graduate Students	Ratio of Post Graduate to Under-graduate Students
1930-31.....	31,576	1,350	1-23
1935-36.....	33,522	1,586	1-21
1940-41.....	34,750	1,569	1-22
1945-46.....	61,861	2,931	1-21
1947-48.....	79,346	4,139	1-19
1948-49.....	75,807	4,857	1-15
1949-50.....	69,011	5,122	1-13

Inter-provincial Migration of Students: University enrolment in relation to population on a provincial basis includes the anomalous factors of foreign students and students from other provinces included in the total enrolment reported by each province. Foreign students represented about 5 percent of the total enrolment in 1950, a proportion that may be expected to increase due to the international responsibilities of Canada which include the establishment of scholarships for students from less privileged countries.

Table B: Proportional Distribution of Students by Residence

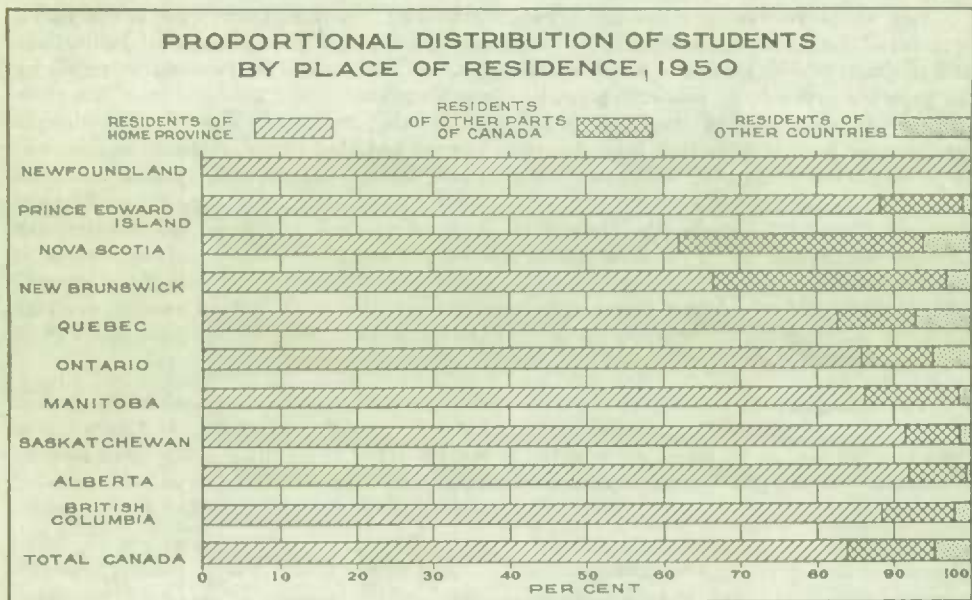
Province	Total Enrolment	Residence of Students		
		Home Province	Other Parts of Canada	Foreign Students
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Newfoundland.....	324	100.00		
Prince Edward Island.....	298	88.26	10.73	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	4,126	61.98	31.92	6.10
New Brunswick.....	2,233	66.55	30.18	3.27
Quebec.....	21,366	82.81	10.12	7.07
Ontario.....	26,005	85.70	9.29	5.01
Manitoba.....	4,543	86.22	12.08	1.70
Saskatchewan.....	3,360	91.37	7.14	1.49
Alberta.....	3,921	91.91	7.53	0.56
British Columbia.....	7,957	88.38	9.29	2.33
Canada.....	74,133	83.95	11.21	4.84

Students in Canadian universities located outside their own province represented 11 percent of the total enrolment. This varies by province as shown by the table on proportional distribution of students by residence above. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick institutions report the highest proportion of students from other provinces. This is due largely to the collaboration of the

Atlantic provinces—Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—in professional training. Dalhousie University, Halifax, is the only centre for training in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy for the region; the University of New Brunswick is the regional centre for training in forestry. Social work is centralized in the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax, and degree courses in engineering are given by the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, for students from colleges and universities in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and from Mount Allison University in New Brunswick. A uniform program of pre-specialized training in engineering is given by these institutions and it is completed in the Nova Scotia Technical College.

Additional factors that augment the proportion of students who migrate to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick include the location of denominational church colleges. Mount Allison University, a United Church College, is situated in New Brunswick; Acadia University, one of the two Baptist universities in Canada, is located in Nova Scotia. Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, is the only theological college for the United Church east of Montreal; the University of King's College, Halifax, is in a similar position for the Anglican Church, and Holy Heart Seminary represents the only Roman Catholic theological seminary for the Maritimes.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario report about 10 percent of their students as being from other parts of Canada. The largest English language schools for graduate work are those of McGill University, Montreal, and the University of Toronto. The graduate schools of each of these universities provide work to the doctorate level in subjects not available elsewhere in Canada. The largest French universities of Canada are located in Quebec province, with affiliated colleges in western Canada. French language courses at undergraduate and graduate level, not elsewhere available, are provided by these universities.



The factors affecting inter-provincial migration of students in the provinces of Western Canada are somewhat similar to those in the Atlantic provinces. Until recently The University of Manitoba and the University of Alberta administered the only schools of medicine in the west with a full degree course. The University of Alberta presently is the only source of training in dentistry west of Toronto and the University of British Columbia conducts the regional school of forestry.

Migration of Canadian Students to American Universities: The number of Canadian students attending American universities has more than quadrupled in the past decade, but at that, there are 17 Canadian students in Canadian universities for each Canadian in American

universities. From the annual reports of the Institute of International Education, New York, U.S.A., which periodically makes a survey of foreign students in the United States, the following table has been compiled.

Table C: Canadian Students in American Universities in Relation to Total Enrolment in Canada.

Academic Year	Enrolment in Canadian Institutions	Canadian Students in American Institutions	Ratio of Students in Canada to Canadian Students in American Universities
1938-39.....	36,522	1,076	34-1
1940-41.....	36,139	1,458	25-1
1945-46.....	64,792	1,613	40-1
1946-47.....	79,553	2,676	20-1
1947-48.....	83,495	3,161	26-1
1948-49.....	80,664	4,166	19-1
1949-50.....	74,133	4,362	17-1

The distribution of Canadian students in the United States in 1949-50 by fields of study was as follows: medical sciences (including dentistry, nursing and public health)—566 students; engineering—460; theology—449; physical sciences—420; social sciences—347; business courses—324; education—301; liberal arts—259; fine arts—227; agriculture—185; and other miscellaneous courses—824 students.

One of the reasons for Canadian students attending American universities is the varied program of special courses offered by the universities, colleges, higher professional institutions and graduate schools located in the United States. In many cases students are attracted by the generous provision of scholarships and fellowships available to Canadians from American sources. It is reported by the International Institute that 28 percent of all foreign students receive some form of assistance from American sources and that Canadian students represent 16 percent of the total foreign students. A considerable number of these Canadians are in receipt of assistance from Canadian sources such as the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the National Research Council of Canada, the Humanities Research Council, the Social Science Research Council, the Department of National Health and Welfare and other sources. As each of these bodies is limited in the degree of assistance that may be given for this purpose the number of scholarships would represent a comparatively small proportion of the total Canadian students registered in American institutions. It is clear that American financial assistance has a great bearing on this form of migration.

University Graduates: A record of graduates by faculties, for each year of the period 1921-46, was included in the 1944-46 edition of the Biennial Survey of Higher Education in Canada. Subsequent statistics are reported in Section III of this edition. The gross awards, of bachelor and first professional degrees, for each year and for each decade, have been compiled for comparison. No allowance is deducted for individuals receiving more than one degree.

Table D: Bachelor and First Professional Degrees Granted (1921-50)

Year in Decade	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50
1st.....	3,897	5,290	6,576
2nd.....	4,113	5,552	6,463
3rd.....	4,709	5,891	6,335
4th.....	4,737	6,272	6,108
5th.....	4,677	6,226	6,173
6th.....	4,689	6,441	8,131
7th.....	4,784	6,541	9,830
8th.....	4,899	6,867	13,733
9th.....	5,217	6,882	17,841
10th.....	5,225	6,933	18,081
Total.....	46,947	62,895	99,271
Arts, Letters and Science.....	23,974	35,183	54,866
Professional Degrees.....	22,973	27,712	44,405

In the three decades for which statistics are available, awards in Arts, Letters and Science advanced about 47 percent between the first and second decades, and 56 percent between the second and third decades. Professional awards increased 21 percent in the first interval and 60 percent in the second. In view of the fact that an increasing number of students in professional courses have already obtained degrees in Arts and Science before entering professional courses, it is apparent that the net number of graduates available for advanced training or employment in the field of letters has not kept pace with that of the fields of professional work.

Comparative figures of the gross awards by faculties are given below for each decade.

Table E: First Degrees Granted by Faculties (1921-50)

Faculty	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50
Arts, Letters and Pure Science.....	23,974	35,183	54,863
Applied Science and Engineering.....	4,157	5,980	14,087
Agriculture.....	1,350	2,153	3,552
Dentistry.....	1,886	944	1,505
Law.....	2,592	2,342	3,194
Medicine.....	5,160	5,221	6,326
Pharmacy.....	1,852	1,797	2,065
Theology.....	4,289	4,884	4,872
Home Economics.....	401	1,552	2,119
Architecture.....	153	208	465
Forestry.....	223	298	955
Education.....	285	855	3,017
Physical Education.....	268	311	741
Veterinary Science.....	249	489	816
Library Science.....	99	588	661

Graduate Awards: The universities in the academic year 1949-50 awarded 1,176 masters degrees and 203 doctorates in course. A survey of the theses, classified by subject, conducted by the Social Science Research Council of Canada, revealed that 211 masterships and 41 doctorates were awarded in the humanities; 346 masterships and 31 doctorates were conferred for theses in the social sciences; and 567 masterships and 120 doctorates were earned in natural and applied science. The balance of 52 masterships and 11 doctorates were unclassified. This tabulation indicates the predominance of science in the fields of graduate work in Canadian universities.

Teaching Staffs: There were 10,168 teachers, including some 4,000 part time teachers, giving instruction at university level to 74,133 full time students in 1950. Although the Faculties of Arts and Science represented about 54 percent of the total enrolment, the teachers in this group comprised 40 percent of the total staff. In pre-war years there were about 6,000 teachers for 37,000 students. Enrolment in Arts and Science at that time represented about 53 percent of the total and the teachers in these faculties accounted for 43 percent of the staff. Prior to the war there were six students per teacher in the universities and colleges. Currently, the ratio is seven students per teacher. On a provincial basis there is considerable variation in the ratio between full time university grade students and full time staff.

Table F: Ratio of Total Staff to Full Time Students

Province	1941	1948	1949	1950
Newfoundland.....	X	X	X	1:15
Prince Edward Island.....	1:9	1:15	1:15	1:14
Nova Scotia.....	1:5	1:10	1:10	1:9
New Brunswick.....	1:9	1:12	1:11	1:10
Quebec.....	1:5	1:6	1:6	1:6
Ontario.....	1:6	1:11	1:10	1:9
Manitoba.....	1:8	1:14	1:13	1:10
Saskatchewan.....	1:11	1:25	1:17	1:15
Alberta.....	1:9	1:7	1:6	1:5
British Columbia.....	1:17	1:26	1:22	1:18
All Provinces.....	1:7	1:9	1:9	1:7

These computations are based on returns from the individual institutions. It may be that in certain provinces the complete roster of part time instructors was not included. This would account for some of the extremes recorded above in inter-provincial comparison.

Salaries: The financial remuneration of the university instructional staffs has improved since pre-war days, but at a rate below that of employees in other types of work comparable in responsibilities and academic qualifications. Further, it has been reported by the Royal Commission on the Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences of Canada that the teaching staffs in science have benefited far beyond those of the humanities divisions. On pages 139-40 of the report of the Royal Commission the following data, based on the current salaries paid by representative Canadian universities, appears.

Table G: Comparison of Salaries Paid in Humanities Divisions and in Science, 1950

Range	Humanities Division			Engineering, Medicine and Science		
	Professors	Associate Professors	Assistant Professors	Professors	Associate Professors	Assistant Professors
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
High.....	6,500	5,500	3,750	over 10,000	7,000	6,500
Upper Quintile.....	5,750	4,250	3,500	6,500	4,500	3,500
Median.....	5,000	3,750	3,000	5,500	4,000	3,250
Mode.....	5,000	3,500	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
Low.....	3,750	3,000	2,500	4,000	3,250	2,250

Similar data is not available for earlier years, but some comparisons between the salary ranges of pre-war years and those of 1950 are possible from the statistics reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the academic years 1938-39 and 1949-50.

Table H: Median Salaries, by Region, for University Instruction Staff

Title	Western Provinces		Central Canada		Maritime Provinces	
	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deans.....	5,090	5,250	5,090	5,224	3,450	5,068
Professors.....	4,328	5,105	4,571	5,195	3,000	3,711
Associate Professors.....	3,340	4,219	3,612	4,548	2,500	3,028
Assistant Professors.....	2,694	3,658	2,760	3,695	2,175	3,017

The institutions included in the above table are as follows: Western Provinces—the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; Central Canada—McGill University, Bishop's University, Queen's University, McMaster University, Victoria University and the Universities of Toronto, Western Ontario and Trinity College; Maritime Provinces—Acadia University, Mount Allison University, Saint-Francis Xavier University and the University of New Brunswick.

Total returns for 1950 represented 2,531 individuals, including instructors and lecturers. Of the entire group, 23.4 percent earned \$5,000 and over; 21 percent earned from \$4,000 to \$4,999; 31.8 percent from \$3,000 to \$3,999; 17.3 percent from \$2,000 to \$2,999 and 6.5 percent under \$2,000 per year.

Median salaries for lecturers and instructors for 1950 were as follows: Western Canada, \$2,761; Central Canada, \$2,643; Maritime Provinces, \$2,661.

Income and Expenditures: The data on university income and expenditures recorded in Table 20, Section III, is compiled from the returns of a group of universities that represent about 85 percent of the enrolment in recent years and about 80 percent for the pre-war years. The total income for current purposes, and the current expenditures reported are exclusive of the amounts received and expended by college residences, canteens, etc. for students' living expenses.

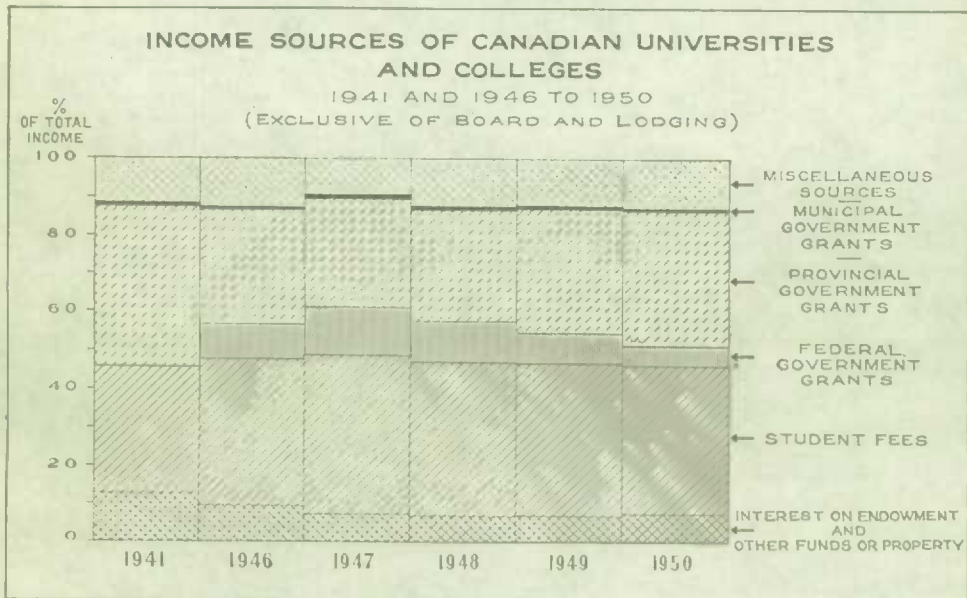
Sources of income include interest on endowments and investments; grants from provincial and municipal governments and, since 1944, special grants from the federal government for the training of war veterans; students' fees, other than for the living expenses mentioned above; and miscellaneous sources such as private gifts and subscriptions, rentals, etc. The proportion of the total income received from these sources at stated intervals during the past decade was as follows:

Table I: Proportional Distribution of University Income by Source

Academic Year	From Investments and Endowments	From Government Grants	From Student Fees	From Other Sources
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1940-41.....	12.75	42.39	32.05	12.81
1945-46.....	9.29	40.52	37.88	12.21
1948-49.....	6.50	40.96	40.31	12.23
1949-50.....	7.29	41.92	38.09	12.70

The current expenditures of the representative group of institutions increased from 16,157 thousand dollars in 1941 to 40,697 thousand dollars in 1949-50, an increase of 151.2 percent in approximately ten years. Enrolment increased 119.8 percent in the same period. The enrolment increase includes the abnormal acceleration caused by student veterans which in turn represented a degree of federal financial assistance not present in pre-war years and which will practically disappear in 1951. A break-down of the grants into provincial, municipal and federal sources reveals that provincial grants have increased from \$6,718 thousand in 1941 to \$14,370 thousand in 1950, an increase of nearly 116 percent, while municipal grants, although small in comparison, show a substantial increase of 132 percent over the same period. University expenditures must increase if provision is to be made for expansion and for adequate salaries for all groups of teachers. Students' fees have increased to a point beyond which a further increase could defeat its purpose by decreasing enrolment.

Under these conditions, the recommendations of the Royal Commission relating to federal government grants to universities and colleges have brought renewed hopes that the universities may inaugurate their plans for further development as contributory factors in the cultural, economic and scientific progress of the country.



