

### 6.—Enrolment in Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Provinces, Specified School Years Ended 1921-46

NOTE.—Figures for intervening years will be found in the corresponding tables of the 1937, 1942 and 1946 Year Books.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1921.....	682	3,047	2,607	54,671	9,961	3,149	1,608	2,274	3,159	81,158
1926.....	580	2,956	3,528	54,767	10,126	4,534	2,358	2,281	4,624	85,754
1931.....	570	2,746	3,625	57,320	12,214	5,864	2,853	2,944	5,276	93,412
1940.....	576	2,719	2,707	53,561	13,515	4,632	2,037	3,739	4,911	88,397
1941.....	638	2,986	2,935	55,847	13,458	4,509	1,985	3,813	5,003	91,174
1944.....	803	3,452	3,631	60,803	14,967	4,659	2,545	3,767	5,757	100,384
1945.....	754	3,913	2,843	61,828	15,911	4,593	3,544	2,032	5,704	101,122
1946.....	804	3,362	2,903	<sup>1</sup>	16,336	4,643	3,682	4,057	5,576	<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

**Business Colleges.**—Business colleges in 1938 (exclusive of Quebec) enrolled 18,576 pupils of whom 9,648 were full-time day students, 2,141 part-time day students, and 6,787 evening students. About one-third of the pupils were males. In 1946, enrolment numbered 30,137 including 14,271 full-time, 2,029 part-time, and 13,837 evening pupils. This increase is no more than should be expected considering the increase in population. In 1938, there were 441 teachers and in 1946, 642 teachers. The number of male teachers increased from 133 to 205 during the same period.

### 7.—Enrolment in Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges), by Provinces, Specified School Years Ended 1921-46

NOTE.—Figures for intervening years will be found in the corresponding tables of the 1937, 1942 and 1946 Year Books.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1921.....	85	1,280	740	4,319	14,537	3,538	1,333	2,216	1,986	30,034
1926.....	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,566
1931.....	140	775	671	2,807	9,732	3,087	1,400	1,629	2,180	22,421
1940.....	179	740	308	4,032	7,749	1,858	973	1,562	1,955	19,356
1941.....	168	1,019	329	3,707	9,119	1,782	1,431	2,145	2,010	21,710
1944.....	197	881	348	6,256	11,724	2,988	1,869	2,780	3,415	30,458
1945.....	104	684	816	6,957	11,141	3,532	1,200	2,726	2,906	30,066
1946.....	181	1,080	805	<sup>1</sup>	14,901	4,099	1,568	3,482	4,021	<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

### Subsection 3.—Higher Education

For every 100 pupils enrolled in grade one, there are roughly three in the first year of university. To provide for this small but important percentage of the population, Canada has some 18 universities and a number of other institutions of higher learning. In addition there are some 200 schools of college or junior college status, affiliated with or independent of the universities. About 100 of these institutions in 1944 had a complete degree course and some 19 offered post-graduate work in Arts and Pure Science.

The English-speaking universities are chiefly under-graduate schools although many have provided for the master's degree. Five, of which McGill and Toronto are the largest, accept candidates for the doctor of philosophy degree. Many French-speaking universities offer work for the "license" or master's degree and for various doctorates.

Apart from Arts and Science in 1944 there were some 34 junior colleges and classical schools of Roman Catholic Orders offering courses preparatory to Theology. Other professional schools include 9 colleges or faculties of Agriculture, 5 Architecture,