

which were given at eight universities across the country. When hostilities ended, Canada's treatment of its veterans was unparalleled, not only in specific aids to re-establishment in civilian life, but also in the provision of long-term opportunities for education. The demands on the universities were, if anything, greater than those made by wartime activities. The largest enrolment was at the University of Toronto where as late as 1948 more than 7,000 out of an approximate total of 17,000 students were veterans; the total of ex-service personnel receiving government assistance in university training during the academic year 1947-48 was 32,162. Every effort was made to prevent veterans from having to leave university because of financial difficulties, and loans to meet emergency conditions were made available from a Veterans Loan Board at each university. Veteran students have justified the confidence shown in them by their government; their failures were fewer than among other students and their honours percentage good.

THE SERVICE COLLEGES

An interesting post-war development in higher education in Canada was the establishment of two tri-service (navy, army and air force) cadet colleges in Victoria, B.C., and Kingston, Ontario. The college in Kingston is a newly organized and more comprehensive institution continuing in the great tradition of the Royal Military College which had been founded in 1876 and closed during the Second World War; there had been in Victoria during the Second World War a training school for naval cadets only. The first two years of the courses offered at these colleges are equivalent to the first two years of an arts course at a university with additional engineering subjects. At the end of two years cadets going into the executive and marine engineering branches of the navy receive special naval training. All others, on completion of their courses, obtain the equivalent in general education of an arts degree as well as the standard required to enter the fourth year in engineering at a university. A large number of cadetships, scholarships and bursaries are offered candidates for enrolment in these colleges. While graduates may return to civil life, the development in these cadet colleges of a body of highly trained potential officers is considered an important part of Canada's preparedness in an era when, as the Minister of National Defence said at the opening of the college in Kingston: "War is not inevitable but neither is peace certain."

SCHOOLS, FACULTIES AND COURSES

Practically all Canadian universities offer arts courses; most have schools of applied science; and departments and faculties provide for training and study in the professions. Interest at the university level is increasing in the fields of the fine arts and music, and in recent years schools of health and physical education have been added to the departments of six major universities. Certain other specialist branches of instruction, stimulated by regional requirements or opportunities, will be noted below, where a brief survey of the major Canadian universities will reveal a healthy diversity of emphasis and specialization.

MARITIME UNIVERSITIES*

Dalhousie University

Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is the largest in the Atlantic Provinces; about 1,800 students registered

* The notes which follow are intended to indicate certain features only of some of the larger Canadian Universities. A complete list of degree-granting institutions in Canada will be found in Appendix I.