SECTION II
CURRENT TABLES, 1948-50

1.—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
Newfoundland	
Memorial University College, St. John's (Provincial).	First two years of Arts and Science (including pre-medical, pre-dental, pre-agricultural, Education and Household Science) and first three years of Engineering. Arts and Science graduates proceed to most Maritime Universities into third year as well as to Toronto and McGill. (Co-educational).
Prince Edward Island	
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown (Provincial).	Normal School, Preparatory, two years Arts and Commerce, two years pre-medical, pre-dental and pre-engineering (Co-educational). Graduates admitted to 3rd and 2nd year Arts in Dalhousie, Acadia, Mount Allison and Kings. Two years in Agriculture and Home Economics preparatory to third year at Macdonald College.
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown (Roman Catholic).	Junior Commercial, Preparatory and four-year degree courses in Arts, Science, and Commerce, pre-medical and pre-dental courses in Science. Co-educational at University level. The University grants its own degrees and in addition students may obtain the Arts degree of Laval University on completion of certain courses in Philosophy prescribed by the Quebec University. Two years of the college course give eligibility to third year Arts and Science at McGill University. Qualified graduates eligible for admission to first year of Faculties of Medicine or Dentistry at McGill and Dalhousie Universities and to the second year of the Faculty of Medicine at Queens University. Graduates are also eligible to apply for admission to the Faculty of Medicine at Laval University.
Nova Scotia	
Acadia University, Wolfville (Baptist).....	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts and Science, Household Science, Music, Theology and Education. Three Years' Engineering. Diploma in Secretarial Science. (Co-educational). Students completing Engineering Course, admitted to second last year of Bachelor's Course in Engineering in Nova Scotia Technical College and McGill University. Graduates in Arts, if proper electives have been chosen, admitted to second year Medicine at McGill.
Dalhousie University, Halifax (Undenominational).	Degrees in Arts and Science, Commerce, Music, Medicine, Dentistry, Education, Nursing, Pharmacy, Law, Fisheries. Food Technology and Engineering Science. Diplomas in Household Science, Mining (Geology). 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. Faculty of Graduate Studies.
University of King's College, Halifax (Anglican).	Arts and Science (including diplomas in Journalism and Education). Two years' pre-medicine, pre-dentistry, pre-law. 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.
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax (United Church).	Degrees and Diplomas in Theology. First year of course may be taken at Dalhousie or Mount Allison Universities. For certain classes in Pine Hill credit is given toward the B.A. degree in Dalhousie.
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Medical Science Bldg., Halifax (Pharm. Soc. and Dalhousie Univ.).	Two- and three-year Pharmacy courses. Prepare students to become registered Pharmacists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (Co-educational). Students may obtain degree of B.Sc. (Pharmacy) in Dalhousie by taking certain courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science in addition.
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax (Roman Catholic).	Degrees in Arts (including a diploma course in Journalism), Education, Secretarial Science, Library Science, Nursing, Household Economics and Music. Preparatory Courses in Mount Saint Vincent Academy. (Women only.)
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Science, Household Science, Nursing, Commerce, Education, Three Years' Engineering. (Men and Women, the Indies' College being Mount St. Bernard). B.Sc. in Engineering completed at Nova Scotia Technical College in two years by those completing the three-year course in St. Francis Xavier. Similarly at McGill.
St. Mary's College, Halifax (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts (including diploma course in Journalism). Science (including Science with Engineering), Commerce. Three-year Engineering Course may be completed at Nova Scotia Technical College as above.
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Junior Commercial, Degrees in Art and Letters (Men & ly).
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax (Roman Catholic).	Theology and Philosophy.

1.—List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Nova Scotia—Concluded	
Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro (Provincial).	Short courses in Agriculture and Home Economics. Two years of a "degree course" in Agriculture (Co-educational). Students completing "degree course" are admitted to the third year of B.S.A. course at Macdonald College, Quebec, and at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax (Provincial).	The two final years of course for B.Sc. in Engineering, and grants degrees. Regular students have taken junior years of course in Acadia, Dalhousie, King's, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier, St. Mary's, or Memorial College.
Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax (Undenominational).	A post graduate course of two years leading to a diploma in Social Work. Also a certificate course for regional workers in Social Service.
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, Education 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, Cbatham (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Degrees in Arts and Nursing (Co-educational at College level).
College St. Louis, Edmundston (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory, Junior Commercial, and Arts (men only).
Quebec	
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).	Degrees in Arts, Science, Theology and Education (Co-educational).
McGill University, Montreal, Que. (Undenominational).	Degrees or diplomas in Divinity, Arts and Science, Fine Arts, Commerce, Law, Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Dentistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, Household Science, Nursing, Music, Physical Education, Social work. Library School, School of physiotherapy 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).	Affiliated to McGill Faculty of Theology. Grant certificates for ordination but degree-granting powers held by McGill.
Diocesan Theological College, 3472 University St., Montreal (Anglican).	
Montreal Presbyterian College, 3489 McTavish St., Montreal (Presbyterian).	Degree in Theology. Affiliated to McGill.
Université de Montréal, Montréal (Roman Catholic, as also most affiliated colleges).	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, Dietetics, 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).	"Affiliated Schools" of the University of Montreal. They might be considered the respective professional Faculties of the University which has direct control of the courses and grants the degrees, but no financial control.
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 535 Avenue Viger, Montréal (Provincial).	
Institut agricole d'Oka, La Trappe.....	
Ecole de médecine vétérinaire, St. Hyacinthe (Provincial).	
Ecole d'optométrie, 1610 St-Denis, Montréal...	
Institut pédagogique St-Georges, 244 rue Sherbrooke est, Montréal.	
Institut pédagogique, 4873 Westmount Ave., Montréal.	

1.—List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Quebec—Continued	
<i>Université de Montréal</i> —Concluded	
Ecole Normal Secondaire, 3880 Côte-de-Neiges Road, 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.
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.....	Affiliated Arts Colleges for girls similar to above for men and boys.
Collège de St-Jean sur Richelieu, St-Jean....	
*Loyola College, Montréal.....	
Séminaire Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	
*Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal.	
Collège André-Grasset, Montréal.....	
Externat Classique de Ste-Croix, Montréal..	
Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée, Chambly....	
*Collège Campion, Regina, Sask.....	
Juvénat du T. St-Sacrament, Terrebonne..	
Collège Stanislas, Montréal.....	Classical—"Letters-Sciences" or High School Course of four years for girls.
Séminaire Marie-Médiatrice, Montréal.....	
*Collège Séraphique, Ottawa.....	
Collège Marguerite-Bourgeois, Montréal....	
Marianopolis College, Montreal.....	
Collège Saint-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe.....	
Collège Basil-Moreau, St-Laurent.....	
Collège Marie-Anne, Lachine.....	
Collège Jésus-Marie, Outremont.....	
Collège Marie de France, Montréal.....	
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Sherbrooke.....	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.
41 Couvents affiliés.....	
Conservatoire National de Musique, 441	
Lagauchetière est, Montréal.	
Ecole de musique (Institut Nazareth),	
Montréal.	
Ecole supérieure de musique de l'Institut des	
SS. N.N. de Jésus et de Marie, Montréal..	
Ecole de musique religieuse (Schola Cantorum), Montréal.	
Ecole de dessin, Montréal.....	
Ecole de tourisme, 7459 de l'Épée, Montréal	Graduate courses for nurses. "Annexed" to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal. See meaning of "annexed" above.
8 écoles d'enseignement ménager.....	
Conservatoire Lasalle, 847 Sherbrooke St. E., Montréal.	
Ecole d'hygiène sociale appliquée, 1231	
Dernontigny, Montréal.	
Ecole de Service Social.....	
Institut Marguerite d'Youville, Montréal....	
Ecole de Technologie Médicale, Montréal...	
<i>Université Laval, Québec (Roman Catholic, as also all affiliated colleges).</i>	
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.....	

*By Ancient Pontifical authority the three Jesuit Colleges retain full authority over their own courses and examinations. The university accepts the recommendations of the Colleges for candidates for degrees and grants the degrees in Arts or Science.

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

1.—List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Quebec—Continued	
<i>Université Laval—Concluded</i>	
Petit Séminaire de Québec, Québec.....	Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries affiliated to the University of Laval. See explanation opposite the names of the similar institutions affiliated to the University of Montreal.
Petit Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.....	
Collège de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	
Petit Séminaire des Trois-Rivières.....	
Petit Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.....	
Petit Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.....	
Collège de Lévis, Lévis.....	
Petit Séminaire de Mont-Laurier, Mt-Laurier.....	
Collège St-Alexandre, Pte-Gatineau.....	
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 at 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.....	
Ecole Apostolique du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport.....	
Collège d'Amos, Abitibi.....	
*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.....	Schools for men, other than theological and classical, affiliated to the University of Laval. Diplomas and degrees are awarded by the University.
Académie Commerciale, Québec.....	
L'Institut des Frères du Sacré-Cœur, Arthabaska.....	
Ecole d'Agriculture de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	Affiliated Arts Colleges for girls similar to Classical Colleges for men.
Ecole des Pêcheries, 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.....	Degree Courses in Domestic Science.
L'Institut des Dames Religieuses des Ursulines, Trois-Rivières.....	
Le Collège des Ursulines, Québec.....	
Pensionnat Notre-Dame de Bellevue, Québec.....	*Higher Primary instruction," i.e., High School Course for girls.
Collège des Ursulines, Rimouski.....	
Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Domestiques, St-Pascal.....	
16 couvents ou instituts affiliés, 2 écoles d'ens. ménager, and St. Patrick High School, Three Rivers.....	Diploma Course in Nursing.
12 Ecoles de Garde-Malades.....	
Theological Schools (without University affiliation).	
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), 1855 Rachel E., Montréal.....	Theological schools. Some have classical students, i.e., students in philosophy, as well as theological students. No affiliation.
Scolasticat des Religieux du T.-S.-Sacrament 514 Mt. Royal Ave., E., Montréal.....	
Studium Franc. de Théologie, Blvd. Rosemont, Montréal.....	
Maison d'études du monastère de la Réparation (Capucins), Point-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 Mistassini.....	
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.....	

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

1.—List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
<p>Quebec—Concluded</p> <p>Theological Schools (without University affiliation)—<i>Concluded</i></p> <p>Noviciat des PP. Bénédictins, St-Benoit du Lac.</p> <p>Juvénat St-Bernard (Cisterciens), Mistassini.</p> <p>Cisterciens de la Commune Obervance, N.D. de Val d'Espoir.</p> <p>Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de R.</p> <p>Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), 1180 Bleury, Montréal.</p> <p>Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Récollet.</p> <p>Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papi-neauville.</p> <p>Collège Missionnaire (Franciscains), Sorel...</p> <p>Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Trois-Rivières.</p> <p>Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Québec.....</p> <p>Congrégation de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac.</p> <p>Juvénat St-Joseph, Cong. de Ste-Croix, St-Hyacinthe.</p> <p>Juvénat des Saints-Anges, Clercs de St-Viateur, Berthierville.</p> <p>Juvénat Champagnieur, Clercs de St-Viateur, L'Epiphanie.</p>	<p>Classical courses preparatory to Theology, roughly equivalent to high school and junior college years. No affiliation.</p>
<p>Ontario</p> <p><i>Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Roman Catholic O.M.I.).</i></p> <p>Congrégation de Notre-Dame, Ottawa.....</p> <p>Pensionnat de N.D. du Sacré-Cœur, Ottawa.</p> <p>Maison-Mère des S.G. de la Croix, Ottawa...</p> <p>Pensionnat de N.D. de Lourdes, Ottawa.....</p> <p>Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....</p> <p>St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....</p> <p>*Notre-Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.....</p> <p>*St. Thomas College, Battleford, Sask.....</p> <p>*Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.....</p> <p>*Collège Thievenet, Gravelbourg, Sask.....</p> <p>*Couvent des SS. de la Providence, Prud'-homme, Sask.</p> <p>*Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Regina, Sask.....</p> <p>*Juniorat St-Jean Apôtre, Edmonton, Alta...</p> <p>*Académie Ste-Thérèse, Medicine Hat, Alta.</p> <p>Carleton College, Ottawa (Undenominational)</p> <p><i>University of Western Ontario, London (Undenominational).</i></p> <p>Alma College, St. Thomas (United Church)</p> <p>Assumption College, Windsor (Roman Catholic).</p> <p>Huron College, London (Anglican).....</p> <p>St. Peter's Seminary and College of Arts, London (Roman Catholic).</p> <p>Ursuline College, London (Roman Catholic)</p> <p>Waterloo College of Arts and Theological Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran Church).</p>	<p>Preparatory Department. Degree Courses in the Faculties of Theology, Canon Law, Arts (including Science, Education, Commerce, Philosophy and Physical Education), Engineering, and Medicine. Conducts a School of Nursing, School of Music and Eloction, School of Graduate Studies, School of Political and Social Sciences, Library School, and a Provincial Normal School for training teachers for the bilingual schools of Ontario (Co-educational).</p> <p>Preparatory and Arts Schools in Ontario. Fall Course in Arts not given in all schools.</p> <p>Affiliated arts and preparatory schools situated outside the province of Ontario.</p> <p>Degree courses in Arts (including Public Administration), Science, Commerce, and Journalism. Two year general course in Engineering and Applied Science. Diploma course in Public Service Studies (Co-educational).</p> <p>Degrees in Arts (and Science), Law, Journalism, Drama, Medicine, Divinity, Music, and Public Health. Diplomas in Business Administration, Nursing and Hospital Administration and Household Science. Faculty of Graduate Studies. (Co-educational). Grants degrees for affiliated Colleges.</p> <p>Junior Arts College for girls. Affiliated with the University of Western Ontario.</p> <p>Arts and Science. Men and women (the ladies' college being Holy Names). College affiliated with University of Western Ontario.</p> <p>Theology. Affiliated with the University of Western Ontario. Men only.</p> <p>Theology and Arts. Affiliated with the University of Western Ontario-for Arts. Men only.</p> <p>Women's Arts College affiliated with the University of Western Ontario.</p> <p>Arts College (Co-educational), affiliated with University of Western Ontario. Theological courses for men only.</p>

* Also listed with institutions of the Province where located.

1.—List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Ontario—Concluded	
Queen's University, Kingston (Undenominational).	Degree in Arts (and Science), Physical and Health Education, Commerce, Applied Science and Engineering, Medicine and Nursing (Co-educational).
Queen's Theological College, Kingston (United Church).	Degree Course in Theology. Affiliated to Queen's University. Degrees granted by the University.
McMaster University, Hamilton (Baptist)....	Degrees in Arts (and Science), Nursing and Theology. (Co-educational).
Hamilton College, Hamilton.....	Degree courses in Science. Degrees awarded by McMaster. (Co-educational).
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto 2, (Law Society).	Three-year course for which one year of Arts is prerequisite, graduating barristers-at-law (Co-educational). No affiliation.
Royal Military College, Kingston (Dominion)	A four-year course in Applied Science and Engineering (Men). Canadian universities admit graduates to fourth year of Civil Engineering and third year of other Engineering courses.
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and Arts (Men). See under Laval University.
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and junior commercial. Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce and Social Science. 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. Co-education at College level.
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto. (Roman Catholic).	Theological schools. Some have classical students, i.e., students in Philosophy, as well as Theological students.
St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock. (Roman Catholic).	
Collège des Dominicains, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	
Séminaire Universitaire Saint-Paul, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	
Scolasticat St. Joseph, Ottawa.....	
Scolasticat des Montfortains, Eastview. (Roman Catholic).	
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Eastview. (Roman Catholic).	
Holy Rosary Scolasticate, Orleans.....	
College of Christ the King, Toronto. (Roman Catholic).	
St. Basil's Scholasticate, Toronto. (Roman Catholic).	
Mount Carmel College, Niagara. (Roman Catholic).	Classical course preparatory to Theology, roughly equivalent to high school and junior college years.
St. Mary's College, Brockville. (Roman Catholic).	
Collège Séraphique, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic).	
Juvénat St-Alexis, Ottawa. (Roman Catholic)	
St. Stanislas Noviciate, Guelph. (Roman Catholic).	Degrees in the Faculties of Arts (including Pure Science, Commerce and Law), Education, Music, Household Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Forestry, Engineering and Applied Science (including Architecture), School of Physical and Health Education, School of Social Work, School of Graduate Studies, Library Science and Nursing. Diplomas in Public Health, Public Health Nursing, Administrative Course for Graduate Nurses, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Library Science. A course in Education leads to High School teacher's certificate from Provincial Department of Education (Co-educational).
University of Toronto, Toronto 5 (Provincial)....	
St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto 5. (Roman Catholic).	
Victoria University (2 colleges), Toronto (United Church).	
Trinity College, Toronto 5 (Anglican).....	
Knox College, Toronto 5 (Presbyterian)....	
Wycliffe College, Toronto 5 (Anglican).....	
United Church Training School, Toronto...	
Anglican Women's Training College, Toronto	
Canadian School of Missions, Toronto (Mission Boards of Anglican, United and Presbyterian Churches).	
Ontario College of Pharmacy, St. James Sq., Toronto (Pharmacists).	Degree and diploma courses in Pharmacy. (Co-educational). Degrees from the University of Toronto.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, (Provincial).	Degree 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.

1.—List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Continued

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Manitoba	
<i>University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. (Provincial).</i>	Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Interior Design and Architecture, Agriculture and Household Science, Pharmacy, Music, Social Work and Fine Arts. Diplomas in Music, Nursing, Agriculture and Fine Arts, High School teachers' course, Faculty of Graduate Studies. (Co-educational).
Manitoba Law School, Law Courts, Winnipeg (University and Law Society).	Four-year Course leading to degree of B.L.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. Course 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, full Arts and Science. Diplomas in Music and Expression. (Co-educational). Affiliated with the University of Manitoba.
Saskatchewan	
<i>University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. (Provincial).</i>	Degrees in Arts, Science, Agriculture, Household Science, Commerce, 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, School of Graduate Studies (Co-educational).
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon (Anglican)....	Degree courses in Theology.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon (United Church).	" " " " " "
Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon...	Preparatory and Diploma Courses in Theology.
Luther Theological Seminary, Saskatoon, (Nor. Lutheran).	Diploma Courses in Theology.
St. Chad's College, Regina (Anglican).....	Degree Course in Theology.
Regina College, Regina (Provincial).....	A junior Arts College of the University of Saskatchewan. Preparatory and two years in Arts and Science including Commerce. A School of Fine Arts and Conservatory of Music. A special training course for laboratory technicians (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, Meunster (Roman Catholic).	" " " (Boys).
Luther College, Regina (American Lutheran)	" " " (Co-educational).
St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon, (Roman Catholic).	Arts. (Co-educational). Affiliated with University of Saskatchewan.
Grand Séminaire, Maseud, Gravelbourg (Roman Catholic).	Theology.
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg (Roman Catholic).	Preparatory and Arts (Boys).
Collège Thêvenot, Gravelbourg (Roman Catholic).	" " " (Girls).
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Regina (Roman Catholic).	" " " (Girls).
Couvent des SS. de la Providence, Prud'homme (Roman Catholic).	" " " (Girls).
Notre Dame College, Wilcox (Roman Catholic).	" " " (Co-educational).
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 teachers' certificate), Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nursing. School of Graduate Studies. Diplomas in Art and Public Health. (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 Arts (Co-educational).
Concordia College, Edmonton (Lutheran)....	A four-year high school and two-year Arts Course (Co-educational).
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.

See under the University of Ottawa, Sacré-Cœur is also affiliated to the University of Saskatchewan.

1.—List of Institutions, Showing Addresses, Control, Courses and Affiliations—Concluded

Name of Institution, address and control	Courses and affiliations
Alberta—Concluded	
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	
University of British Columbia, Vancouver (Provincial).	Degrees in Arts and Science (including Commerce, Education, Physical Education, Home Economics and Social Work), Engineering and Applied Science (including Architecture and Nursing), Agriculture, Law, Pharmacy, Medicine and Forestry. High School teacher's training course. Faculty of Graduate Studies (Co-educational).
Victoria College, Victoria (Municipal).....	Two years of Arts and Science (including Commerce and one year of Applied Science), University of B.C. curriculum (Co-educational). A Junior College of the University of B.C. for convenience of residents of Vancouver Island.
Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, Vancouver (Anglican). 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.
H.M.C.S. Royal Roads, Royal Roads, B.C.	Two-year training course for Naval and Air-force officer cadets.

2.—LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES IN CANADA, SHOWING THE FULL-TIME ENROLMENT OF UNIVERSITY GRADE IN EACH BRANCH OF STUDY, 1949 AND 1950

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.

