

toba; 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 9 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 1924-25 was 15,223 in state-controlled institutions; 8,679 in other undenominational institutions; 23,902 in denominational institutions, making a grand total of 49,843 (Table 13). This, however, is the gross registration, including duplicate registrations of federated universities, affiliated colleges and preparatory secondary schools. In colleges the total registration was 21,367, including 3,792 in agricultural colleges; 1,078 in technical schools; 387 in law schools; 687 in schools of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine; 1,690 in theological colleges; 2,395 in colleges affiliated for arts, etc.; 9,904 in classical colleges and independent classical institutions and 1,434 in miscellaneous colleges.

The net result, after the elimination of duplicate registrations, was 66,619 in universities and colleges. These included 16,925 in preparatory courses offered at 21 institutions; 13,552 undergraduates in arts and pure science; 2,317 in graduate classes; 2,693 in medicine; 2,202 in engineering and applied science; 1,389 in music; 1,690 in theology; 323 in social science; 901 in commerce; 846 in law; 458 in pharmacy; 721 in dentistry; 1,081 in agriculture; 1,169 in pedagogy; 1,211 in household science; 198 in nursing; 83 in forestry; 80 in veterinary medicine; 1,983 in short courses for teachers; 4,978 in short courses for others than teachers; 3,835 in correspondence courses and 7,984 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 6,386 students, as compared with 25,692 in regular courses and 15,669 in preparatory courses. Short and correspondence courses were offered in 1924-25 in 11 of the 23 universities.

Degrees Conferred.—The number of first degrees conferred by universities during the academic year 1924-25 was 3,487 and of graduate degrees 1,274 (Table 15). The latter degrees were conferred by 23 institutions, but 664, or about 55 p.c., were conferred by 2 institutions, the universities of Toronto and Montreal, while 1,077, 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, 283; commerce, 36; education, 67; agriculture, 13; applied science and engineering, 34; forestry, 12; law, 51; medicine, 102; music, 134; pharmacy, 22; theology, 41; veterinary medicine, 7; together with some 125 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