

Subsection 2.—Higher Education.

In previous years statistics of "universities" and of "colleges" have been published in two separate sets of tables. The present edition of the Year Book, provides data for both universities and colleges in a single series of tables. The tables are intended to include all institutions in the Dominion offering instruction in courses that are the equivalent of at least two years in advance of matriculation. The affiliated colleges of each university are shown along with it, except where they are situated in another province. In the tables following, the name of each institution is given in the language (French or English) used therein as the main language of instruction. The first table shows the control of each college or university, and this in conjunction with the second table which records the studies offered in each institution, conveys a comparatively complete picture of the higher educational field in Canada.

Students of University Grade.—The aggregate number of students reported in attendance was 73,515. Of these, 37,400 were of university grade (*i.e.*, following courses for which matriculation was prerequisite) and all but 4,319, or 33,081, were in attendance at the regular session. They were enrolled in 152 different colleges or universities. Of the 33,081 attending the full session 23,383 men and 8,494 women were undergraduates, while 941 men and 263 women were graduate students, *i.e.*, working toward a higher degree in a subject in which they already held a bachelor's degree. Many of the larger numbers classed as undergraduates actually held degrees, but not in the subject or faculty in which they were studying during the session under consideration.

More than half of all students, or 17,227, are in "arts and science" or what are commonly termed "academic" courses as distinguished from "professional" courses. Of these 34 p.c. are in first year, 28 p.c. in second year, 19 p.c. in third year, 18 p.c. in fourth year—the first two years being disproportionately high on account of one or two years of "arts" being prerequisite to many of the professional courses. Next to arts and science come engineering and applied science with 3,115 students; medicine, 2,846; theology, 1,704; agriculture, 1,017; commerce and accounting, 970; law, 874; household science, 807; education, 753; public health and nursing, 640; pharmacy, 601; dentistry, 410; music, 331; forestry, 146; veterinary science, 124; architecture, 119; etc.

As shown in Table 11, there were 3,521 bachelors' degrees granted to men and 1,263 to women, 494 diplomas to men and 712 to women. Some of the latter represent completion of courses similar to those for bachelor degrees. Adding such to the bachelor degrees, and making allowance for duplication where the same person may be receiving a second bachelor degree (in a different branch of study) it may be concluded that there are produced annually about 3,500 new male and 1,300 new female university graduates with a bachelor's degree or higher—about 12 p.c. of the men and 7 p.c. of the women being destined to continue their studies toward postgraduate degrees in Canada, while some in addition will take advanced work in the United States and overseas. The graduate degrees granted included 397 masters' degrees or licences to men and 86 to women, the term "licentiate" being used by the universities of Laval, Montreal and Ottawa in place of the term "master". Those completing the doctorate were 57 men and 7 women, while honorary doctors' degrees were conferred on 108 men and one woman.