	1950		1949	
	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.	20	4	15	6
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	63	9	48	14
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	8	3	—	—
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	6	2	4	2
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	25	5	13	6
McGill University, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, Montréal, Qué.	394	88	342	65
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Qué.	5	2	2	1
Université Laval, École des Gradués, Québec	•	•	147	98
Université de Montréal, Qué.	403	321	369	291
Université d'Ottawa, Ont.	110	58	279	96
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Ont.	2	5	5	8
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.	41	9	33	8
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	32	9	35	8
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto, Ont.	•	•	31	5
University of Toronto, School of Graduate Studies, Toronto, Ont.	1,075	240	915	244
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	127	20	90	18
University of Manitoba, Fort Garry, Man.	87	9	52	1
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	59	7	45	6
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	93	13	88	18
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	250	47	289	65
2. Undergraduate Arts and Pure Science (Full B.A. Course)—				
NEWFOUNDLAND—				
Memorial University College, St. John's	189	62	•	•
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—				
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown	152	17	144	15
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Acadia University, Wolfville	359	124	390	107
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point	40	10	16	—
Dalhousie University, Halifax	412	213	489	189
King's College, (University of), Halifax	102	25	82	31
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax	—	84	—	91
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish	452	56	561	62
St. Mary's College, Halifax	68	—	45	—
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst	•	—	113	—
Mount Allison University, Sackville	220	109	206	105
St. Thomas College, Chatham	87	1	86	1
Université St-Joseph, St. Joseph	207	—	181	—
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	260	86	278	73
Collège St-Louis, Edmundston	•	•	•	•
QUEBEC—				
Bishop's University, Lennoxville	152	47	144	31
McGill University, Montréal	1,297	958	1,517	956
Sir George Williams College, Montreal	435	120	425	104
Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université de Montréal:				
Collège de l'Assomption, L'Assomption	134	—	134	—
Collège Bourget, Rigaud	133	—	133	—
Collège Brébeuf, Montréal	193	—	193	—

¹ All 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 classic course, not in specialized fields as is generally the case with students pursuing post-graduate studies in the English language universities.

• Record not available.

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

	1950		1949	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
2. Undergraduate Arts and Pure Science—Continued				
QUEBEC—Concluded				
Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université de Montréal—Fin				
Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette.....	194	-	194	-
Loyola College, Montréal.....	345	-	345	-
Collège de Montréal, Montréal.....	211	-	211	-
Séminaire St-Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke.....	175	-	175	-
Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe.....	234	-	234	-
Collège de St-Jean, St-Jean.....	128	-	128	-
Collège St-Laurent, St-Laurent.....	209	-	209	-
Collège André-Grasset, Montréal.....	152	-	152	-
Externat Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	132	-	132	-
Collège Ste-Marie, Montréal.....	323	-	323	-
Séminaire Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse.....	92	-	92	-
Séminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield.....	102	-	102	-
Collège Basile-Moreau Saint-Laurent.....	-	59	-	59
Collège Jésus-Marie, Outremont.....	-	76	-	76
Collège Marie-Anne, Lachine.....	-	29	-	29
Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Montréal.....	-	79	-	79
Collège Saint-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe.....	-	36	-	36
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Sherbrooke.....	-	16	-	16
Collèges Classiques affiliés à l'Université Laval:				
Séminaire de Québec.....	309	-	343	-
Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.....	118	-	116	-
Collège de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	188	-	168	-
Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières.....	277	-	268	-
Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.....	159	-	152	-
Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.....	230	-	217	-
Collège Classique de Lévis, Lévis.....	193	-	173	-
Séminaire St-Joseph, Mont-Laurier.....	52	-	44	-
Collège St-Alexandre, Pte-Gatineau.....	54	-	60	-
Séminaire de St-Victor, St-Victor de Beauce.....	67	-	66	-
Collège des Jésuites, Gaspé.....	47	-	48	-
Collège St-Charles-Garnier, Québec.....	161	-	157	-
Séminaire St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.....	45	-	29	-
Séminaire St-Antoine, Trois-Rivières.....	43	-	25	-
Collège Saint-Jean-Eudes.....	121	-	103	-
Séminaire Montfortain.....	25	-	32	-
Ecole Apostolique du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport.....	38	-	35	-
Collège d'Amos.....	20	-	20	-
Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery.....	11	-	17	-
Ecole Apostolique Notre-Dame, Lévis.....	-	-	-	-
Pensionnat Notre-Dame, Nicolet.....	-	15	-	13
Pensionnat Notre-Dame-de-Bellevue.....	-	29	-	32
Collège Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Bergerville.....	-	62	-	55
Collège des Ursulines, Québec.....	-	31	-	26
Collège des Ursulines, Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-
Collège Marie de L'Incarnation, Trois-Rivières.....	-	16	-	20
ONTARIO—				
McMaster University, Hamilton.....	671	317	743	312
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Colleges included).....	577	93	401	84
Collège Bruyère, Ottawa.....	-	52	-	48
Collège Notre-Dame, Ottawa.....	-	40	-	34
Séminaire diocésain.....	48	-	137	-
Congrégation de Notre-Dame.....	-	*	-	39
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....	98	3	90	-
Queen's University, Kingston.....	558	402	636	407
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	*	-	109	-
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	97	6	80	1
Carleton College, Ottawa.....	312	110	214	88
University of Toronto, Toronto (Colleges included).....	3,138	2,209	3,702	2,133
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	425	191	511	202
Trinity College, Toronto.....	299	244	294	240
Victoria College, Toronto.....	987	777	1,287	883
University of Western Ontario, London (Colleges included).....	1,279	439	2,004	488
Assumption College, Windsor.....	632	52	706	69
Ursuline College, London.....	2	126	-	126
Waterloo College, Waterloo.....	121	56	104	57

* Record not available.

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

	1950		1949	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
2. Undergraduate Arts and Pure Science—Concluded				
MANITOBA—				
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg (Colleges included).....	1,499	666	1,810	761
Brandon College, Brandon.....	108	64	106	68
Collège St-Boniface, St-Boniface.....	123	5	93	20
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	12	5	7	
St. Paul's College, Winnipeg.....	96	35	125	4
United College, Winnipeg.....	314	179	478	235
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....	74	—	*	—
Notre Dame College, Wilcox.....	34	6	40	4
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.....	669	307	775	335
St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon.....	*	*	*	*
ALBERTA—				
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	577	234	704	252
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
University of British Columbia, Vancouver.....	2,300	995	2,686	1,121
3. Junior Colleges Including Classical Schools of Roman Catholic Orders Preparatory to Theology—				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—				
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.....	72	35	76	33
QUÉBEC—				
Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), Montréal.....	425	—	425	—
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 Val d'Espoir.....				
Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de Rougemont.....				
Juvénat St-Tharsicius, PP. du T.-S.-Sacrement, Terrebonne.....	51	—	60	—
Juvénat St-Joseph, Congrégation de Ste-Croix, St-Hyacinthe.....				
Juvénat des Saints-Anges, Cleres de St-Viateur, Berthierville.....				
Juvénat Champagneur, Cleres de St-Viateur, L'Epiphanie.....				
Noviciat des PP. Bénédictins, St-Benoit-du-Lac.....				
ONTARIO—				
Alma College, St. Thomas.....	—	135	—	135
Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites), Niagara Falls.....	60	—	35	—
Collège Séraphique (Capucins), Ottawa.....	*	—	19	—
Juvénat St. Alexis (Servites de Marie), Ottawa.....	18	—	*	—
St. Stanislas Novicate (Jesuits), Guelph.....	51	—	60	—
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Campion College, Regina.....	75	—	50	—
Luther College, Regina.....	19	2	20	5
Regina College, Regina.....	55	31	70	26
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....	92	—	94	—
Sacred Heart College, Regina.....	—	*	—	*
ALBERTA—				
Canadian Union College, Lacombe.....	49	46	46	28
Concordia College, Edmonton.....	50	8	*	*
Mt. Royal College, Calgary.....	45	9	37	2
Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton.....	24	—	18	—
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Victoria College, Victoria.....	228	113	233	128

* Record not available.

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

	1950		1949	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Agriculture—				
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	7	—	16	1
Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	45	2	72	2
Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Qué.	39	—	33	—
Institut Agricole d'Oka, La Trappe, Qué.	129	—	129	—
Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Qué.	314	25	356	30
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	559	7	761	10
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	161	7	324	9
College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	277	6	393	8
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	260	3	338	4
Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	327	38	410	50
5. Architecture—				
Department of Architecture, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, Qué.	109	4	101	6
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montréal, Qué.	*	—	*	—
School of Architecture, Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	228	6	258	6
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	147	12	250	15
Faculty of Applied Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	85	2	96	2
6. Applied Science and Engineering—				
Memorial University College, St. John's, Nfld.	73	—	*	—
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	424	—	355	—
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	80	—	115	—
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	133	—	175	—
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	56	—	40	—
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	165	—	194	—
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	105	—	133	—
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	357	1	459	1
Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, Qué.	1,436	3	1,468	3
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal, Qué.	457	—	457	—
Faculté des Sciences, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	159	—	187	—
Faculty of Applied Science, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	944	3	1,064	3
Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	2,897	7	3,790	9
Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont.	—	—	—	—
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	55	—	47	—
Carleton College, Ottawa, Ont.	62	—	69	—
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	477	—	765	—
College of Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	650	—	916	1
Regina College, Regina, Sask.	33	—	35	—
Faculty of Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	753	2	899	5
Faculty of Applied Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1,380	1	1,645	1
7. Commerce—				
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	14	1	13	1
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	161	6	190	11
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	79	2	30	—
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	46	—	64	—
Université Saint-Joseph, N.B.	27	—	37	—
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	27	1	37	—
L'Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Québec, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	246	1	242	—
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal, Qué.	380	3	380	3
School of Commerce, McGill University, Montreal, Qué.	608	28	763	36
Sir George Williams College, Montreal, Qué.	216	12	207	11
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	122	—	134	—
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Ont.	49	3	59	3
Carleton College, Ottawa, Ont.	50	4	81	1
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	†	†	†	†
School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	189	14	277	17

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

† Included in Arts.

* First two years of Engineering.

* Record not available.

* First two years of Commerce and Finance.

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

	1950		1949	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
7. Commerce—Concluded				
Department of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	118	4	228	9
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	151	10	272	21
College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	192	22	265	22
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	128	18	225	21
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	385	30	549	37
8. Dentistry—				
Faculty of Dentistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	46	2	40	1
Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	145	2	144	1
Faculté de chirurgie dentaire, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	224	—	224	—
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	536	30	550	8
Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	134	2	122	1
9. Education—				
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	24	2	15	6
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	14	9	4	9
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	—	31	—	22
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	26	8	20	2
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	6	—	6	2
École de pédagogie, Université Laval, Québec.	27	22	17	7
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Qué.	5	1	9	5
McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	13	2	11	2
Institut pédagogique, Université de Montréal, Qué.	—	—	—	—
Institut pédagogique St-Georges, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	75	8	46	7
École normale secondaire, Université de Montréal, Qué.	28	—	20	—
Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ont.	293	134	282	178
Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	76	44	46	33
College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	171	94	220	100
Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	271	227	343	182
Department of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	179	40	110	35
10. Fisheries—				
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	—	—	—	—
École des pêcheries, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Qué.	10	—	11	—
11. Forestry—				
Department of Applied Science, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	301	—	400	—
École d'arpentage et de génie forestier, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	102	—	93	—
Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	251	—	303	—
Department of Forestry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	207	1	224	1
12. Home Economics and Dietetics—				
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	—	7	—	7
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	—	68	—	70
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	—	39	—	47
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	—	55	—	54
École supérieure des sciences domestiques de Saint-Pascal, Qué.	—	68	—	57
Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Qué.	—	157	—	160
Institut de diététique et de nutrition, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	—	71	—	71
École ménagère provinciale, 461 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal, Qué.	—	—	—	—
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	—	56	—	25
Faculty of Household Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	—	15	—	15
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	—	70	—	76
Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Fort Garry, Man.	1	307	—	382
School of Household Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	—	75	—	90
School of Household Economics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	—	72	—	86
Department of Home Economics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	—	191	—	220
13. Journalism—				
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	1	3	7	5
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	4	—	5	—
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	—	3	—	4
Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	—	—	—	—
Carleton College, Ottawa, Ont.	58	18	83	20
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	31	16	38	15

* Record not available.

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

	1950		1949	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
14. Law—				
Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	180	4	198	2
Faculty of Law, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	56	2	54	1
Faculté de droit, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	174	—	178	5
Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	226	9	226	9
Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	169	12	208	11
Department of Law, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	82	6	68	5
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont.	675	21	721	24
Manitoba Law School (Old Law Court Building), Winnipeg, Man.	164	4	180	2
College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	124	2	120	2
Faculty of Law, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	137	3	112	—
Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	424	22	449	24
15. Library Science—				
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	—	—	—	1
Library School, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	16	33	17	21
Ecole de bibliothécaires, Université de Montréal, Qué.	10	9	10	9
Library School, Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ont.	13	49	6	42
Ecole de bibliothécaires, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	3	21	2	17
Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	5	19	*	*
16. Medicine—				
Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	257	14	248	10
Faculté de médecine, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	587	10	557	9
Faculté de médecine, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	455	30	455	30
Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montréal, Qué.	422	31	432	32
Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	256	7	208	7
Faculty of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	310	26	303	22
Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	896	87	910	99
Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	264	24	249	29
Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	336	23	313	25
School of Medical Science (pre-clinical years only), University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	58	3	60	3
Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	183	14	206	18
17. Music (Degree Courses in Music)—				
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	2	7	1	11
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	4	7	5	11
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	—	6	—	9
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	7	26	6	34
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	8	49	10	46
Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	50	110	50	110
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	30	38	41	42
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	70	39	75	39
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	2	12	3	16
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	—	—	—	—
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	—	—	1	1
18. Nursing (Post-Graduate diploma and Degree Courses)—				
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	—	16	—	—
School of Nursing, Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	—	9	—	11
School of Nursing, Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.	—	3	—	5
School of Nursing, St. Thomas College, Chatham, N.B.	—	5	—	5
School of Graduate Nurses, McGill University, Montreal, Que.	—	80	—	156
Ecole d'hygiène sociale appliquée, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	—	49	—	49
Institut Marguerite d'Youville, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	—	175	—	175
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	—	14	—	15
School of Nursing, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	—	15	—	24
School of Public Health Nursing, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	—	30	—	29
School of Nursing, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	—	262	—	228
School of Nursing, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.	—	†	—	†
Faculty of Public Health, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	—	109	—	36
School of Nursing Education, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	—	15	—	15
School of Nursing, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	—	50	—	51
School of Nursing, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	—	259	—	127
Department of Nursing and Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	—	103	—	100
19. Optometry—				
*Ecole d'Optométrie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	50	2	50	2
College of Optometry of Canada, 138 St. George St., Toronto, Ont.	*	*	*	*

* Record not available.

† Included in Arts.

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

	1950		1949	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
20. Pharmacy—				
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax, N.S.....	51	6	62	4
Ecole de Pharmacie, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.....	85	11	73	5
Ecole de Pharmacie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.....	220	5	220	5
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.....	285	40	278	45
Pharmacy Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.....	90	6	91	8
College of Pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.....	162	25	210	29
School of Pharmacy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.....	92	21	103	20
Department of Pharmacy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.....	159	29	169	25
21. Physical Education—				
The School of Physical Education, McGill University, Montreal, Que.....	77	76	87	73
School of Physical and Health Education, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.....	82	113	123	121
School of Physical and Health Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.....	42	28	39	19
Department of Physical and Health Education, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.....	12	3	9	—
School of Physical Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.....	—	—	—	—
Department of Physical and Health Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.....	90	33	107	35
22. Secretarial Science—				
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.....	3	56	2	57
Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.....	—	26	—	20
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.....	—	4	—	6
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.....	48	83	—	121
23. Social Work—				
Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax, N.S.....	6	11	1	15
Ecole des Sciences sociales, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.....	16	30	19	35
Ecole des Sciences sociales, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.....	11	53	16	83
McGill School of Social Work, 3480 University St., Montreal, Que.....	11	37	14	64
Saint Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	13	17	3	2
School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.....	42	43	42	51
Department of Social Work, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.....	12	24	14	22
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.....	41	64	39	69
24. Therapy, Occupational and Physiotherapy—				
School of Physiotherapy, McGill University, Montreal, Que.....	—	50	—	31
Department of Extension, University of Toronto, Ont.....	—	196	—	260
25. Veterinary Science—				
Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire, St-Hyacinthe, Qué.....	110	—	110	—
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.....	422	11	479	15
26. Theology—				
BAPTIST CHURCH—				
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.....	11	2	9	3
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.....	36	15	25	14
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—				
King's College, Halifax, N.S.....	11	—	9	—
Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.....	8	—	9	—
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.....	*	—	2	—
Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.....	48	1	52	—
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.....	56	—	55	—
Anglican Women's Training College, Toronto, Ont.....	—	32	—	23
Huron College, London, Ontario.....	57	—	56	—
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.....	21	—	21	2
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	16	—	21	—
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.....	10	—	9	—
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.....	27	—	7	—
LUTHERAN CHURCH—				
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.....	12	—	10	—
Lutheran College Seminary, Saskatoon, Sask.....	20	—	8	—
Luther Theological Sem. (Nor), Saskatoon, Sask.....	26	—	30	—

* Record not available.

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

	1950		1949	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
26. Theology—Concluded				
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—				
Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal, Que.....	13	-	6	-
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.....	48	-	47	-
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA—				
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S.....	35	-	50	-
United Theological College, Montreal, Que.....	17	1	20	-
Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ont.....	23	-	22	-
Victoria University (Emmanuel College), Toronto, Ont.....	124	10	117	7
United Church Training School, Toronto, Ont.....	-	28	-	30
United College, Winnipeg, Man.....	31	1	27	1
St. Andrews College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	36	-	34	2
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta.....	12	-	11	1
Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.....	31	-	25	-
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (SECULAR CLERGY)—				
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax, N.S.....	81	-	83	-
Université Laval (Grand Séminaire), Québec, Qué.....	229	-	245	-
Université de Montréal (Grand Séminaire), Montréal, Qué.....	315	-	315	-
Séminaire de Missions Étrangères, Pont-Viau, Qué.....	*	-	*	-
Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.....	189	-	134	-
Séminaire Universitaire Saint-Paul, Ottawa, Ont.....	182	-	189	-
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, Ont.....	115	-	101	-
Chinese Missions Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ont.....	*	-	*	-
St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ont.....	69	-	73	-
Grand Séminaire Saint-Joseph, Edmonton, Alberta.....	34	-	34	-
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (CLERGY IN COMMUNITIES)—				
Compagnie de Saint-Sulpice (Sulpiciens), Montréal, Canadian College at Rome, Italy.....				
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Rédempteur (Rédemptoristes), Aylmer, Qué.....				
Compagnie de Jésus (Jésuites), Montréal, Qué.....			(Estimated Total)	
Clercs de Saint-Viateur, Joliette, Qué.....				
Congrégation de Sainte-Croix, Montréal et St-Laurent.....				
Ordre des Franciscains ou Frères-Mineurs (Franciscains), Montréal et Québec, Qué.....	453	-	482	-
Cisterciens de la Stricte Observance (Trappistes), Notre-Dame-du Lac, Qué.....				
Congrégation de Jésus et Marie (Eudistes), Charlesbourg, Qué.....				
Ordres des Frères-Mineurs (Capucins), Pte-aux-Trembles, Qué.....				
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Sacrement, Montréal, Qué.....				
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu, Qué.....				
Pères Blancs (Missionnaires d'Afrique), Eastview, Ont.....	71	-	73	-
Scolasticat St-Joseph, Ottawa, Ont.....	73	-	*	-
Holy Rosary Scholasticate, Orleans, Ont. (R.R. 1, Ottawa).....	10	-	*	-
Scolasticat St. Jean, Eastview, Ont.....	19	-	14	-
Ordres des Dominicains, Ottawa, Ont.....	41	-	36	-
Company of Jesus (Jesuits), Toronto, Ont.....	25	-	25	-
Order of St. Basil (Basilian Fathers), Toronto, Ont.....	48	-	78	-
Congregation of the Resurrection, London, Ont.....	*	-	*	-
Congregation of the Very Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists), Wood- stock, Ont.....	13	-	15	-
Regina Cleri Seminary (Franciscans), Regina, Sask.....	8	-	6	-

* Record not available.

