

Registration of Students.—The number of students registered in universities during the academic year 1923-24 was 14,605 in state-controlled institutions; 8,477 in other undenominational institutions; 16,293 in denominational institutions, making a grand total of 39,375 (Table 14). This, however, is the gross registration, including duplicate registrations of federated universities, affiliated colleges and preparatory secondary schools. In colleges the total registration was 21,307, including 3,460 in agricultural colleges; 823 in technical schools; 447 in law schools; 1,751 in schools of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine; 2,037 in theological colleges; 2,547 in colleges affiliated for arts, etc.; 9,899 in classical colleges and independent classical institutions and 1,343 in miscellaneous colleges.

The net result, after the elimination of duplicate registrations, was 52,639 in universities and colleges. These included 9,579 in preparatory courses offered at 30 institutions; 12,287 undergraduates in arts and pure science; 2,178 in graduate classes; 2,941 in medicine; 2,178 in engineering and applied science; 1,066 in music; 1,673 in theology; 499 in social science; 887 in commerce; 930 in law; 505 in pharmacy; 890 in dentistry; 1,214 in agriculture; 1,078 in pedagogy; 1,084 in household science; 158 in nursing; 89 in forestry; 188 in veterinary medicine; 1,833 in short courses for teachers; 6,073 in short courses for others than teachers; 2,941 in correspondence courses and 5,260 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 6,558 students, as compared with 24,632 in regular courses and 6,606 in preparatory courses. Short and correspondence courses were offered in 1923-24 in 12 of the 23 universities.

Degrees Conferred.—The number of first degrees conferred by universities during the academic year 1923-24 was 3,683 and of graduate degrees 1,448 (Table 14). The latter degrees were conferred by 23 institutions, but 807, or about 56 p.c., were conferred by 2 institutions, the universities of Toronto and Montreal, while 1,222, or nearly 85 p.c., were conferred by 4 institutions, Toronto, Montreal, Laval and Ottawa. In these 4 institutions the graduate degrees were conferred in the following faculties or courses:—arts, pure science and philosophy, 601; commerce, 10; education, 79; agriculture 15; applied science and engineering, 37; forestry, 4; law, 91; medicine, 124; music, 64; pharmacy, 23; theology, 67; veterinary medicine, 11; together with some 96 others. It is clear that, with the exception of degrees in arts, pure science, letters, philosophy and education, these degrees are not graduate degrees in the ordinary sense of the term, that is, degrees conferred for advanced work in a course from which the student has already graduated and received a first degree, but rather first degrees in medicine, law, etc, conferred on students who have already received such degrees as B.A. or B.Sc.

Financial Statistics.—Financial statistics show the total assets of 22 of the 23 universities of Canada at June 30, 1924, as \$80,864,627. The aggregate income of 22 of the 23 universities (Laval University did not report) was \$10,541,874, of which \$1,733,855 came from investments, \$5,507,333 from government and municipal grants, and \$2,142,311 from fees. The current expenditure of these 22 universities aggregated \$8,865,502 and the capital expenditure \$2,851,419—a total of \$11,716,921 (Table 13).