

of new junior colleges in other centres, in some cases on a regional basis. Both British Columbia and Alberta have enacted permissive legislation to permit the creation of such colleges.

Several new universities have been established in Ontario since 1958. The University of Waterloo received degree-granting powers in 1959, as did the Royal Military College of Canada, Waterloo University College of Arts, and York University. Of these, only York University is a completely new institution. For the first few years of its life it will be associated with the University of Toronto and York students will receive Toronto degrees. In 1960 the Laurentian University of Sudbury and certain federated institutions were chartered. Several Ontario cities are considering the creation of junior colleges.

The most recent university to be established in Quebec was the Université de Sherbrooke, which was chartered in 1954. However, new classical colleges, and normal schools connected with universities, continue to come into being, and discussions and planning are under way that may lead to the establishment of one or more new universities in the not-too-distant future. In July 1960, the provincial government approved the creation of a commission of universities and classical colleges to make recommendations to the government on all matters relating to education at these levels.

With 17 degree-granting institutions, the Atlantic Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland) are probably well supplied. However, the beginning of at least one new institution in New Brunswick, either as a junior college or as a four-year arts college, is being discussed.

#### University admission requirements

Admission requirements vary from province to province. Students usually start their pre-university schooling in Grade I at six years of age and reach the junior matriculation (minimum university entrance) level at 17 or 18, when they complete Grade XI in some provinces or Grade XII in other provinces. A further year of secondary schooling leads to senior matriculation standing, which may be roughly equated to the fifth year of a four-year degree course in arts for credit purposes.

The bachelor of arts degree is normally obtained four years after junior matriculation or three years after senior matriculation, depending on the entrance requirements of the institution. An honours bachelor degree usually requires an additional year of study.

Entrance to professional faculties, which in Canada are connected with universities, may be on the same basis as for arts or may require one or more years of college or even a bachelor degree.

Admission of students from outside Canada is arranged between the student and the university concerned, and is based on individual rulings on previous educational records. Evidence of ability to comprehend the language of instruction used must be shown. In addition, pertinent regulations of the Department of Immigration must be met. These include proof of sufficient funds, good health, good character, and a certificate of acceptance by a Canadian university or college.

Detailed entrance requirements for individual institutions are given in the 1959 and subsequent editions of the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, published by the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, England, as well as in the calendars of the various institutions.