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

Province		Undergraduates																			Post-Graduates ¹			Others	
		Arts ²	Pure Science ³	Agriculture	Architecture	Commerce	Dentistry	Education	Engineering and Applied Science	Forestry	Household Science	Law	Medicine	Music	Public Health and Nursing	Pharmacy	Social Service	Theology	Veterinary Science	Others	Total (excl. duplicates)	Arts and Science	Others	Total	Pre-matriculation
Newfoundland.....	1950 59	61	-	-	-	-	131	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	-	-	-	-
	*1949 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island.....	1950 131	135	7	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	527	76
	1949 126	149	17	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	-	-	-	445	-
Nova Scotia.....	1950 1,034	689	47	-	379	48	114	858	-	114	184	271	26	28	57	17	140	-	10	4,016	101	9	110	348	151
	1949 1,227	723	74	-	374	41	78	879	-	124	200	258	37	16	66	16	154	-	40	4,307	80	-	80	408	51
New Brunswick.....	1950 813	300	-	-	59	-	6	462	343	55	58	-	33	5	-	-	41	-	20	2,195	38	-	38	536	11
	1949 768	364	-	-	80	-	8	693	400	54	55	-	40	5	-	-	42	-	-	2,509	25	5	30	730	10
Quebec.....	1950 7,948	1,867	509	143	1,494	371	181	2,034	98	796	599	1,535	285	318	321	158	1,045	110	375	19,687	1,356	323	1,679	17,174	882
	1949 7,946	2,198	548	137	1,642	369	124	2,088	102	288	637	1,515	299	395	303	231	1,094	110	301	20,317	1,391	325	1,716	17,332	1,124
Ontario.....	1950 10,387	814	566	234	684	566	427	3,968	251	141	784	1,874	123	416	325	115	1,192	433	379	28,679	1,809	517	2,326	2,962	346
	1949 11,285	640	771	264	930	558	460	4,982	303	116	818	1,827	133	341	323	98	1,126	494	834	26,303	1,008	306	1,314	3,040	349
Manitoba.....	1950 2,164	-	168	159	161	-	120	477	-	308	168	359	-	15	96	36	54	-	84	4,369	97	77	174	665	267
	1949 2,571	-	333	265	293	-	79	765	-	382	182	338	-	15	99	36	51	-	119	5,528	63	32	95	869	111
Saskatchewan.....	1950 1,229	-	283	-	214	-	265	650	-	75	126	61	-	50	187	-	116	-	-	3,256	65	39	104	844	195
	1949 1,354	-	401	-	287	-	320	917	-	90	122	63	2	51	239	-	110	-	-	3,956	70	39	109	808	202
Alberta.....	1950 523	507	263	-	146	136	498	755	-	72	140	197	-	259	113	-	53	-	-	3,662	143	116	259	727	457
	1949 482	635	342	-	246	123	525	904	-	86	112	224	-	127	123	-	53	-	2	3,984	104	114	218	656	53
British Columbia.....	1950 3,623	-	365	87	428	-	219	1,381	208	191	446	-	-	103	188	105	58	-	123	7,525	297	135	432	-	14
	1949 4,168	-	460	98	586	-	145	1,646	225	220	473	-	-	100	194	108	32	-	142	8,597	354	98	452	-	15
Canada.....	1950 27,911	4,373	2,298	623	3,599	1,121	1,861	10,658	900	1,252	2,565	4,297	467	1,194	1,287	431	2,689	543	991	69,011	3,906	1,216	5,122	23,783	2,399
	1949 29,927	4,709	2,946	764	4,452	1,091	1,739	12,874	1,030	1,360	2,599	4,225	511	1,650	1,347	459	2,659	604	1,431	75,867	3,095	919	4,014	24,288	1,915

¹ Included in Arts by several universities.

² Includes philosophy.

³ For part time enrolment see table 4.

⁴ Includes diploma and certificate courses not of degree credit.

* Record not available.

4.—Part-Time Students in the Regular Session by Province and Faculty

Province and Course	Undergraduates				Post-graduates				Others			
	1950		1949		1950		1949		1950		1949	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Newfoundland.....	2	3	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part-time Arts and Science.....	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part-time Arts and Sciences.....	1	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia.....	45	73	49	75	5	1	1	2	13	8	28	89
Part-time Arts and Science.....	36	58	37	44	5	1	1	2	13	3	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	89
Theology.....	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Education.....	-	7	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	5	10	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	183	118	232
Part-time Arts and Science.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	62
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	85	52	170
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	98	-	-
Quebec.....	762	686	768	549	34	30	34	30	500	3,052	174	961
Part-time Arts and Science.....	537	610	515	414	34	30	34	30	114	137	42	45
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	37	35	-	-	-	-	210	1,525	-	542
Theology.....	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	50	-	-
Education.....	-	32	135	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
Other.....	5	44	21	54	-	-	-	-	16	1,340	132	249
Ontario (excluding duplicates).....	860	335	1,200	896	89	73	599	226	50	462	20	177
Part-time Arts and Science.....	845	177	775	783	86	59	564	214	39	53	19	10
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	-	167
Theology.....	74	45	15	40	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Education.....	220	33	209	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	21	80	201	11	3	14	35	12	-	394	-	-
Manitoba (excluding duplicates).....	164	101	64	56	-	-	-	-	79	223	-	3
Part-time Arts and Science.....	56	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	223	-	3
Theology.....	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education.....	108	61	57	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan.....	29	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	300	281	320
Part-time Arts and Science.....	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	300	280	320
Theology.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Education.....	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alberta.....	79	86	93	74	-	-	-	-	120	343	139	332
Part-time Arts and Science.....	31	24	81	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	343	-	-
Theology.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education.....	37	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	10	10	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	332
British Columbia.....	26	18	32	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part-time Arts and Science.....	26	18	32	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theology.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Canada (excluding duplicates).....	1,968	1,322	2,149	1,677	128	104	634	258	1,037	4,566	760	2,114
Part-time Arts and Science.....	1,239	936	1,443	1,329	125	90	599	246	166	193	103	117
Agriculture.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music.....	-	-	37	35	-	-	-	-	646	2,489	395	1,326
Theology.....	315	45	25	48	-	-	-	-	160	61	28	48
Education.....	372	197	401	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	300
Others.....	41	144	243	90	3	14	35	12	64	278	649	683

• Record not available.

5.—Students in Summer Schools, Short Courses and Other Extra-Mural Courses

Province and Course	Undergraduates				Post-graduates				Others			
	1950		1949		1950		1949		1950		1949	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Newfoundland.....	203	382	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	203	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	60	276	28	222	31	12	36	4	168	58	4,512	680
Summer School.....	55	215	22	164	5	12	36	4	134	29	8	127
Other Short Courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	50
Correspondence.....	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	31	9	22	3
Other Extramural.....	—	60	—	88	26	—	—	—	3	20	4,000	500
New Brunswick.....	65	389	112	145	—	—	—	—	195	99	147	437
Summer School.....	65	389	112	145	—	—	—	—	160	58	96	367
Other Short Courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	43	47	60
Other Extramural.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	2,991	1,526	3,036	850	311	11	263	94	6,481	3,594	3,720	3,111
Summer School.....	1,062	874	548	354	239	11	263	94	463	488	616	800
Other Short Courses.....	12	135	12	135	—	—	—	—	—	27	147	204
Evening Classes.....	1,491	487	2,476	361	—	—	—	—	5,531	2,799	2,463	1,767
Correspondence.....	426	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	124	—
Other External.....	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	370	280	370	280
Ontario (excluding duplicates).....	4,593	3,162	6,385	4,404	80	15	241	—	6,222	2,861	6,196	4,704
Summer School.....	901	983	852	928	—	—	—	—	134	33	100	4
Other Short Courses.....	57	1	51	11	—	—	—	—	1,336	182	1,088	373
Evening Classes.....	1,478	1,319	1,340	1,214	—	—	198	—	353	289	5,008	4,327
Correspondence.....	591	488	1,378	1,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other External.....	1,566	371	2,764	950	80	15	43	—	4,399	2,357	—	—
Manitoba (excluding duplicates).....	705	320	741	348	—	—	—	—	1,401	2,477	1,657	718
Summer School.....	387	263	460	322	—	—	—	—	92	137	79	60
Other Short Courses.....	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	1,591	197	17
Evening Classes.....	248	—	241	1	—	—	—	—	136	60	81	62
Correspondence.....	53	41	40	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Extramural.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	858	689	1,300	579
Saskatchewan.....	1,118	1,780	1,585	1,749	—	—	—	—	276	13	—	—
Summer School.....	814	960	1,016	1,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Short Courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening Classes.....	148	210	163	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	169	590	400	350	—	—	—	—	276	13	—	—
Other Extramural.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	710	816	843	1,242	—	—	—	—	156	492	100	120
Summer School.....	710	816	819	1,236	—	—	—	—	67	401	—	—
Other Short Courses.....	—	—	21	6	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	91	100	120
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Extramural.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	1,062	445	1,289	632	183	73	—	—	179	247	48	149
Summer School.....	816	358	1,145	533	183	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Short Courses.....	—	—	101	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening Classes.....	43	35	43	61	—	—	—	—	179	247	48	149
Correspondence.....	170	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Extramural.....	33	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Canada (excluding duplicates).....	11,507	9,126	14,017	9,592	605	111	540	98	15,078	9,841	16,380	9,919
Summer School.....	5,013	5,240	4,974	4,854	427	96	497	98	1,050	1,144	899	1,418
Other Short Courses.....	86	152	185	190	—	—	—	—	1,664	1,800	1,464	594
Evening Classes.....	3,400	2,051	4,263	1,864	—	—	—	—	6,275	3,486	8,154	6,485
Correspondence.....	1,409	1,237	1,822	1,676	—	—	—	—	459	65	193	63
Other Extramural.....	1,599	446	2,773	1,008	178	15	43	—	5,630	3,346	5,670	1,359

• Record not available.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

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

Province		A. Students of University Grade		B. Pre- matriculation students		C. All students not in A. or B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)		
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Newfoundland.....	1950	467	447	—	—	—	—	467	447	914
	*1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island.....	1950	246	57	300	227	14	62	560	346	906
	1949	258	55	279	166	—	—	537	221	758
Nova Scotia.....	1950	3,518	1,114	313	55	232	52	4,063	1,221	5,284
	1949	3,672	1,139	357	51	4,584	776	8,613	1,957	10,570
New Brunswick.....	1950	1,989	698	621	21	185	267	2,795	986	3,781
	1949	2,335	461	730	—	265	679	3,330	1,140	4,470
Quebec.....	1950	21,580	6,137	11,118	6,996	6,545	7,034	39,243	20,167	59,410
	1949	22,211	5,396	10,134	7,198	4,229	4,861	36,574	17,445	54,019
Ontario.....	1950	26,017	9,195	2,962	294	6,258	3,389	35,237	12,878	48,115
	1949	30,567	11,001	2,863	177	6,472	4,974	39,902	16,152	56,054
Manitoba.....	1950	4,213	1,620	595	70	1,694	2,753	6,502	4,443	10,945
	1949	5,018	1,814	732	137	1,767	722	7,517	2,673	10,190
Saskatchewan.....	1950	3,906	2,377	676	168	676	313	5,258	2,858	8,116
	1949	4,982	2,417	612	196	483	320	6,077	2,933	9,010
Alberta.....	1950	3,771	1,841	442	285	404	1,164	4,617	3,290	7,907
	1949	4,364	2,690	413	243	246	498	5,023	2,831	7,854
British Columbia.....	1950	7,469	2,345	—	—	191	249	7,660	2,594	10,254
	1949	8,435	2,590	—	—	62	150	8,497	2,740	11,237
Canada.....	1950	73,176	25,831	17,027	8,116	16,199	15,283	106,402	49,230	155,632
	1949	81,842	26,944	16,120	8,168	18,108	12,980	116,070	48,092	164,162

* Record not available.

7.—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
Newfoundland.....	1950	262	62	2	3	203	382	467	447	914
	*1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island.....	1950	559	342	1	4	—	—	560	346	906
	1949	534	217	3	4	—	—	537	221	758
Nova Scotia.....	1950	3,741	798	63	77	259	346	4,063	1,221	5,284
	1949	3,961	885	78	166	4,574	906	8,613	1,957	10,570
New Brunswick.....	1950	2,465	315	70	183	260	488	2,795	986	3,781
	1949	2,953	326	118	232	259	582	3,330	1,140	4,470
Quebec.....	1950	28,164	11,268	1,296	3,768	9,783	5,131	39,243	20,167	59,410
	1949	28,630	11,850	916	1,540	7,019	4,055	36,574	17,445	54,019
Ontario.....	1950	23,343	5,970	999	870	10,895	6,038	35,237	12,878	48,115
	1949	25,201	5,745	1,819	1,299	12,822	9,108	39,902	16,152	56,054
Manitoba.....	1950	4,153	1,322	243	324	2,106	2,797	6,502	4,443	10,945
	1949	5,055	1,548	64	59	2,398	1,066	7,517	2,673	10,190
Saskatchewan.....	1950	3,630	769	234	316	1,394	1,773	5,258	2,858	8,116
	1949	4,211	864	281	320	1,585	1,749	6,077	2,933	9,010
Alberta.....	1950	3,552	1,553	199	429	866	1,308	4,617	3,290	7,907
	1949	3,848	1,063	232	406	943	1,362	5,023	2,831	7,854
British Columbia.....	1950	6,210	1,761	26	18	1,424	815	7,660	2,594	10,254
	1949	7,128	1,936	32	23	1,337	781	8,497	2,740	11,237
Canada.....	1950	76,079	24,160	3,133	5,992	27,190	19,078	106,402	49,230	155,632
	1949	81,590	24,434	3,543	4,019	20,937	19,609	116,070	48,092	164,162

* Record not available.

8.—Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted

University		Diplomas and Certificate		Bachelor ³		Master and Licence ⁴		Doctor (In Course)		Doctor (Honorary)		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dalhousie-Kings ¹	1950	94	27	289	61	26	4	—	—	5	—	414	92
	1949	88	15	259	42	10	6	—	—	8	1	365	64
Acadia.....	1950	16	18	148	50	13	3	—	—	6	—	183	71
	1949	39	22	137	63	14	10	—	—	6	—	196	95
Saint-Francis-Xavier.....	1950	73	9	128	36	1	1	—	—	4	1	206	47
	1949	72	3	107	36	1	—	—	—	5	1	185	40
New Brunswick.....	1950	—	—	390	15	15	1	—	—	32	2	437	18
	1949	—	—	340	21	7	—	—	—	4	1	351	22
Mount Allison.....	1950	32	16	69	40	3	—	—	—	7	—	111	56
	1949	53	33	75	39	2	—	—	—	6	1	136	73
Bishops.....	1950	—	—	47	6	5	3	—	—	5	—	57	9
	1949	9	5	44	6	3	1	—	—	5	—	61	12
McGill.....	1950	72	101	1,256	349	128	28	40	2	8	—	1,504	480
	1949	26	82	1,357	372	110	40	64	6	6	1	1,563	501
Laval.....	1950	89	43	838	89	200	28	17	4	3	—	1,147	164
	1949	118	77	749	87	188	18	12	4	24	—	1,091	186
Montreal.....	1950	139	102	1,063	177	266	49	26	8	12	—	1,506	336
	1949	106	104	990	126	314	41	21	1	38	—	1,439	272
Toronto.....	1950	120	387	3,265	787	349	72	90	3	6	—	3,830	1,249
	1949	101	338	3,268	841	291	81	56	8	5	—	3,721	1,268
Victoria ²	1950	15	3	35	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	55	6
	1949	13	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	31	—
Trinity ¹	1950	13	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	23	—
	1949	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—

8.—Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted—Concluded

University	Diplomas and Certificate		Bachelor ¹		Master and Licence ²		Doctor (In Course)		Doctor (Honorary)		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Western Ontario.....	1950	35	63	673	203	35	6	2	1	11	1	756	274
	1949	23	39	666	178	24	5	1	-	14	1	728	223
Queen's.....	1950	-	-	590	131	39	5	-	-	10	1	639	137
	1949	-	1	603	157	39	3	-	-	12	-	654	161
Ottawa.....	1950	21	17	296	66	75	10	20	2	5	1	417	96
	1949	-	-	246	63	65	4	15	-	10	-	336	67
McMaster.....	1950	7	-	204	91	22	-	-	-	6	-	239	91
	1949	2	8	180	77	11	-	-	-	4	1	197	86
Manitoba.....	1950	104	85	1,038	251	46	7	-	1	5	-	1,193	344
	1949	100	103	966	322	28	1	2	-	8	1	1,104	427
Saskatchewan.....	1950	269	103	840	171	53	7	-	-	4	-	1,166	281
	1949	247	114	985	207	31	2	-	-	8	-	1,271	323
Alberta.....	1950	183	259	1,011	188	67	6	-	-	7	-	1,268	453
	1949	163	160	1,008	204	63	5	-	-	5	-	1,239	369
British Columbia.....	1950	5	29	1,688	394	89	23	2	-	10	2	1,794	448
	1949	107	53	1,665	427	84	25	-	-	11	-	1,867	505
Other Institutions.....	1950	658	146	964	137	11	3	8	-	28	-	1,669	286
	1949	449	339	843	147	73	13	1	-	35	-	1,401	499
Canada.....	1950	1,946	1,408	14,836	3,245	1,443	256	205	21	184	8	18,614	4,938
	1949	1,716	1,496	14,468	3,415	1,364	255	175	19	219	8	17,942	5,193

¹ All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.² All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.³ Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.⁴ The licence in the French language universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor, as the Master's degree is in the English.

