

Art. The law schools are Ontario Law School (Osgoode Hall), in Toronto, and the Manitoba Law School. The dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical colleges are in Ontario. The theological colleges are: the Presbyterian College and the Holy Heart College, in Nova Scotia; the Presbyterian College, the Montreal Diocesan, the Wesleyan Theological College, the Congregational College and six Catholic Theological Colleges, in Quebec; Knox, Toronto Bible, Waterloo, Huron and Wycliffe in Ontario; Manitoba College and St. John's, in Manitoba; St. Chad's, the Presbyterian, Emmanuel and Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, in Saskatchewan; Robertson and Alberta Colleges in Alberta; and the Anglican Theological College in British Columbia. The affiliated colleges for arts, etc., are: Prince of Wales, in Prince Edward Island; St. Anne's and St. Mary's, in Nova Scotia; St. Michael's and St. Jerome's, in Ontario; Brandon and Wesley, in Manitoba; Edmonton Jesuit, in Alberta; and Columbian Methodist College, in British Columbia. The miscellaneous colleges are Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales in Quebec; the Ontario College of Art and the Royal Military College in Ontario, together with the 8 independent "secondary" institutions in Quebec. The Edmonton Jesuit College is a classical college and is "associated" with Laval University, but the 21 classical colleges above mentioned are all situated in Quebec and "affiliated" or "annexed" to the Catholic universities. An "affiliated" college in Quebec means a college of which the university has direct control of the courses and degrees; an "annexed" college is one of which the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations and sanctions the diplomas awarded; an "associated" college is an affiliated college situated outside the province. St. Dunstan's University, St. Mathieu's Classical College at Gravelbourg, Sask., and the Edmonton Jesuit College are thus "associated" with Laval University.

**Registration of Students.**—The number of students registered in universities during the academic year 1922-23 was 13,301 in State-controlled institutions; 7,830 in other undenominational institutions; 18,095 in denominational institutions, making a grand total of 39,226. This, however, is a gross registration, including duplicate registrations of federated universities, affiliated colleges and preparatory secondary schools. In colleges the total registration was 22,405, including 4,191 in agricultural colleges; 1,242 in technical colleges; 413 in law schools; 1,005 in schools of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine; 1,887 in theological colleges; 2,556 in colleges affiliated for arts, etc.; 9,221 in classical colleges and 1,882 in miscellaneous colleges.

The net result after the elimination of duplicate registrations was 51,528 in universities and colleges. These included 10,419 in preparatory courses, offered at 26 institutions; 11,630 undergraduates in arts and pure science; 1,511 in graduate classes; 2,210 in medicine; 2,442 in engineering and applied science; 1,434 in music; 1,514 in theology; 510 in social science; 853 in commerce; 953 in law; 517 in pharmacy; 1,175 in dentistry; 52 in architecture; 1,353 in agriculture; 1,057 in pedagogy; 1,085 in household science; 153 in nursing; 93 in forestry; 103 in veterinary medicine; 2,647 in short courses for teachers; 3,533 in short courses for others than teachers; 1,768 in correspondence courses and 1,750 in all other courses. The difference between the sum of these figures and the net total given above, is accounted for by duplication of courses. Attention may be directed to the prominent place now occupied by short courses and correspondence courses. In universities alone these register 6,318 students, as compared with 33,412 in regular courses and 8,565 in preparatory courses. Short and correspondence courses were offered in 1922-23 at 12 of the 23 universities.