

the provinces and is now in a position to provide representatives if it wishes for international education conferences. The National Conference of Canadian Universities issues every two years a Yearbook of Canadian Universities. This Yearbook contains detailed information about admission requirements, courses and degrees, and enrolment. The latest edition of the Yearbook is that for 1950.

BILINGUALISM

Canada has two official languages and either one may be the working language in academic circles. The bilingual approach of thoughtful Canadian educators is illustrated by the efforts of certain universities to improve the French of English-speaking Canadians. McGill University in Montreal has long had a popular French Summer School, and some seventeen years ago, the University of Western Ontario (London, Ontario) established a summer school at Trois Pistoles on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River about 150 miles below Quebec City. While the school was originally established to enable English-speaking students to perfect their conversational French, the Quebec Government early recognized the value of the school's work and encouraged French-speaking students to learn English there. French-language universities as well offer French courses designed for English-speaking students during the summer and in extension courses all the year round.

INFLUENCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of Canada have understandably inspired research and instruction in their most effective development. Schools of agriculture, fisheries and mining and civil engineering, and faculties and departments in forestry, geography, applied economics and related fields, figure prominently in the Canadian university scene. Four Canadian universities offer 4-year courses leading to a Bachelor Degree in Forestry, and research in cellulose chemistry and related subjects is carried on in the Canadian Pulp and Paper Research Institute at McGill University. At the University of Montreal an institute of geography is perhaps of unusual interest; it provides additional training for students proceeding towards a Master of Arts degree in geography by means of a summer tour of several thousand miles lasting some two months.

A by-product of Alberta's oil industry has been a course in petroleum engineering at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Sixteen young men received the first degrees in petroleum engineering granted by a Canadian university. Formerly any student wishing to study petroleum engineering had to enrol in a United States university. In addition, the university is giving special short courses to oil field workers to fit them for advancement in the industry.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR

During the Second World War, the universities, instead of suffering from a depletion of students, found that their resources of personnel and equipment were taxed to the utmost, particularly in the science faculties. Short intensive courses were offered so that students could proceed more quickly to university work without any lowering of admission standards. Training in research techniques was provided for selected students and much actual research work according to programmes organized through the National Research Council was carried on at the universities. Students in uniform received service training on the campus; and in co-operation with the navy, army, and air force, certain special courses were offered, such as the pre-aircrew courses