2.—University-grade Students of the Regular Session Attending Outside Their Province of Residence

	Number of students															Total non-re- sidents in each province	Number specified by province	Students of full time Univer- sity grade
	From New- found- land	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 Other Coun- tries			
In Newfoundland.....																		
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	324
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Prince Edward Island																		
1950	-	-	3	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	35	298	298
1949	-	-	2	4	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	33	299	306
Nova Scotia.....																		
1950	225	210	-	536	170	104	5	3	5	9	-	181	5	24	33	1,510	3,963	4,126
1949	210	165	-	574	142	73	5	9	12	11	-	159	6	39	16	1,421	4,210	4,387
New Brunswick.....																		
1950	54	56	233	-	160	123	15	5	2	4	-	35	6	13	17	723	2,157	2,233
1949	70	55	302	-	291	157	20	7	2	4	-	35	3	23	24	991	2,467	2,539
Quebec.....																		
1950	75	57	187	205	-	1,051	120	127	96	174	1	820	102	187	344	3,546	20,454	21,366
1949	70	74	214	247	-	1,015	117	134	92	180	1	778	77	177	300	3,476	20,961	22,033
Ontario.....																		
1950	38	46	202	126	488	-	261	370	281	355	-	742	21	38	394	3,362	23,598	26,005
1949	44	59	206	161	429	-	277	460	322	393	-	684	46	32	408	3,523	25,161	27,617
Manitoba.....																		
1950	-	2	3	1	13	106	-	269	99	48	-	28	5	23	21	618	4,484	4,543
1949	-	-	5	9	10	122	-	273	104	65	-	27	1	6	1	623	5,583	5,623
Saskatchewan																		
1950	-	1	3	1	4	33	44	-	89	50	-	7	19	3	19	273	3,147	3,360
1949	-	-	2	1	4	37	49	-	96	57	-	11	13	2	18	290	3,959	4,065
Alberta.....																		
1950	2	1	8	2	3	18	25	146	-	84	-	3	-	-	19	311	3,826	3,921
1949	-	-	2	-	2	18	21	121	-	102	1	3	-	-	16	286	4,158	4,098
British Columbia...																		
1950	1	3	12	3	19	102	101	189	347	-	12	57	18	-	61	925	7,957	7,957
1949	-	3	16	7	34	97	99	224	399	-	11	55	12	-	42	999	9,035	9,049
Canada																		
1950	395	376	651	879	881	1,537	571	1,109	919	724	13	1,875	176	208	909	11,303	76,208	74,133
1949	394	354	749	1,063	932	1,521	588	1,228	1,027	812	13	1,759	158	279	825	11,642	75,833	79,821

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

* Record not available.

10.—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.
Newfoundland ¹	1950	10	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	14	9	-	2
	1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island.....	1950	18	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	6	2	35	14	9	2
	1949	19	4	1	-	5	5	-	-	17	10	5	2	34	13	6	2
Nova Scotia.....	1950	140	18	23	14	116	21	152	15	18	4	4	1	247	43	171	24
	1949	132	21	21	11	80	18	134	17	20	3	1	1	228	42	149	25
New Brunswick.....	1950	106	5	3	1	46	14	36	24	60	4	20	5	199	23	53	30
	1949	107	9	12	6	67	4	31	17	47	-	18	-	211	8	45	23
Quebec.....	1950	964	183	292	34	1,363	126	1,162	115	662	614	-	-	2,636	800	1,501	130
	1949	966	171	358	38	1,366	122	1,103	105	654	563	36	8	2,686	801	1,556	131
Ontario.....	1950	741	116	448	92	796	67	715	84	192	23	38	8	1,646	198	1,169	173
	1949	720	129	424	102	816	49	640	83	173	23	16	8	1,647	191	1,036	178
Manitoba.....	1950	153	11	14	3	74	24	189	11	38	2	-	-	258	36	203	14
	1949	149	27	19	7	102	21	115	33	41	4	9	-	280	52	128	38
Saskatchewan.....	1950	92	6	20	2	86	10	25	-	35	7	24	2	213	23	54	2
	1949	107	11	11	-	103	11	41	13	47	11	8	-	215	30	52	13
Alberta.....	1950	91	13	148	32	150	17	232	152	24	8	6	5	255	36	382	185
	1949	97	15	153	17	133	13	211	83	24	8	6	5	244	33	366	101
British Columbia.....	1950	177	32	15	7	155	5	85	39	-	-	-	-	258	26	100	46
	1949	144	33	15	7	131	5	84	45	-	-	-	-	232	37	99	52
Canada.....	1950	2,492	398	968	185	2,790	288	2,596	440	1,050	673	98	25	5,761	1,208	3,642	608
	1949	2,441	430	1,014	188	2,803	248	2,359	396	1,023	622	99	24	5,777	1,207	3,437	563

¹ No record available for 1949.

11.—Salary Classification of Full-Time Teaching Staff in Canadian Universities, 1950

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	30	29	11	133	306	23	3	45	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	166	392	34
4,500—4,999...	-	-	1	65	42	4	31	94	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	98	148	5
4,000—4,499...	-	3	-	12	25	14	88	66	3	22	40	-	-	9	-	122	143	17
3,500—3,999...	-	-	2	1	-	19	44	44	9	138	119	5	12	19	1	195	182	36
3,000—3,499...	-	-	5	-	1	26	2	12	18	74	58	30	64	89	4	150	160	83
2,500—2,999...	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	7	20	26	71	114	7	78	135	44
2,000—2,499...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	3	2	6	42	101	17	45	103	23
1,500—1,999...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	68	17	18	68	19
1,000—1,499...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	9	13	6	10
Under 1,000...	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	3	27
Total.....	30	33	20	211	374	105	168	261	55	254	252	69	220	420	59	883	1,340	308

¹ Institutions included:

Western Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Central Canada: Bishop's, McGill, Queen's, Toronto, Victoria, Trinity, McMaster, and Western Ontario.

Maritime Provinces: Acadia, Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier, Mount Allison, and New Brunswick.

12.—University and College Libraries, 1949

54

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

Name and Address	Librarian	Volumes ¹	Pamphlets where recorded	Loans Charged	Persons Charged with Loans	Seats in Library
Prince Edward Island—						
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.....	Mary Donahoe.....	5,158	•	3,596	340	68
St. Dunstan's University.....	Sr. Mary Ida.....	10,030	•	2,350	335	70
Nova Scotia—						
Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish.....	Sr. St. Mary of Calvary.....	4,119	685	•	•	50
Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.....	Sr. Regina Clare.....	25,300	500	•	900	50
Collège Sainte-Anne, Church Point.....	R. P. Blaise Corrivault.....	10,000	•	•	•	180
Dalhousie University, Halifax.....	Dorothy M. E. MacKay.....	85,923	3,100	•	•	186
Dental Library, Halifax.....	Charlotte S. Allan.....	2,365	300	•	46	80
Medical Library, Halifax.....		18,637	2,000	•	364	
Law Library, Halifax.....		19,731	•	•	•	
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....		10,500	•	•	•	
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax.....	Beatrice M. Stimpson.....	325	8	•	61	•
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax.....	Sr. Francis de Sales.....	41,644	4,640	•	206	70
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.....	D. A. Redmond.....	7,500	•	•	•	•
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	Rev. J. W. Falconer.....	30,115	250	•	91	30
Saint-Mary's College, Halifax.....	Rev. William A. Stewart.....	7,979	175	•	165	30
University of King's College, Halifax.....	Dr. Burns Martin.....	42,500	900	5,646	4,875	67
Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.....	H. J. Fraser.....	5,440	9,000	•	775	35
Acadia University, Wolfville.....	M. P. Boone.....	87,000	•	•	•	150
New Brunswick—						
Université du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst.....	R. P. Joseph LeGresley.....	9,480	800	2,000	350	3
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.....	Mrs. Marjorie J. Thompson.....	48,247	•	15,795	•	92
St. Thomas College, Chatham.....	Rev. T. J. McKendy.....	5,000	•	•	•	22
Mount Allison University, Sackville.....	Olga B. Bishop.....	61,961	•	18,086	770	126
Université Saint-Joseph, Saint-Joseph.....	Frère Omer Cormier.....	18,000	2,000	•	•	•
Quebec Province—						
Studentat Mont-Saint-Joseph, Aylmer.....	R. P. Louis Routhier.....	15,200	•	18,500	•	10
Ecole Apostolique du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport.....	R. P. Albert Lefebvre.....	6,000	•	•	•	•
Monastère P. P. Bénédictins, St-Benoît-du-lac (Bolton Centre).....	R. P. L. B. Ward.....	•	•	•	•	•
Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée, Chambly-Bassin.....	R. P. Romeo Arbour.....	9,268	225	4,000	240	•
Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.....	R. P. Adrien Bluteau.....	35,000	1,000	•	650	•
Séminaire de Gaspé, Gaspé.....	•	13,000	•	•	•	•
Séminaire des Pères Eudistes, Gros Pin.....	R. P. Joseph Le Blanc.....	8,000	•	•	•	•
Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette.....	R. P. Benoit De Blois.....	50,110	3,000	15,500	900	60
Collège de l'Assomption, l'Assomption.....	•	20,000	•	•	•	10
Institut Agricole d'Okla et Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, La Trappe.....	Fr. M. Hilaire.....	25,558	•	•	165	32
Bishop's University, Lennoxville.....	Miss C. Oakley.....	22,070	500	8,707	274	40
Collège de Lévis.....	Abbé Lucien Cloutier.....	40,050	•	3,500	900	15
Collège Saint-Alexandre, Limbourg Via Hull.....	R. P. Lucien Bélec.....	10,040	500	•	•	•
Macdonald College, Macdonald College.....	Ernest Henry Mutton.....	3,500	•	•	•	76
Juvénat Saint-Bernard, Mistassini.....	M. l'Abbé Gauthier.....	•	•	•	•	•
Séminaire Saint-Joseph, Mont-Laurier.....	R. P. Louis Forget.....	10,000	•	500	30	30
Collège André-Grasset, Montréal.....	R. P. Antoine Roy.....	4,540	3,400	2,800	330	12
Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Montréal.....	R. P. A. Delisle.....	25,000	•	15,000	600	12
Collège de Montréal, Montréal.....	•	26,500	•	•	•	•

Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Montréal.....	Sr. Ste-Sophonie.....	28,563	585	2,925	250	28
Collège de Saint-Ignace, Montréal.....	R. P. Maurice Ruess.....	12,061	8,500	20,000	210	24
Collège Sainte-Marie, Montréal.....	R. P. Dorval Monty.....	100,000	-	10,000	1,000	20
Couvent Saint-Bonaventure, Montréal.....	R. P. Jogueux Massé.....	16,075	600	800	20	-
Divinity Hall, Montréal.....	Patricia Keir.....	32,338	2,000	3,763	197	50
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal.....	Paul Houde.....	56,484	10,987	81,825	-	85
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.....	Joseph R. Leduc.....	45,560	12,500	7,600	525	100
Externat Classique Sainte-Croix, Montréal.....	R. P. Roger Bessette.....	10,060	2,000	10,000	400	-
Institut Nazareth, Montréal.....	Sr. R. de Lima Petit.....	-	-	-	-	-
Loyola College, Montréal.....	R. P. Frederick W. Noll.....	27,503	-	-	-	80
McGill University, Montréal.....	Richard Pennington.....	621,936	63,572	230,070	-	1,025
Medical Library, Montréal.....	Edith R. Gordon.....	66,000	2,035	29,703	32,552	8
Monastère des Franciscains, Montréal.....	R. P. Osias Vandandaigue.....	24,981	100	1,615	70	13
Montréal Diocesan Theological College, Montréal.....	Rev. Cyril H. Powles.....	-	-	-	-	-
Montréal Presbyterian Theological College, Montréal.....	Bessie F. Fraser.....	14,857	200	441	28	16
McGill School of Social Work, Montréal.....	Mrs. Phoebe G. Pratt.....	-	-	-	-	-
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée-Conception, Montréal.....	R. P. Gérard Houle.....	100,667	3,000	-	150	120
Scolasticat du Très Saint-Sacrement, Montréal.....	R. P. J. M. Donaldson.....	5,530	-	-	40	12
Séminaire de Philosophie, Montréal.....	R. P. Emile Fréchet.....	12,000	-	-	-	-
Sir George Williams College, Montréal.....	Margaret F. Broadhurst.....	19,254	1,200	33,700	2,525	94
United Theological College, Montréal.....	-	12,000	-	-	-	-
Université de Montréal, Montréal.....	Raymond Tanghe.....	131,925	5,600	31,580	1,700	172
Faculté de Droit.....	Maximilien Caron.....	4,018	250	-	-	62
Faculté des Sciences (Institut Botanique).....	Carmin Rinfret.....	21,111	40,000	-	-	36
Faculté de Théologie.....	Irénée Sauvé.....	33,620	4,000	13,000	380	22
Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.....	Chanoine Robert Charland.....	40,537	10,300	-	-	4
Juniorat Montfortain, Papineauville.....	R. P. Germain Vincent.....	7,000	-	-	-	11
Monastère des Pères Capucins, Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	R. P. Alfred.....	32,330	-	-	-	8
Séminaire des Missions-Etrangères, Pont-Viau.....	R. P. Bernard Deeroches.....	14,200	150	-	80	5
Académie de Québec.....	Frère Angloire.....	26,396	-	10,000	570	12
Collège Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Québec.....	Mère Marie des Anges.....	12,510	600	18,600	200	40
Collège des Jésuites (Saint-Charles Garnier), Québec.....	R. P. Antonio Lepage.....	30,030	250	-	-	-
Monastère des Pères Capucins, Québec.....	R. P. Adalbert.....	15,075	1,000	-	20	4
Séminaire Franciscain, Québec.....	R. P. Patrice Robert.....	86,508	1,179	3,750	279	30
Université Laval, Québec.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bibliothèque générale.....	L'abbé Joseph-Marie Blanchet.....	366,739	-	17,000	800	255
Facultés de l'Université (10).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collège Bourget, Rigaud.....	R. P. J. T. Donat Fortier.....	36,064	6,000	-	-	6
Grand Séminaire, Rimouski.....	R. P. Lionel Hudon.....	4,025	-	500	50	20
Peut Séminaire, Rimouski.....	R. P. Alphonse Fortin.....	30,036	2,700	4,250	150	25
Séminaire Saint-Alphonse, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré.....	R. P. Adrien Grenier.....	41,105	1,124	7,152	158	50
Collège de Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	R. P. Charles Bourque.....	63,728	-	6,500	650	-
Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture, Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	Abbé Joseph Caron.....	9,960	33,100	3,500	95	12
Séminaire de Saint-Hyacinthe, Saint-Hyacinthe.....	R. P. Louis N. Raymond.....	59,585	4,500	-	50	6
Collège de Saint-Laurent, Ville St-Laurent.....	R. P. Jean Tetrault.....	47,130	3,000	-	-	15
Séminaire Sainte-Croix, Ville St-Laurent.....	R. P. Jean Millette.....	3,519	-	3,000	145	-
Institut Chanoine Beaudet, St-Pascal.....	Sr. Philomène-des-Anges.....	3,433	4,535	-	-	-
Séminaire de Sainte-Thérèse de Blainville, Ste-Thérèse.....	L'abbé La-Ph. Boulanger.....	40,345	500	525	35	6
Séminaire du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor (Beauce Co.).....	R. P. J.-N. Gagné.....	12,912	2,700	3,000	220	-
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Sherbrooke.....	Sr. St. Célestin.....	7,235	-	4,000	120	-
Maison Saint-Joseph, Sault-au-Récollet (Montréal).....	R. P. Georges Robitaille.....	38,000	-	-	-	-
Monastère des Rédemptoristes, Sherbrooke.....	R. P. Théodose E. Roy.....	12,000	500	4,000	35	3
Séminaire Saint-Charles-Borromée, Sherbrooke.....	R. P. J. Hermine Dubuc.....	30,574	3,840	1,422	179	6
Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery.....	R. P. Joseph-Omer Dumont.....	12,400	200	-	-	-
Collège Missionnaire Franciscain, Sorel.....	R. P. Anastase Mailloux.....	9,800	90	70	10	7

¹ Included periodicals.

* Complete returns not available.

12.—University and College Libraries, 1949—Concluded

56

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

Name and Address	Librarian	Volumes ¹	Pamphlets where recorded	Loans Charged	Persons Charged with Loans	Seats in Library
Quebec Province—Concluded						
Juvénat du Très Saint-Sacrement, Terrebonne.....	R. P. Jacques Thibodeau.....	11,000	•	•	•	-
Collège Séraphique, Trois-Rivières.....	R. P. Roger St. Arnaud.....	16,000	700	25,000	135	125
Séminaire Saint-Joseph, Trois-Rivières.....	L'Abbé J. G. Turcotte.....	20,200	4,000	•	•	-
Séminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield.....	Chanoine L. Deguire.....	14,000	•	900	200	-
Scolasticat Notre-Dame, Ville Richelieu.....	R. P. Donat Levasseur.....	15,000	•	6,800	140	7
Scolasticat du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	R. P. Joseph Bélanger.....	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario—						
Scolasticat de la Cie de Marie, Eastview.....	R. P. Alexandre Lebleu.....	13,032	1,000	•	•	-
Scolasticat des Pères Blancs, Eastview.....	R. P. Auguste St. Pierre.....	5,000	-	-	-	-
Fort Frontenac Library, Fort Frontenac.....	Mary O'Connor.....	8,992	5,000	4,389	120	35
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.....	Florence G. Partridge.....	48,277	40,000	10,610	2,017	125
McMaster University, Hamilton.....	Margaret H. C. Meikleham.....	63,845	•	64,622	•	120
Queen's University, Kingston.....	H. Pearson Gundy.....	259,961	•	100,956	2,197	215
Regiopolis College, Kingston.....	Rev. Joseph Driscoll.....	15,669	271	•	285	8
Royal Military College, Kingston.....	W. R. P. Bridge.....	16,000	•	•	•	-
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....	Fr. A. J. Lehman.....	9,072	100	•	365	20
Huron College, London.....	•	6,000	•	•	•	•
St. Peter's Seminary, London.....	A. Durand.....	10,625	3,000	•	163	50
University of Western Ontario, London.....	Dr. James J. Talman.....	185,798	•	101,348	•	250
Ursuline College, Brescia Hall, London.....	Rev. Mother M. Basil.....	10,000	•	-	-	24
Mount Carmel College, Niagara Falls.....	Rev. Rudolph Flanik.....	14,020	•	•	213	30
Carleton College, Ottawa.....	Hilda G. Gifford.....	17,500	15	18,027	770	63
Collège Dominicain, Ottawa.....	R. P. Adrien-M. Brunet.....	23,380	1,625	•	100	12
Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	R. P. Jean Fairfield.....	7,518	•	•	60	15
Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	Abbé Orila Saint-Jean.....	3,025	•	•	•	-
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	Rev. P. F. Spratt.....	22,688	3,980	•	668	40
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	R. P. Auguste-M. Morisset.....	152,000	•	6,000	•	40
Séminaire Universitaire, Ottawa.....	R. P. Jean-Léon Alii.....	40,000	•	3,000	300	50
Holy Rosary Scholasticate R.R. 1, Ottawa.....	Rev. Allan MacInnes.....	-	•	400	36	36
Scolasticat Saint-Joseph, Ottawa-Est.....	R. P. Roger Guindon.....	41,110	4,000	•	200	45
Scolasticat des R. R. PP. Servites de Marie, Ottawa.....	R. P. Stanislas Carrière.....	4,010	•	•	•	-
Collège Séraphique, Ottawa.....	R. P. Adélaré.....	13,000	•	•	80	-
Juniorat du Sacré-Cœur, Ottawa.....	R. P. Félix Massie (Supérieur).....	-	-	-	-	-
Alma College, St. Thomas.....	Arlene Acton.....	-	-	-	-	-
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	R. P. S. Guévremont.....	85,725	2,404	•	•	-
Knox College, Toronto.....	William H. Sandham.....	42,801	2,574	•	140	48
Ontario College of Education, Toronto.....	Dorothy A. Thompson.....	22,185	•	17,849	960	125
— Department of Educational Research, Toronto.....	Kathleen M. Hobday.....	3,687	2,580	•	25	4
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.....	Miss H. M. Walton.....	4,275	250	•	2,496	16
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.....	Marion Cobban.....	8,269	•	12,036	770	72
St. Augustine Seminary, Toronto.....	Rev. F. W. B. Kerr.....	15,000	•	-	-	6
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	Rev. R. J. Scollard.....	27,600	•	•	530	40
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto.....	Rev. J. F. Stapleton.....	26,000	1,000	•	161	45
Trinity College, Toronto.....	S. M. Adams.....	43,973	•	•	866	75
University of Toronto, Toronto.....	William Stewart Wallace.....	493,274	158,542	407,392	•	500
— Faculty of Dentistry, Toronto.....	Dr. J. H. Johnson.....	6,000	-	-	-	35
— Connaught Medical Research Laboratories.....	Ruth M. Briggs.....	7,600	16,000	6,200	11,000	28

