

evening instruction in the first two years of university work. In 1946, the college opened full-scale day as well as evening classes and the next year complete four-year pass courses and five-year honours courses were organized in arts, science and commerce. A two-year course in journalism following the first two years in arts was organized in 1945. The evening courses with which the college began its work continue to provide a rich opportunity for young members of the Ottawa community unable to devote their whole time to higher education.

### UNIVERSITIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

#### The University of Manitoba

The University of Manitoba at Winnipeg is the oldest of the four provincial universities of Western Canada. It was founded by Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1877, on the model of the University of London, as an examining and degree-conferring body, on the basis of instruction given in three affiliated colleges already in existence, St. Boniface, St. John's and Manitoba. The first two of these remain, respectively, the French-language Roman Catholic and the Anglican affiliated colleges; while Manitoba, originally Presbyterian, was incorporated in United College, the United Church affiliation. Several later affiliations subsequently became faculties of the University, among them agriculture, medicine and pharmacy, after the University was empowered to offer instruction in its own right in 1900.

The main campus of the University is situated on the Red River in the municipality of Fort Garry, about seven miles south of the centre of Winnipeg. On this 1,000-acre site are situated the faculties (with the exception of the School of Medicine), the School of Music, Department of Pharmacy, and various other facilities. The buildings of the Faculty of Medicine are located in Winnipeg proper, near the General Hospital.

Situated as it is in the centre of one of the world's great grain-growing areas, it is not surprising that work in agriculture and related sciences should find prominent places in the varied activities of this province-supported university. A large part of the main campus is given over to the University farm and to the experimental plots of the Departments of Plant Science, Horticulture, Soils, and kindred subjects. On one of the University "streets", a row of about half a dozen spacious buildings houses such divisions of the Faculty of Agriculture as Dairy, Agricultural Engineering, Horses and Beef Cattle. The University also benefits by the presence on the campus of federal government laboratories for plant pathology, cereal breeding and the study of forest entomology.

In common with other North American universities, Manitoba's accommodation and teaching facilities were strained to the utmost to care for veteran students. To help meet a related housing emergency, two "Veterans Villages", managed by a council elected by the residents, were built in co-operation with the provincial and federal governments. While these particular villages were of a temporary nature, the University is at present beginning a period of growth which, in the past two decades, has been retarded by years of depression and war.

#### The University of Saskatchewan

A provincial government was organized in Saskatchewan in 1905 and one of its first acts was to set up a commission to choose a suitable location for a provincial university. Since Saskatchewan was then entirely an agricultural province, it was decided at the very beginning that ample provision should be made for the study of agricultural problems. Saskatoon, now a city of