

with the assistance of the National Museum of Canada. After the showing at the National Museum, a part of the exhibit will be selected for public display in other parts of Canada by the RAIC.

On the opening night of the exhibition, the National Museum presented a programme of Mexican films.

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### BRIDLE TO ANKARA

The appointment of Mr. Paul A. Bridle as Ambassador to Turkey has been announced. He succeeds Mr. Benjamin Rogers of Vernon, British Columbia, who was appointed Deputy High Commissioner in London last August.

Mr. Bridle was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1914. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto. In 1941 he was commissioned in the Royal Canadian Navy and after overseas service he received his discharge as a lieutenant in 1945. He joined the Department of External Affairs in that year. His first assignment was with the former mission in St. John's, Newfoundland, where he was Acting High Commissioner at the time Newfoundland joined Confederation. In 1949 he was named first secretary at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Delhi. He returned to Ottawa in 1952 and in 1955 was named Canadian Commissioner to the International Supervisory Commission for Laos. After his service in Laos, he was appointed Minister Counsellor to Canada's Permanent Delegation to the North Atlantic Council in Paris. Before his present appointment as Ambassador to Turkey, he was attending the 1960 course of the Imperial Defence College in London.

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### UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

Full-time university-grade enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges at December 1, 1960, was estimated at 114,000, larger by 11.8 per cent than the preceding year's comparable figure of 102,000, and was the largest percentage increase for any single year since 1946-47, when there was an influx of student veterans, according to advance figures, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that will be contained in the annual issue of "Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges".

The increase in enrolment was greatest in the four Western provinces (13.8 per cent to 32,200), followed by Quebec (12.8 per cent to 38,000), the Atlantic Provinces (10.4 per cent to 11,700), and Ontario (9.2 per cent to 32,100). The increase in enrolment of women (17.3 per cent) was higher than that for men (10.8 per cent).

The largest increases estimated by faculty were in library science (35.4 per cent), physical and health education (33.7 per cent), journalism (30.5 per cent), optometry (23.7

per cent), and physiotherapy and occupational therapy (21.1 per cent). Only four faculties showed decreases, led by law (8.5 per cent), fine and applied arts (4.2 per cent), forestry (3.5 per cent), and medicine (0.5 per cent). Enrolment in medicine (4,244) has shown small yearly decreases since 1956-57, when the figure was 4,944. Engineering enrolment showed a small increase of 3.3 per cent to 15,190.

Including enrolment at all affiliated institutions, the largest was the Université de Montréal with 14,950, followed by the University of Toronto (13,599), the University of British Columbia (12,683), Université Laval (9,847), McGill University (7,751), the University of Alberta (6,974), the University of Manitoba (6,278), and the University of Saskatchewan (5,391).

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### MARITAL STATUS, 1959

The trend toward earlier marriage during the war and post-war period is reflected in the sharp rise in the proportion married in the age group 15-24 years, where the percentage increased from 8.0 in 1941 to 16.0 in 1959 for males and from 21.7 in 1941 to 34.2 in 1959 for females, according to annual estimates of the population by marital status, age and sex issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Other interesting features of these marital status estimates are the excess of married males over married females (largely owing to a preponderance of male immigrants whose wives had not yet joined them), and the large number of widows, as compared to widowers, in the population.

The estimated total population of Canada, excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories, on June 1, 1959, and 17,408,000, of whom 11,600,000 or 66.6 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The estimated total of males 15 years of age and over was 5,858,500, of whom 1,795,700 or 30.7 per cent were single, 3,850,100 or 65.7 per cent were married, and 212,700 or 3.6 per cent were widowed or divorced. The estimated total of females, 15 years of age and over, was 5,741,500, of whom 1,331,900 or 23.2 per cent were single, 3,816,100 or 66.5 per cent were married and 593,500 or 10.3 per cent were widowed or divorced.

Canada's total population, exclusive of Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories on June 1, 1941, was 11,489,713, of whom 8,296,713 or 72.2 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The total number of males 15 years of age and over was 4,274,205, of whom 1,700,576 or 39.8 per cent were single, 2,396,633 or 56.1 per cent were married and 176,996 or 4.1 per cent were widowed or divorced. The females 15 years of age and over in 1941 numbered 4,022,508, of whom 1,327,678 or 33.0 per cent were single, 2,333,429 or 58.0 per cent were married and 361,401 or 9.0 per cent were widowed or divorced.