Victoria University, Toronto.....	John D. Robins.....	110,500	4,100	111,751	1,440	175
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	Rev. Dr. W. E. Taylor.....	11,016	•	•	•	40
Waterloo College and Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada, Waterloo.....	Elizabeth Christiansen.....	12,856	•	•	•	15
Assumption College, Windsor.....	Rev. Father Frank Flood.....	13,169	150	•	642	80
St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock.....	Rev. John Harrington.....	8,500	800	•	49	12
Manitoba—						
Brandon College, Brandon.....	Mrs. G. R. Ralston.....	7,600	500	6,000	•	16
Collège de St. Boniface, St. Boniface.....	R. P. Joseph Sabourin.....	20,500	•	15,000	300	30
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg.....	T. R. Ashby.....	18,000	•	•	190	12
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	Ivy Pierce.....	6,000	•	•	115	25
United College, Winnipeg.....	E. M. Graham.....	75,000	•	•	1,111	165
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	Elizabeth Dafee.....	183,000	•	175,622	4,262	500
— Medical Library, Winnipeg.....	Ruth D. Monk.....	16,757	826	28,724	693	36
Saskatchewan—						
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....		5,200	—	—	—	—
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....	Revs. Philip Loeher and Martin Brodner.....	10,875	1,000	•	100	20
Campion College, Regina.....	Rev. W. L. Savoie.....	3,000	—	—	—	40
Luther College, Regina.....	Mrs. F. J. Wagner.....	4,712	•	•	110	45
Regina College, Regina.....	Emma Bell.....	16,473	800	20,243	568	75
Sacred Heart Academy, Regina.....	Sister Mary-Cecil.....	—	—	—	—	—
St. Chad's College, Regina.....		2,000	—	—	—	4
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	Rev. J. D. F. Beattie.....	8,220	60	•	46	10
Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon.....	Dr. C. Kleiner.....	9,972	1,300	•	•	10
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon.....	Dr. J. B. Corston.....	8,512	•	•	89	12
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.....	D. C. Appelt.....	112,705	•	85,628	•	300
Alberta—						
Mount Royal College, Calgary.....	None.....	4,084	•	•	•	—
Canadian Union College, College Heights.....	Mrs. Emma Coffin.....	6,500	600	•	330	58
Concordia College, Edmonton.....	Arnold Guebert.....	7,628	•	900	138	18
Juniorat St. Jean, Edmonton.....	R. P. George Tétrault.....	7,500	400	•	16	10
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....		10,500	—	1,000	50	20
St. Anthony's College, North Edmonton.....		5,000	—	—	—	10
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	Marjorie Sherlock.....	126,913	12,000	189,998	5,000	350
British Columbia—						
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver.....	Rev. D. P. Watney.....	8,200	•	•	72	14
Union College, Vancouver.....	Rev. S. Vernon Fawcett.....	14,020	•	•	73	20
University of British Columbia, Vancouver.....	Leslie W. Dunlap.....	260,000	•	264,689	11,185	1,042
Victoria College, Victoria.....	Kathleen Rutherford Mathews.....	7,554	•	19,943	385	90

¹ Includes periodicals.

² Includes school of hygiene.

* Complete returns not available.

SECTION III
RETROSPECTIVE TABLES

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

		1931	1936 ²	1941 ²	1946 ²	1949	1950 ¹
Arts, Science, Letters and Philosophy							
Canada.....	T.	16,828	17,791	17,742	31,229	24,636	32,162
	M.	11,473	12,586	12,333	23,164	25,841	23,569
	F.	5,355	5,205	5,389	8,065	8,795	8,593
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	1,811	1,750	1,661	2,840	3,357	3,228
	M.	1,202	1,228	1,171	2,164	2,655	2,596
	F.	609	522	490	676	702	632
Quebec.....	T.	4,704	5,566	6,117	8,683	10,144	9,815
	M.	4,214	4,866	5,089	7,087	8,203	7,849
	F.	490	700	1,028	1,596	1,941	1,966
Ontario.....	T.	5,387	5,801	5,408	9,320	11,925	11,083
	M.	3,159	3,519	3,248	6,047	8,409	7,452
	F.	2,228	2,252	2,160	3,273	3,516	3,631
Western Provinces.....	T.	4,926	4,674	4,556	10,386	9,210	8,036
	M.	2,898	2,943	2,845	7,866	6,574	5,672
	F.	2,028	1,731	1,711	2,520	2,636	2,364
Agriculture—Degree Course							
Canada.....	T.	899	1,108	1,373	2,198	2,916	2,298
	M.	889	1,088	1,347	2,110	2,832	2,113
	F.	10	20	26	88	114	85
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	32	31	41	145	91	54
	M.	31	31	38	143	88	52
	F.	1	-	3	2	3	2
Quebec.....	T.	322	273	310	388	548	509
	M.	321	271	308	379	518	477
	F.	1	2	2	9	30	32
Ontario.....	T.	273	496	479	666	771	566
	M.	269	489	476	654	761	559
	F.	4	7	3	12	10	7
Western Provinces.....	T.	272	308	543	999	1,536	1,079
	M.	268	297	525	934	1,465	1,025
	F.	4	11	18	65	71	54
Agriculture—Diploma Course							
Canada.....	T.	370	385	396	685	674	775
	M.	370	384	390	679	666	741
	F.	-	1	6	6	8	4
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	20	24	19	65	36	28
Quebec.....	T.	145	202	145	167	227	205
	M.	145	202	143	166	224	205
	F.	-	-	2	1	3	-
Ontario.....	T.	118	96	94	66	84	119
	M.	118	96	90	66	81	117
	F.	-	-	4	-	3	2
Western Provinces.....	T.	87	63	138	387	327	423
	M.	87	62	138	382	325	421
	F.	-	1	-	5	2	2
Architecture							
Canada ³	T.	137	133	146	176	764	623
	M.	136	116	136	171	735	599
	F.	1	17	10	5	29	24
Quebec.....	T.	89	84	121	54	137	143
	M.	89	84	115	54	131	139
	F.	-	-	6	-	6	4
Ontario ³	T.	-	-	-	-	264	234
	M.	-	-	-	-	258	228
	F.	-	-	-	-	6	6
Western Provinces.....	T.	48	49	25	122	363	246
	M.	47	32	21	117	346	232
	F.	1	17	4	5	17	14

¹ Newfoundland included in Maritime Provinces from 1950.² Architecture in University of Toronto is included in Engineering prior to 1949.³ Revised since 1946-48 edition of survey.

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

		1931	1936	1941 ¹	1946 ²	1949	1950 ³
Commerce							
Canada.....	T.	883	786	1,200	3,367	4,452	3,590
	M.	757	684	1,023	3,069	4,055	3,249
	F.	126	102	177	298	397	341
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	108	89	161	289	468	404
	M.	70	57	79	179	373	304
	F.	38	32	82	110	95	100
Quebec.....	T.	416	408	480	1,326	1,642	1,494
	M.	393	387	461	1,284	1,592	1,450
	F.	23	21	19	42	50	44
Ontario ⁴	T.	222	140	183	504	930	684
	M.	194	126	165	476	779	576
	F.	28	14	18	28	151	108
Western Provinces ⁴	T.	137	149	376	1,248	1,412	949
	M.	100	114	318	1,130	1,311	865
	F.	37	35	58	11	101	84
Dentistry							
Canada.....	T.	380	422	468	753	1,001	1,121
	M.	375	419	462	744	1,000	1,085
	F.	5	3	6	9	11	36
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	27	53	31	27	41	48
	M.	27	53	31	27	40	46
	F.	-	-	-	-	1	2
Quebec.....	T.	101	125	160	278	369	371
	M.	100	124	158	277	368	369
	F.	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ontario.....	T.	220	196	225	390	558	568
	M.	216	194	222	383	550	536
	F.	4	2	3	7	8	30
Western Provinces.....	T.	32	48	52	58	123	136
	M.	32	48	51	57	122	134
	F.	-	-	1	1	1	2
Education							
Canada.....	T.	618	802	677	1,092	1,739	1,862
	M.	247	407	297	595	1,149	1,294
	F.	371	395	380	497	590	568
Maritime Provinces ⁵	T.	-	18	21	56	86	251
	M.	-	9	3	20	45	155
	F.	-	9	18	36	41	95
Quebec ⁵	T.	92	198	162	168	124	182
	M.	52	108	85	91	103	148
	F.	40	90	77	77	21	34
Ontario.....	T.	382	364	256	289	460	327
	M.	144	176	98	171	282	293
	F.	238	188	158	118	178	34
Western Provinces ⁶	T.	144	222	238	579	1,069	1,102
	M.	51	114	111	313	719	697
	F.	93	108	127	266	350	405

⁴ The Business Administration course of the University of Western Ontario and the Commerce courses of the University of Toronto are included in the Faculty of Arts. The Accountancy course of the University of Saskatchewan is here included and degree courses in Secretarial Science.

⁵ Students in the Maritime universities preparing for teaching certificates are reported as Arts students until 1935; similarly at McGill University until 1933.

⁶ The training of teachers in the University of Alberta was reorganized in 1946 to include all teacher-training classes of the Province within the Faculty of Education of the University.

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

—Continued

		1931	1936	1941	1946 [†]	1949	1950 [†]
Engineering and Applied Science							
Canada.....	T.	3,554	3,387	4,381	10,884	12,874	10,595
	M.	3,548	3,376	4,368	10,837	12,850	10,579
	F.	6	11	13	67	24	16
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	429	373	418	1,352	1,572	1,351
	M.	429	367	418	1,350	1,571	1,351
	F.	—	6	—	2	1	—
Quebec.....	T.	523	542	799	1,657	2,088	2,034
	M.	523	542	798	1,642	2,084	2,031
	F.	—	—	1	15	4	3
Ontario.....	T.	1,506	1,438	1,708	4,392	4,982	3,947
	M.	1,502	1,434	1,698	4,364	4,970	3,937
	F.	4	4	10	28	12	10
Western Provinces.....	T.	1,096	1,034	1,456	3,483	4,232	3,265
	M.	1,094	1,033	1,454	3,471	4,225	3,260
	F.	2	1	2	2	7	5
Forestry							
Canada.....	T.	136	98	173	530	1,630	900
	M.	136	98	173	529	1,629	899
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	1
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	49	17	64	269	400	343
	M.	49	17	64	268	400	343
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	—
Quebec.....	M.	25	44	67	78	102	98
Ontario.....	M.	62	37	42	183	303	251
British Columbia.....	T.	††	††	††	††	225	208
	M.	—	—	—	—	224	207
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1
Household Science—Degree Course							
Canada.....	F.	639	688	790	1,110	1,360	1,252
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	90	114	143	170	178	169
Quebec.....	F.	27	93	81	171	288	296
Ontario.....	F.	230	51	46	14	116	141
Western Provinces.....	F.	292	430	520	755	778	846
Household Science—Diploma Course							
Canada.....	F.	928	729	634	545	624	677
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	18	46	34	36	17	16
Quebec.....	F.	378	451	446	509	543	537
Ontario.....	F.	515	232	154	—	64	74
Western Provinces.....	F.	17	—	—	—	—	50
Law							
Canada.....	T.	845	1,005	697	1,326	2,599	2,501
	M.	816	982	678	1,172	2,514	2,409
	F.	29	23	19	54	85	92
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	66	115	60	136	255	233
	M.	63	113	60	134	252	234
	F.	3	2	—	2	3	4
Quebec.....	T.	392	337	243	346	637	599
	M.	387	333	241	332	612	569
	F.	5	4	2	14	25	30
Ontario.....	T.	249	391	252	500	818	784
	M.	238	380	243	479	789	757
	F.	11	11	9	21	29	27
Western Provinces.....	T.	138	162	112	244	889	880
	M.	128	156	104	227	861	843
	F.	10	6	8	17	28	31

†† Included in Engineering and Applied Science until 1949.

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

		1931	1936	1941	1946 ^a	1949	1950
Librarianship							
Canada.....	T.	42	67	52	67	87	111
	M.	3	4	6	8	23	29
	F.	39	63	46	59	64	82
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	1	1	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	1	1	-
Quebec.....	T.	14	20	15	21	38	49
	M.	3	4	1	1	17	16
	F.	11	16	14	20	21	33
Ontario.....	T.	28	47	37	45	48	62
	M.	-	-	5	7	6	13
	F.	28	47	32	38	42	49

Medicine							
Canada.....	T.	2,921	3,037	2,910	3,200	4,235	4,295
	M.	2,798	2,908	2,780	2,965	3,911	4,026
	F.	123	129	160	235	284	269
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	171	186	219	167	258	271
	M.	170	180	215	162	248	257
	F.	1	6	4	5	10	14
Quebec.....	T.	944	961	959	1,204	1,515	1,535
	M.	930	942	924	1,158	1,444	1,464
	F.	14	19	35	46	71	71
Ontario.....	T.	1,321	1,389	1,234	1,388	1,827	1,872
	M.	1,245	1,318	1,157	1,249	1,670	1,728
	F.	76	71	77	139	157	144
Western Provinces.....	T.	485	501	528	441	625	617
	M.	453	468	484	396	579	577
	F.	32	33	44	45	46	40

Nursing—Degree and Post Graduate Diploma Courses

Canada.....	F.	301	372	510	682	1,050	1,094
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	-	2	14	22	21	33
Quebec.....	F.	53	43	127	264	395	318
Ontario.....	F.	107	120	172	408	341	316
Western Provinces.....	F.	141	207	197	288	293	427

Occupational Therapy

University of Toronto.....	F.	36	36	98	211	160	129
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Physiotherapy

Canada.....	T.	20	34	76	184	131	117
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	20	34	76	184	131	117
University of Toronto.....	T.	20	34	76	124	100	67
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	20	34	76	124	100	67
McGill University.....	T.	-	-	-	60	31	50
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	60	31	50

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

		1931	1930 ^a	1941 ^a	1946 ^a	1949	1950
Physical and Health Education							
Canada.....	T.	76	55	64	325	613	568
	M.	—	2	5	142	265	315
	F.	76	53	59	183	248	253
Quebec.....	T.	25	21	19	84	160	153
	M.	—	3	—	30	87	77
	F.	25	18	19	54	73	76
Ontario.....	T.	51	34	37	241	311	292
	M.	—	—	5	112	171	148
	F.	51	34	32	129	140	144
Western Provinces.....	T.	—	—	8	—	142	123
	M.	—	—	—	—	107	90
	F.	—	—	8	—	35	33
Pharmacy							
Canada.....	T.	512	484	412	738	1,347	1,301
	M.	481	445	372	547	1,206	1,155
	F.	31	39	40	191	141	146
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	12	9	7	42	66	71
	M.	10	7	5	27	62	62
	F.	2	2	2	15	4	9
Quebec.....	T.	94	95	86	203	303	321
	M.	94	95	84	193	293	305
	F.	—	—	2	10	10	16
Ontario.....	T.	250	200	186	220	323	325
	M.	239	190	165	144	278	285
	F.	11	10	21	76	45	40
Western Provinces.....	T.	156	180	133	273	655	584
	M.	138	153	118	183	573	503
	F.	18	27	15	90	82	81
Social Work							
Canada.....	T.	110	127	122	277	489	431
	M.	11	22	22	59	148	152
	F.	99	155	100	218	341	279
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	—	—	1	14	16	17
	M.	—	—	—	3	1	6
	F.	—	—	1	11	15	11
Quebec.....	T.	30	17	27	108	231	158
	M.	1	3	4	26	49	38
	F.	29	14	23	82	182	120
Ontario.....	T.	70	85	68	66	98	115
	M.	9	15	14	12	45	55
	F.	61	70	54	54	53	60
Western Provinces.....	T.	10	25	26	89	144	141
	M.	1	4	4	18	53	53
	F.	9	21	22	71	91	88
Total Theology (including post-graduate students)							
Canada.....	T.	2,261	2,643	2,429	2,319	2,662	2,699
	M.	2,217	2,619	2,383	2,264	2,576	2,607
	F.	44	24	36	55	86	92
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	133	187	146	198	196	181
	M.	133	187	146	198	193	179
	F.	—	—	—	—	3	2
Quebec.....	T.	968	1,221	1,073	1,095	1,094	1,045
	M.	968	1,221	1,073	1,094	1,092	1,044
	F.	—	—	—	1	2	1
Ontario.....	T.	938	1,076	940	826	1,126	1,192
	M.	901	1,053	906	778	1,052	1,106
	F.	37	23	34	48	74	86
Western Provinces.....	T.	222	159	270	200	246	281
	M.	215	158	268	194	239	278
	F.	7	1	2	6	7	3

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

		1931	1936	1941 ^a	1946	1949	1950
Protestant Theological Colleges							
Canada.....	T.	621	634	675	586	829	877
	M.	577	610	639	531	743	785
	F.	44	24	36	55	86	92
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	60	98	85	106	113	100
	M.	60	98	85	106	110	98
	F.	—	—	—	—	3	2
Quebec.....	T.	80	76	83	41	52	48
	M.	80	76	83	40	50	47
	F.	—	—	—	1	2	1
Ontario.....	T.	259	301	293	284	458	490
	M.	222	278	259	236	384	404
	F.	37	23	34	48	74	86
Western Provinces.....	T.	222	159	214	155	206	239
	M.	215	158	212	149	199	236
	F.	7	1	2	6	7	3

Roman Catholic Theological Colleges, Seminaries, etc.

