

law schools are the Ontario Law School (Osgoode Hall) and the Manitoba Law School. The technical college is the Nova Scotia Technical College. The military school is the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont. The Ontario College of Pharmacy, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario College of Art and the Toronto Bible School complete the list.

The list is not exhaustive. It is very difficult to draw the line between the college which is an institution of higher education and another which is a public or private high school. So far as possible the line in the list has been drawn at affiliated colleges doing at least two years of post-matriculation work in arts. In the cases of some other than arts colleges, however, the line is practically impossible to draw.

**Registration of Students.**—The numbers of students registered in universities during the academic year 1927-28 were: 19,377 in provincially-controlled institutions, 9,598 in other undenominational institutions, 27,067 in denominational institutions (in addition to 1,026 in denominational institutions federated with provincial or undenominational institutions and already included in the figures of these), making a grand total of 56,042 (Table 13). This, however, is the gross registration, including some affiliated colleges and preparatory secondary schools. In colleges the registration was 21,786, of whom 9,019 are estimated as being already included in the registration of universities. This makes a net grand total in universities and colleges of 68,809, including 33,061 doing work of university grade, 16,191 doing preparatory work and 19,557 doing other work such as short courses, extension classes, etc. The total registration, not allowing for some duplication between faculties and courses, included 16,191 in preparatory courses offered at 51 institutions; 16,489 in arts and pure science; 2,720 in medicine; 2,507 in engineering and applied science; 1,174 in music; 1,602 in theology; 248 in social science; 1,201 in commerce; 864 in law; 508 in pharmacy; 477 in dentistry; 1,135 in agriculture; 2,279 in education; 1,206 in household science; 1,028 in nursing; 154 in forestry; 92 in veterinary science. There were 14,230 in vacation courses, including 3,936 degree students.

**Degrees Conferred.**—The number of degrees conferred by universities during the academic year 1927-28 was 3,632 on men and 2,116 on women. These included Bachelor degrees, 2,695 on men and 947 on women; Master degrees, 387 on men and 91 on women; Doctor degrees, 184 on men and 7 on women; Licentiates, diplomas and certificates, 366 on men and 1,071 on women. We find no less than nine different denominations of Bachelor of Science, as in arts, in commerce, in agriculture, etc. In addition, the colleges conferred Bachelor degrees on 143 men and 2 women, Doctor degrees on 14 men, and issued Licentiates, diplomas and certificates to 352 men and 435 women.

**Financial Statistics.**—Financial statistics show the total assets of 22 of the 23 universities of Canada at June 30th, 1928, as \$94,020,131. The aggregate income of 22 of the 23 universities (Laval university did not report) was \$11,213,-232, of which \$2,068,712 came from investments, \$4,765,755 from government and municipal grants, and \$2,340,288 from fees. The total expenditure of these 22 universities aggregated \$11,318,943, of which capital expenditure formed about 5.8 p.c. (Table 16).