

Subsection 2.—Higher Education.

The tables of this subsection 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. Table 10 gives a summary of the degrees and diplomas granted by the different universities and colleges of Canada, and Table 11 shows the students attending the faculties and courses of instruction offered in each institution.

Students of University Grade.—The aggregate number of students in attendance was reported as 77,618. Of these, 41,168 were of university grade (*i.e.*, following courses for which matriculation was prerequisite) and 34,033 were in attendance at the regular sessions. They were enrolled in 153 different colleges or universities. Of those attending the full sessions 32,783 were undergraduates, while 1,250 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 18,134, are in arts and pure science or what are commonly termed "academic" courses as distinguished from "professional" courses. One or two years of arts is prerequisite to many of the professional courses, in French-language Quebec the full four years. Next to arts and science come engineering and applied science with 3,554 students; medicine, 2,949; theology, 2,192; agriculture, 1,277; commerce and accounting, 1,103; law, 842; household science, 995; education, 667; public health and nursing, 650; pharmacy, 475; dentistry, 404; music, 220; forestry, 136; veterinary science, 122; architecture, 137; etc.

As shown in Table 10, there were 3,614 bachelor degrees granted to men and 1,224 to women, 525 diplomas to men and 773 to women. Some of the latter represent completion of courses similar to those for bachelor degrees. The graduate degrees granted included 447 master degrees or licences to men and 95 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 35 men and 7 women, while honorary doctor degrees were conferred on 76 men.