Canada.....	M.	1,640	2,009	1,754	1,733	1,533	1,822
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	73	89	61	92	83	81
Quebec.....	M.	888	1,145	990	1,054	1,042	997
Ontario.....	M.	679	775	647	542	668	702
Western Provinces.....	M.	—	—	56	45	40	42

Veterinary Science

Canada.....	T.	122	245	245	395	604	543
	M.	122	245	241	386	589	532
	F.	—	—	4	9	15	11
Quebec.....	T.	25	44	49	41	110	110
	M.	25	44	49	41	110	110
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario.....	T.	97	201	196	354	494	433
	M.	97	201	192	345	479	422
	F.	—	—	4	9	15	11

14.—Total Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolment in Universities and Colleges ¹

Academic Year	Nfld. ²	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	Women In- cluded	War Veterans Included
1919-20.....	-	127	1,463	477	6,905	8,868	1,522	641	969	897	21,869	3,170	•
21.....	-	107	1,660	487	7,157	9,050	1,644	647	989	1,050	22,791	3,716	•
22.....	-	108	1,660	519	7,479	9,446	1,956	702	1,021	1,223	24,114	4,405	•
23.....	-	107	1,629	513	8,016	9,393	2,161	871	1,210	1,312	25,212	4,622	•
24.....	-	119	1,560	508	7,986	8,738	2,215	875	1,089	1,440	24,530	4,753	•
25.....	-	125	1,585	493	8,030	8,752	2,258	870	1,077	1,615	24,805	5,229	•
26.....	-	108	1,561	560	8,039	8,785	2,239	878	1,085	1,597	24,852	5,272	-
27.....	-	101	1,554	627	8,118	9,121	2,263	1,109	1,065	1,776	25,734	5,787	-
28.....	-	102	1,651	627	8,263	9,621	2,258	1,165	1,213	1,932	26,832	6,107	-
29.....	-	107	1,778	730	8,501	9,928	2,538	1,449	1,294	1,981	28,306	6,492	-
1929-30.....	-	107	1,854	819	8,955	10,664	2,649	1,622	1,436	2,103	30,209	7,113	-
31.....	-	102	1,968	903	9,090	11,414	2,608	1,755	1,490	2,246	31,576	7,428	-
32.....	-	128	2,190	944	9,174	11,810	3,125	1,752	1,539	2,200	32,862	7,825	-
33.....	-	119	2,159	935	9,673	11,991	3,009	1,735	1,617	1,928	33,166	7,565	-
34.....	-	117	2,130	921	9,696	11,916	2,649	1,726	1,690	1,751	32,596	7,210	-
35.....	-	104	2,010	872	10,053	12,002	2,654	1,766	1,694	1,896	33,051	7,375	-
36.....	-	93	2,099	863	10,289	12,026	2,670	1,776	1,745	1,961	33,522	7,494	-
37.....	-	96	2,137	882	10,471	11,946	2,759	1,788	1,756	2,083	33,918	7,582	-
38.....	-	108	2,075	994	10,866	11,684	2,860	1,839	1,706	2,328	34,460	7,547	-
39.....	-	115	2,079	1,006	10,921	12,229	2,738	1,858	1,831	2,387	35,164	7,664	-
1939-40.....	-	115	2,028	1,054	11,060	12,290	2,671	2,186	1,982	2,517	35,903	8,155	-
41.....	-	128	1,964	944	10,930	11,693	2,483	1,945	1,939	2,724	34,750	8,107	-
42.....	-	135	1,924	911	11,271	11,640	2,418	1,950	1,733	2,698	34,680	8,141	-
43.....	-	152	2,019	1,020	11,734	11,734	2,607	2,001	1,719	2,706	35,692	8,423	-
44.....	-	179	2,101	1,102	12,144	11,364	2,433	1,617	1,572	2,617	35,132	8,911	68
45.....	-	179	2,112	1,252	13,387	12,297	2,789	1,787	1,478	3,095	38,376	10,995	517
46.....	-	268	3,400	2,137	16,534	20,278	5,427	3,997	2,996	6,824	61,861	12,870	20,000
47.....	-	276	4,161	2,509	19,016	25,848	6,443	4,689	4,124	9,171	76,237	14,531	34,000
48.....	-	307	4,165	2,723	19,721	27,648	6,321	4,700	4,442	9,319	79,346	14,615	29,600
49.....	-	306	4,307	2,509	20,317	26,303	5,528	3,956	3,984	8,597	75,807	14,415	21,800
1949-50.....	324	298	4,016	2,195	19,687	23,679	4,369	3,256	3,662	7,525	69,011	14,083	13,049

¹ Excludes Normal School students and nurses studying for R.N.² Record not available until 1949-50.

* Record not available.

15.—Enrolment of Post Graduate Students, of the Regular Session, by Faculties

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1949	1950
Post-Graduate Courses in Arts, Science and Philosophy							
Canada.....	T.	1,118	1,277	1,252	2,370	3,777	3,953
	M.	779	913	944	1,779	2,802	3,016
	F.	339	364	308	591	975	937
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	45	85	69	100	101	145
	M.	27	67	55	76	80	122
	F.	18	28	14	24	21	23
Quebec.....	T.	342	328	350	768	1,321	1,449
	M.	256	238	240	507	852	956
	F.	86	90	110	261	469	493
Ontario.....	T.	482	548	563	1,206	1,762	1,757
	M.	324	377	432	968	1,383	1,416
	F.	158	171	131	238	379	341
Western Provinces.....	T.	249	316	270	296	593	602
	M.	172	241	217	228	487	522
	F.	77	75	53	68	106	80
Other Post-Graduate Courses (excepting Theology) ¹							
Canada.....	T.	232	309	317	561	1,000	1,309
	M.	219	285	299	518	931	1,119
	F.	13	24	18	43	149	190
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	-	-	-	-	9	9
	M.	-	-	-	-	8	9
	F.	-	-	-	-	1	-
Quebec.....	T.	27	57	69	153	371	408
	M.	27	57	64	134	308	334
	F.	-	-	5	19	63	74
Ontario.....	T.	151	203	154	257	417	526
	M.	140	181	146	243	374	478
	F.	11	22	8	14	43	48
Western Provinces.....	T.	54	55	94	151	283	266
	M.	52	51	89	141	241	198
	F.	2	4	5	10	42	68

¹ Includes part-time students in the regular session. Table revised since 1946-48 edition of survey.² Includes Engineering and Applied Science, Agriculture, Dentistry, Law, Education, Medicine, Social Work, Forestry, Veterinary Science, Architecture, Household Science and Pharmacy.

16.—Full-Time Post Graduate Enrolment in Universities and Colleges (except Theology)

Academic Year	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	Women In- cluded	War Veterans Included
1919-20.....	12	1	98	182	21	6	43	20	383	99	•
21.....	18	6	113	190	30	10	41	15	423	108	•
22.....	15	6	162	222	31	16	68	38	558	158	•
23.....	13	8	197	322	29	13	83	49	714	195	•
24.....	21	9	222	396	44	—	105	54	851	221	•
25.....	24	8	259	368	40	20	108	46	873	228	•
26.....	21	6	253	385	40	21	66	54	846	221	—
27.....	39	4	273	419	38	30	84	47	934	252	—
28.....	52	8	316	473	41	29	69	51	1,039	291	—
29.....	43	5	296	487	43	27	62	47	1,010	269	—
1929-30.....	47	11	351	546	43	33	57	65	1,153	318	—
31.....	40	5	369	633	50	62	84	107	1,350	352	—
32.....	42	13	435	740	65	66	96	112	1,569	402	—
33.....	50	21	435	837	60	64	97	128	1,692	398	—
34.....	56	21	411	869	61	83	100	116	1,687	424	—
35.....	70	24	386	735	76	50	88	114	1,543	399	—
36.....	59	26	385	751	73	59	84	150	1,586	388	—
37.....	67	13	379	792	63	54	85	182	1,635	398	—
38.....	61	13	348	799	46	46	77	150	1,540	332	—
39.....	70	16	364	767	59	38	88	148	1,550	341	—
1939-40.....	71	19	393	753	61	43	99	162	1,601	354	—
41.....	60	9	419	717	68	49	84	163	1,569	326	—
42.....	33	9	396	662	48	30	87	141	1,406	312	—
43.....	37	4	376	544	48	23	87	108	1,227	287	—
44.....	29	3	471	630	29	28	78	124	1,392	404	5
45.....	38	7	662	663	52	33	94	140	1,689	428	37
46.....	78	22	921	1,463	59	46	101	241	2,931	634	500
47.....	96	33	1,298	1,682	72	74	167	344	3,674	719	1,000
48.....	97	31	1,361	1,900	99	73	216	362	4,139	867	900
49.....	80	30	1,692	2,179	95	109	220	452	4,857	1,124	1,300
1949-50.....	112	42	1,857	2,283	173	104	259	432	5,262	1,127	1,090

* Record not available.

17.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1949	1950
Bachelor of Agricultural Science							
Canada.....	T.	169	238	238	292	893	894
	M.	158	231	236	192	863	781
	F.	2	7	8	10	30	23
Quebec.....	T.	48	51	43	49	142	130
	M.	48	50	42	48	134	124
	F.	—	1	1	1	8	6
Ontario.....	T.	53	117	109	59	256	210
	M.	52	115	105	59	251	210
	F.	1	2	4	—	5	—
Western Provinces.....	T.	59	70	86	94	495	461
	M.	58	66	83	85	478	444
	F.	1	4	3	9	17	17
Diplomas in Agriculture							
Canada.....	T.	115	197	145	75	249	264
	M.	115	197	145	74	245	260
	F.	—	—	—	1	4	4
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	16	17	12	22	31	43
	M.	16	17	12	22	29	43
	F.	—	—	—	—	2	—
Quebec.....	T.	42	42	45	24	51	51
	M.	42	42	45	24	50	51
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ontario.....	T.	33	36	34	—	47	41
	M.	33	36	34	—	47	39
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2
Western Provinces.....	T.	24	12	54	29	120	129
	M.	24	12	54	28	119	127
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	2
Graduates in Architecture							
Canada.....	T.	24	53	24	29	84	165
	M.	24	53	23	25	80	159
	F.	—	—	1	4	4	6
Quebec.....	T.	8	22	16	11	12	31
	M.	8	22	16	8	12	30
	F.	—	—	—	3	—	1
Ontario.....	T.	7	14	2	9	16	43
	M.	7	14	2	8	15	41
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	2
Western Provinces.....	T.	9	17	6	9	56	91
	M.	9	17	5	9	53	88
	F.	—	—	1	—	3	3
Bachelors of Arts and Letters ¹							
Canada.....	T.	2,474	3,175	3,332	3,829	7,043	6,791
	M.	1,493	2,007	2,242	2,388	4,965	4,804
	F.	981	1,168	1,090	1,441	2,078	1,987
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	273	309	252	251	474	514
	M.	172	184	154	145	332	388
	F.	101	125	98	106	142	126
Quebec.....	T.	669	916	1,109	1,296	1,546	1,625
	M.	567	762	931	1,002	1,234	1,294
	F.	102	154	178	294	312	331
Ontario.....	T.	698	1,308	1,253	1,581	3,241	3,062
	M.	507	737	750	856	2,192	2,038
	F.	462	671	503	675	1,049	1,024
Western Provinces.....	T.	564	642	718	751	1,782	1,590
	M.	248	324	407	385	1,207	1,084
	F.	316	318	311	366	575	506

¹ Includes a few Bachelors of Social Science in Quebec.

17.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

			1931	1936	1941	1936	1949	1950
Bachelors of Science (in Arts)								
Canada.....	T.		252	320	342	582	1,324	1,242
	M.		207	275	291	440	1,149	1,112
	F.		45	45	51	142	175	129
Maritime Provinces.....	T.		73	109	102	176	261	293
	M.		61	99	83	146	229	260
	F.		12	10	19	30	32	33
Quebec.....	T.		84	50	93	187	470	422
	M.		74	42	78	128	392	374
	F.		10	8	15	59	78	48
Ontario.....	T.		—	—	13	49	159	163
	M.		—	—	12	46	149	153
	F.		—	—	1	3	10	10
Western Provinces.....	T.		95	161	134	170	434	364
	M.		72	134	118	120	379	326
	F.		23	27	16	50	55	38
Bachelors of Commerce ^a								
Canada.....	T.		169	202	263	338	1,362	950
	M.		152	177	231	299	1,291	906
	F.		17	25	32	39	71	42
Maritime Provinces.....	T.		24	19	24	18	73	86
	M.		20	19	19	17	71	79
	F.		4	—	5	1	2	7
Quebec.....	T.		41	50	58	97	365	286
	M.		41	46	53	92	356	278
	F.		—	4	5	5	9	8
Ontario.....	T.		68	77	82	67	357	199
	M.		58	75	76	61	342	192
	F.		10	2	6	6	15	7
Western Provinces.....	T.		36	56	99	156	567	379
	M.		33	37	83	129	522	359
	F.		3	19	16	27	45	20
Doctors of Dentistry								
Canada.....	T.		90	106	98	77	178	329
	M.		90	106	98	76	176	325
	F.		—	—	—	1	2	4
Maritime Provinces.....	T.		9	11	7	8	6	11
	M.		9	11	7	8	6	10
	F.		—	—	—	—	—	1
Quebec.....	T.		15	33	33	61	79	78
	M.		15	33	33	61	78	78
	F.		—	—	—	—	1	—
Ontario.....	T.		59	59	45	1	73	191
	M.		59	59	45	1	72	188
	F.		—	—	—	—	1	3
Western Provinces.....	T.		7	3	13	7	20	49
	M.		7	3	13	6	20	49
	F.		—	—	—	1	—	—
Graduates in Applied Science or Engineering								
Canada.....	T.		448	605	753	1,007	2,999	3,598
	M.		448	603	753	1,005	2,993	3,596
	F.		—	2	—	2	6	2
Maritime Provinces.....	T.		38	38	49	71	259	338
	M.		38	38	49	71	258	338
	F.		—	—	—	—	1	—
Quebec.....	T.		72	105	150	173	407	588
	M.		72	105	150	173	406	588
	F.		—	—	—	—	1	—
Ontario.....	T.		212	282	343	382	1,278	1,423
	M.		212	280	343	380	1,276	1,421
	F.		—	2	—	2	2	2
Western Provinces.....	T.		126	180	211	381	1,055	1,249
	M.		126	180	211	381	1,053	1,249
	F.		—	—	—	—	2	—

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

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

17.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1949	1950
Bachelors of Education or Pedagogy							
Canada.....	T.	60	100	149	251	632	531
	M.	41	75	112	187	490	393
	F.	19	25	37	64	152	138
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	—	12	12	14	36	44
	M.	—	6	4	9	25	31
	F.	—	6	8	5	11	13
Quebec.....	T.	15	16	51	45	54	50
	M.	5	11	45	35	30	23
	F.	10	5	6	10	24	27
Ontario.....	T.	37	52	39	39	42	58
	M.	31	47	32	32	35	50
	F.	6	5	7	7	7	8
Western Provinces.....	T.	8	20	47	153	500	379
	M.	5	11	31	111	390	289
	F.	3	9	16	42	110	90
Graduates of University Teacher Training Courses							
Canada ¹	T.	581	584	561	464	774	858
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	49	37	14	5	39	55
	M.	22	17	4	4	22	36
	F.	27	20	10	1	17	19
Quebec ¹	T.	38	48	45	56	64	47
Ontario.....	T.	377	390	338	261	352	366
	M.	133	171	159	120	220	233
	F.	244	219	179	141	132	133
Western Provinces.....	T.	117	109	164	136	319	390
	M.	48	47	54	65	218	289
	F.	69	62	110	71	101	101
Bachelors of Science in Forestry							
Canada.....	T.	41	21	42	40	271	319
	M.	41	21	42	40	271	319
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	9	1	12	2	127	125
	M.	9	1	12	2	127	125
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	M.	10	5	16	13	19	24
Ontario.....	M.	18	14	3	12	84	92
Western Provinces.....	M.	4	1	11	13	41	78
Bachelors of Household Science							
Canada.....	T.	112	138	214	187	299	275
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	13	25	46	33	44	39
Quebec.....	F.	7	17	16	35	45	67
Ontario.....	F.	37	18	15	2	3	4
Western Provinces.....	F.	55	78	137	117	207	165
Bachelors of Canon Law							
Canada.....	T.	16	—	8	13	2	3
Quebec.....	M.	10	—	5	9	—	—
Ontario.....	M.	6	—	3	4	2	3

¹ Record of men and women not obtained separately for Quebec.

17.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1949	1950
Graduates in Law							
Canada.....	T.	223	269	265	161	712	764
	M.	218	262	261	149	696	736
	F.	5	7	4	12	17	28
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	18	35	34	10	73	77
	M.	17	34	33	10	71	74
	F.	1	1	1	—	2	3
Quebec.....	T.	76	60	74	55	178	169
	M.	76	58	74	52	176	161
	F.	—	2	—	3	2	8
Ontario.....	T.	94	70	103	73	238	228
	M.	92	69	101	70	230	218
	F.	2	1	2	3	8	10
Western Provinces.....	T.	35	44	54	23	224	290
	M.	33	41	53	17	219	283
	F.	2	3	1	6	5	7
Graduates in Librarianship (Degrees and Diplomas)							
Canada.....	T.	39	66	53	57	95	117
	M.	2	3	5	8	23	29
	F.	37	63	48	49	72	88
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	—	—	—	1	5	1
Quebec.....	T.	13	19	15	20	39	48
	M.	2	3	1	2	17	14
	F.	11	16	14	18	22	34
Ontario.....	T.	26	47	38	36	51	68
	M.	—	—	4	6	6	15
	F.	26	47	34	30	45	53
Graduates in Medicine							
Canada.....	T.	535	497	562	628	684	817
	M.	509	476	537	583	628	775
	F.	26	21	25	45	56	42
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	23	26	41	—	43	45
	M.	23	25	41	—	42	42
	F.	—	1	—	—	1	3
Quebec.....	T.	163	176	208	288	294	342
	M.	160	171	200	272	286	327
	F.	3	5	8	16	6	15
Ontario.....	T.	269	218	214	244	254	330
	M.	250	208	205	228	217	318
	F.	19	10	9	16	37	12
Western Provinces.....	T.	80	77	99	96	93	100
	M.	76	72	91	83	83	88
	F.	4	5	8	13	10	12
Graduates in Pharmacy							
Canada.....	T.	268	190	160	104	374	422
	M.	198	180	145	80	323	357
	F.	10	10	15	24	51	65
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	4	1	4	8	26	26
	M.	3	1	2	5	25	21
	F.	1	—	2	3	1	5
Quebec.....	T.	11	20	18	26	33	45
	M.	11	20	18	23	31	42
	F.	—	—	—	3	2	3
Ontario.....	T.	128	100	64	51	129	130
	M.	122	97	57	42	114	101
	F.	6	3	7	9	15	29
Western Provinces.....	T.	65	69	74	19	186	221
	M.	62	62	68	10	153	193
	F.	3	7	6	9	33	28

17.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1949	1950
Physical Training and Health Education							
Canada.....	T.	45	21	54	34	170	151
	M.	—	1	—	4	107	90
	F.	45	20	54	30	63	61
Quebec.....	T.	15	5	11	10	38	37
	M.	—	1	—	1	22	24
	F.	15	4	11	9	16	13
Ontario.....	T.	30	16	35	24	94	86
	M.	—	—	—	3	54	46
	F.	30	16	35	21	40	40
Western Provinces.....	T.	—	—	8	—	38	28
	M.	—	—	—	—	31	23
	F.	—	—	8	—	7	8
Social Work							
Canada.....	T.	18	45	69	112	268	268
	M.	—	6	9	17	94	106
	F.	18	39	60	95	174	162
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	—	—	—	9	8	4
	M.	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	8	8	1
Quebec.....	T.	7	8	17	22	48	61
	M.	—	1	1	2	14	17
	F.	7	7	16	20	34	44
Ontario.....	T.	11	30	28	22	90	101
	M.	—	5	3	2	43	48
	F.	11	25	25	20	47	53
Western Provinces.....	T.	—	7	24	59	122	102
	M.	—	—	5	12	37	41
	F.	—	7	19	47	85	61
Graduates in Theology							
Canada.....	T.	434	484	488	493	490	507
	M.	416	463	477	458	463	501
	F.	18	16	11	25	27	6
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	42	39	33	51	38	37
Quebec.....	T.	151	180	215	194	189	183
	M.	151	180	215	193	189	183
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ontario.....	T.	178	226	197	189	218	233
	M.	164	213	186	165	194	227
	F.	14	13	11	24	24	6
Western Provinces.....	T.	63	39	43	49	45	54
	M.	59	36	43	49	42	54
	F.	4	3	—	—	3	—
Bachelors of Divinity (Post-Graduate)							
Canada.....	T.	37	43	41	51	47	73
	M.	37	43	41	51	47	70
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	3
Maritime Provinces.....	M.	4	17	13	6	7	6
Quebec.....	M.	3	8	2	1	—	5
Ontario.....	T.	24	12	19	39	27	57
	M.	24	12	19	39	27	54
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	3
Western Provinces.....	M.	6	6	7	5	13	5
Graduates in Veterinary Science							
Canada.....	T.	28	53	68	43	139	150
	M.	28	53	67	42	137	147
	F.	—	—	1	1	2	3
Quebec.....	T.	8	8	12	6	16	15
	M.	8	8	12	6	16	15
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario.....	T.	20	45	56	37	123	135
	M.	20	45	55	36	121	132
	F.	—	—	1	1	2	3

17.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Continued

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1949	1950
Degrees and Post Graduate Diplomas in Nursing							
Canada.....	T.	122	191	212	461	470	538
Maritime Provinces.....	F.	-	-	3	4	8	22
Quebec.....	F.	39	67	57	100	159	139
Ontario ⁴	F.	65	99	124	256	220	279
Western Provinces.....	F.	18	25	28	101	83	98

Masters of Arts⁵

Canada.....	T.	274	252	258	328	616	769
	M.	180	179	201	259	466	594
	F.	94	73	57	69	180	175
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	29	24	37	21	35	45
	M.	17	17	29	10	24	37
	F.	12	7	8	11	11	8
Quebec.....	T.	47	39	42	43	111	133
	M.	27	20	29	34	59	88
	F.	20	19	13	9	52	45
Ontario.....	T.	137	141	115	209	360	417
	M.	94	108	87	169	272	329
	F.	43	33	28	40	88	88
Western Provinces.....	T.	61	48	64	55	140	174
	M.	42	34	56	46	111	140
	F.	19	14	8	9	20	34

Masters of Science⁶

Canada.....	T.	93	133	118	145	324	417
	M.	89	139	110	140	301	384
	F.	4	3	8	5	23	33
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	3	6	10	19	16	30
	M.	2	6	8	19	13	26
	F.	1	-	2	-	3	4
Quebec.....	T.	28	31	35	15	107	123
	M.	28	31	32	14	95	108
	F.	-	-	3	1	12	15
Ontario.....	T.	28	32	22	51	113	140
	M.	28	32	22	51	108	135
	F.	-	-	-	-	5	5
Western Provinces.....	T.	34	64	51	60	88	124
	M.	31	61	48	56	85	115
	F.	3	3	3	4	3	9

Licences (not including Theology and first professional degrees)

Canada.....	T.	91	100	211	299	417	362
	M.	89	93	209	281	388	328
	F.	2	7	2	18	29	34
Quebec.....	T.	67	92	191	268	354	305
	M.	66	85	190	260	325	271
	F.	1	7	1	18	29	34
Ontario.....	T.	24	8	20	31	63	57
	M.	23	8	19	31	63	57
	F.	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

17.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Faculties—Concluded

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1949	1950
Other Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas (except in Education or Theology) ⁷							
Canada.....	T.	84	90	102	441	469	583
	M.	82	90	93	327	314	385
	F.	2	-	9	114	155	198
Quebec.....	T.	55	66	62	333	288	328
	M.	54	66	56	245	190	232
	F.	1	-	6	88	98	96
Ontario.....	T.	27	23	40	103	136	202
	M.	26	23	37	82	111	143
	F.	1	-	3	21	25	59
Western Provinces.....	T.	2	1	-	5	45	53
	M.	2	1	-	-	13	10
	F.	-	-	-	5	32	43

Doctorates (Honorary)

Canada.....	T.	95	100	77	134	227	196
	M.	95	98	71	128	219	190
	F.	-	2	6	6	8	8
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	19	21	18	18	47	76
	M.	19	20	15	17	43	73
	F.	-	1	3	1	4	3
Quebec.....	T.	13	19	25	44	74	33
	M.	13	19	23	44	73	33
	F.	-	-	2	-	1	-
Ontario.....	T.	46	42	30	54	61	60
	M.	46	41	29	51	59	57
	F.	-	1	1	3	2	3
Western Provinces.....	T.	17	18	4	18	45	29
	M.	17	18	4	16	44	27
	F.	-	-	-	2	1	2

Doctorates (in Course)

Canada.....	T.	46	68	75	108	194	220
	M.	39	63	70	96	175	199
	F.	7	5	5	12	19	21
Maritime Provinces.....	T.	1	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec.....	T.	19	29	30	58	-	98
	M.	18	27	30	51	95	84
	F.	1	2	-	7	12	14
Ontario.....	T.	24	39	45	50	84	119
	M.	18	36	40	45	76	113
	F.	6	3	5	5	8	6
Western Provinces.....	T.	2	-	-	-	2	3
	M.	1	-	-	-	2	2
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	1

⁷ Exclusive of diploma courses reported under separate classification.

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

Universities and Colleges in	Place of Students' Residence															Total Specified	
	Nfld.	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	Other Countries		
Newfoundland ¹	1950	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	
Prince Edward Island.....	1931	-	159	1	5	20	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	191	
	1936	-	132	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	155	
	1941	-	174	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	195	
	1946	-	295	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	310	
	1949	-	266	2	4	20	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	299	
	1950	-	263	3	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	298	
Nova Scotia.....	1931	67	101	1,392	277	27	20	2	-	3	-	104	2	7	18	2,020	
	1936	71	71	1,192	246	26	19	1	5	4	6	248	13	2	14	1,918	
	1941	102	59	1,399	260	33	18	4	3	4	8	150	6	9	9	2,061	
	1946	154	116	2,245	427	108	31	3	7	9	11	66	3	23	9	3,212	
	1949	210	165	2,789	574	142	73	5	9	12	11	159	6	39	16	4,210	
	1950	225	210	2,453	536	170	104	5	3	5	9	181	5	24	33	3,963	
New Brunswick.....	1931	20	30	159	562	31	14	1	2	3	-	20	10	5	-	857	
	1936	12	18	191	555	46	7	1	1	-	-	16	10	5	4	866	
	1941	34	37	188	997	183	23	2	1	7	1	48	-	15	-	1,537	
	1946	70	56	349	1,916	254	126	-	9	5	1	36	3	10	15	2,902	
	1949	70	53	302	1,476	291	157	20	7	2	4	35	3	23	24	2,467	
	1950	54	56	233	1,434	160	123	15	5	2	4	35	6	13	17	2,157	
Quebec (English).....	1931	69	19	78	77	2,030	342	32	36	42	81	318	146	29	13	3,312	
	1936	32	26	70	80	2,112	275	32	45	35	64	1	335	68	20	3,215	
	1941	23	22	93	81	2,603	294	37	33	47	82	-	229	19	40	3,648	
	1946	31	41	137	123	5,055	692	82	67	71	146	1	191	28	160	8,907	
	1949	68	66	194	182	5,959	888	97	122	86	177	1	423	74	157	132	8,626
	1950	69	50	172	145	5,602	856	96	109	86	171	1	483	99	167	180	8,286
Quebec (French).....	1931	2	8	9	8	14,461	84	11	8	2	-	617	-	-	33	15,243	
	1936	4	7	16	63	14,179	92	10	3	1	-	763	-	-	60	15,198	
	1941	3	41	21	30	12,508	83	11	17	19	1	507	-	5	57	13,251	
	1946	3	117	9	123	10,590	71	16	9	4	1	263	2	15	125	11,448	
	1949	2	8	20	65	11,526	127	20	12	6	3	355	3	20	168	12,335	
	1950	6	7	15	60	11,306	195	24	18	10	3	337	3	20	164	12,168	

¹ Newfoundland not included prior to 1950.

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

Universities and Colleges in		Place of Students' Residence															Total Specified
		Nfld.	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	Other Countries	
Ontario.....	1931	16	33	89	78	354	11,629	96	218	94	133	2	421	78	11	138	13,390
	1936	14	33	78	84	338	12,929	132	225	123	138	—	635	43	5	126	14,903
	1941	11	22	94	159	1,019	13,527	163	503	206	166	3	513	14	8	147	16,616
	1946	39	28	127	119	614	18,700	261	500	219	322	1	431	48	47	162	21,618
	1949	44	59	206	161	429	21,638	277	460	322	393	—	686	46	32	408	25,161
	1950	38	46	202	126	488	20,326	261	370	281	355	—	742	21	38	394	23,598
Manitoba.....	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
	1946	3	1	1	1	2	96	4,866	351	57	79	—	17	3	5	4	5,485
	1949	—	—	5	9	10	122	4,960	273	104	65	—	27	1	6	1	5,583
	1950	—	2	3	1	13	106	3,866	269	90	48	—	28	5	23	21	4,484
Saskatchewan.....	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	1	9	12	2,009	36	13	1	9	—	—	1	2,094
	1946	—	1	1	—	6	32	42	3,221	65	37	—	7	1	—	1	3,414
	1949	—	—	2	1	4	37	49	3,669	96	57	—	11	13	2	18	3,959
	1950	—	1	3	1	4	33	44	2,874	89	50	—	7	19	3	19	3,147
Alberta.....	1931	1	—	8	—	—	10	9	81	1,308	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
	1946	—	9	18	4	15	66	103	306	2,496	111	—	74	74	1	104	3,381
	1949	—	—	2	—	2	18	21	121	3,872	102	1	3	—	—	16	4,158
	1950	2	1	8	2	3	18	25	146	3,515	84	—	3	—	—	19	3,147
British Columbia.....	1931	—	—	1	—	2	7	6	9	17	1,995	4	8	8	—	22	2,079
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	13	29	1,831	2	6	—	—	9	1,895
	1941	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	7	22	63	2,723	3	11	—	7	2,843
	1946	3	2	8	14	12	49	45	137	208	6,502	6	29	5	2	5	7,027
	1949	—	3	16	7	34	97	99	224	399	8,036	11	55	12	—	42	9,035
	1950	1	3	12	3	19	102	101	189	347	7,032	12	57	18	—	61	7,967
Canada.....	1931	175	351	1,742	1,010	16,929	12,178	2,467	2,033	1,511	1,320	9	1,506	333	54	236	42,914
	1936	133	287	1,551	1,039	16,715	13,361	2,796	2,009	1,731	2,165	3	2,018	154	32	237	44,224
	1941	174	315	1,786	1,533	16,127	14,098	2,769	2,975	2,324	3,141	12	1,478	41	74	289	47,346
	1946	303	666	2,896	2,788	16,656	19,963	5,418	4,607	3,124	7,210	10	1,116	167	263	507	65,704
	1949	391	629	3,538	2,479	18,417	23,159	5,548	4,897	4,889	8,848	13	1,759	158	279	825	75,833
	1950	719	639	3,104	2,313	17,789	21,773	4,437	3,983	4,434	7,756	13	1,875	176	288	909	70,208

19.—Summary of Teaching Staff¹

		Arts, Letters and Pure Science				Professional Faculties				Pre-Matriculation				Total Teaching Staff (excluding duplicates)			
		Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canada.....	1931	1,558	158	372	147	1,005	122	1,613	92	680	455	106	79	3,294	754	1,985	279
	1936	1,719	203	432	147	973	149	1,674	112	719	183	114	35	3,476	541	2,063	281
	1941	1,768	268	409	130	1,558	177	1,611	127	931	312	77	29	3,819	748	2,051	243
	1946	2,108	364	837	167	2,404	242	2,134	239	1,000	621	112	25	4,916	1,142	3,018	417
	1949	2,441	420	1,014	188	2,803	248	2,359	396	1,023	622	99	24	5,777	1,207	3,437	563
	1950	2,482	398	908	185	2,790	288	2,596	440	1,050	673	98	25	5,761	1,208	3,642	608
Maritime Provinces ²	1931	154	12	57	30	62	8	141	17	45	4	22	2	290	30	162	36
	1936	159	16	81	14	62	23	136	11	56	4	15	-	293	44	184	23
	1941	199	31	40	11	82	18	128	12	87	10	17	2	336	54	182	30
	1946	206	38	28	5	124	33	168	11	91	17	26	2	346	93	204	22
	1949	258	34	34	17	152	27	165	34	84	13	24	3	473	63	200	50
	1950	274	37	31	15	166	39	188	39	99	19	30	10	495	89	233	58
Quebec.....	1931	642	25	82	13	305	47	748	36	450	426	28	48	1,399	498	854	97
	1936	773	59	70	19	329	35	646	29	499	164	38	23	1,612	260	730	67
	1941	704	101	86	15	639	47	731	36	609	266	20	3	1,754	412	832	53
	1946	925	157	316	39	1,220	114	1,120	111	646	552	38	13	2,462	763	1,390	157
	1949	966	171	358	38	1,366	122	1,103	105	654	563	36	8	2,686	801	1,556	131
	1950	964	183	292	34	1,363	126	1,162	115	662	614	-	-	2,636	800	1,501	130
Ontario.....	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	838	142
	1941	542	94	247	78	568	80	551	47	141	19	18	15	1,128	193	774	98
	1946	578	121	419	93	735	40	563	75	178	31	17	-	1,431	179	1,006	161
	1949	720	129	424	102	816	49	640	83	173	23	16	8	1,647	191	1,038	178
	1950	741	116	448	92	796	67	715	84	192	23	38	8	1,646	198	1,169	173
Western Provinces.....	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	36	26	289	32	201	32	94	17	22	9	601	89	263	62
	1946	372	48	74	29	325	55	293	42	88	21	31	10	695	108	375	77
	1949	497	86	108	31	489	50	451	174	112	23	23	6	971	152	645	204
	1950	513	62	197	44	465	56	531	202	97	17	30	7	984	121	739	247

¹ Revised since 1946-48 edition of survey.

² Newfoundland included in Maritime Provinces from 1950.

29.—Annual Income, Expenditures and Capital Resources of Universities and Colleges in Canada, 1931-1950

Province	Current Income ¹							Total Current Expendi- tures	Value of Capital Resources ¹		
	From Endow- ment	Government Grants			Student Fees	Miscel- laneous	Total Revenue		Endow- ment etc.	Trust Funds ¹	Plant
		Provincial	Dominion ⁴	Municipal							
1931	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	265,312	151,881	-	-	334,279	175,730	927,202	941,863	5,489,256		8,309,500
Quebec.....	1,186,062	668,536	-	-	818,010	483,268	3,155,876	3,574,983	22,913,131		25,327,463
Ontario.....	624,761	3,796,577	-	55,000	1,348,116	481,333	6,305,787	6,289,829	16,346,027		27,076,677
Western Provinces.....	182,117	2,254,819	-	-	822,955	314,051	3,573,942	3,629,307	3,711,452		21,688,908
Canada.....	2,258,252	6,871,813	-	55,000	3,323,360	1,454,382	13,962,807	14,435,982	48,458,866		82,402,538
1936											
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	247,456	164,323	-	-	436,705	155,778	1,004,262	1,007,193	5,723,949		8,910,026
Quebec.....	973,535	708,616	-	-	1,060,332	506,163	3,308,646	3,668,797	24,629,587		28,702,961
Ontario.....	655,506	2,990,186	-	45,000	1,914,887	608,920	6,184,499	6,241,583	21,388,579		31,443,103
Western Provinces.....	73,375	1,421,021	-	-	1,045,317	273,756	2,813,469	2,821,349	2,735,498		21,485,242
Canada.....	1,949,872	5,314,146	-	45,000	4,457,241	1,544,617	13,310,876	13,738,922	54,377,613		90,541,323
1941											
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	293,379	245,678	-	16,600	500,889	243,688	1,300,234	1,278,037	2,710,077	3,159,656	9,178,829
Quebec.....	974,374	1,122,214	-	15,000	1,178,537	424,510	3,714,635	3,729,014	26,361,396	2,590,615	31,223,006
Ontario.....	710,777	3,462,168	-	49,183	2,169,484	903,186	7,294,798	7,409,653	24,190,186	11,373,891	33,645,571
Western Provinces.....	67,641	1,888,859	-	4,304	1,294,496	482,692	3,737,992	3,738,908	1,819,766	297,767	21,633,484
Canada.....	2,046,171	6,718,919	-	85,687	5,143,406	2,054,076	16,047,659	16,155,612	55,081,425	17,421,929	95,680,886
1946											
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	356,085	276,408	229,688	15,962	924,359	136,985	1,939,487	1,911,296	2,982,964	4,868,359	10,477,771
Quebec.....	1,212,794	1,837,370	368,346	15,000	2,309,886	816,036	6,589,432	6,501,413	27,068,354	4,363,772	34,740,591
Ontario.....	746,292	3,251,653	988,422	49,250	3,709,803	837,776	9,583,205	9,582,278	25,103,683	17,917,032	35,160,775
Western Provinces.....	51,734	2,325,975	1,127,531	-	2,835,393	1,362,311	7,702,944	7,363,330	1,819,671	1,849,802	22,247,957
Canada.....	2,396,965	7,691,406	2,713,987	80,221	9,779,441	3,153,108	25,815,068	25,358,317	59,974,672	28,998,965	102,627,094

1949											
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	375,973	486,099	300,215	26,667	1,305,205	159,628	2,653,787	2,577,710	2,447,714	6,280,835	12,236,647
Quebec.....	1,352,808	2,465,065	390,643	35,000	3,727,859	2,195,078	10,166,443	10,523,115	31,548,266	8,595,162	40,018,797
Ontario.....	760,766	6,096,996	1,239,883	76,184	6,562,898	1,076,582	15,813,309	15,464,436	33,296,346	25,495,448	53,058,948
Western Provinces.....	78,457	3,900,670	1,167,846	32,277	4,362,922	1,414,209	10,956,381	10,632,149	1,719,657	2,721,628	34,464,212
Canada.....	2,568,004	12,948,820	3,098,587	170,128	15,958,884	4,945,497	39,589,929	39,197,410	69,011,983	43,093,073	139,778,604
1950											
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	334,546	663,731	185,513	25,000	1,197,920	205,356	2,612,066	2,635,718	2,472,895	6,563,159	12,872,279
Quebec.....	1,599,857	2,880,156	534,717	21,667	3,616,655	2,046,313	10,739,365	10,902,798	36,900,937	6,151,820	41,580,769
Ontario.....	964,571	6,069,847	759,780	104,729	6,209,165	1,555,145	15,653,237	15,697,886	42,872,267	22,140,421	56,139,016
Western Provinces.....	51,327	4,766,370	912,336	45,327	4,385,339	1,293,225	11,453,924	11,460,389	2,163,701	2,965,998	39,586,325
Canada.....	2,950,301	14,379,104	2,392,346	196,733	15,489,079	5,140,039	40,458,592	40,696,791	84,409,800	37,621,396	150,178,389

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. Table revised since publication of last survey.

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

⁴ Includes supplementary grants from the Department of Veterans' Affairs for ex-service Students exclusive of amounts paid for fees which are included under "Student Fees".

SECTION IV

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, (1948-50)

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

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL REPORTS

Hereunder are listed the printed annual reports of universities received by the Education Division. 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.

British Columbia, University of.—President's Report. Annual. About 30 pages. Obtainable from the University, Vancouver.

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

Laval Université.—Annuaire général. Includes reports of university officers. Obtainable from the University, Québec.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Yearbook of Canadian Universities.—Biennial. A Summarized report of Canadian Universities and affiliated colleges. Information on staff, courses, fees, control and admission requirements of the independent and affiliated degree-granting institutions of higher education. Issued under the auspices of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, Editor K. P. R. Neville, Ph.D., LL.D., London, Ont.

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