

Opportunities for graduate study in at least one or two fields are now available in most universities, while the larger institutions offer advanced work in many faculties. The master's degree is obtainable one or more years after completion of a bachelor's degree with honours, and the doctorate after an additional two years or more.

In the French-language universities, the majority of students enter with the baccalauréat ès arts obtained in the collège classique and continue towards a maîtrise ès arts or a licence, which they can earn in one year, or a doctorat, which requires at least two additional years. For a baccalauréat in science, engineering and commerce, candidates are admitted from the public secondary school as well as from the collège classique.

Enrolment in Canada's universities and colleges during the fall of 1959 was estimated at 102,000 for full-time students, with about as many taking part-time courses, - evening, extra-mural, summer or other courses of university grade. In addition, there were one-quarter as many full-time pre-matriculation students enrolled during the regular session, and almost half as many in all other courses, including those offered during the regular session, at summer school, and extra-murally. More than 30 per cent of the university-grade students and a greater proportion of all others were women. During the year 1958-59, 17,000 students were granted their first degree, 1,700 earned the master's degree and 284 the doctorate. There were 7,110 undergraduate students enrolled in education courses. Teachers made up the greater number among summer school, and extra-mural students.\*

#### How Education Costs are Met

Almost 3 per cent of Canada's total national income was spent on formal education in 1956. Just over 9 per cent of all municipal, provincial and federal revenue went for education, with the municipalities providing 50 per cent of this amount and the provinces 43 per cent.

Federal expenditures on education include sums for the education of Indians and Eskimos, children of members of the armed services, war dead and veterans. They also include grants to the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges to be distributed among the provinces on a per capita basis and paid out to universities and colleges according to enrolment. In addition the Federal Government provides grants, usually on a matching basis, to the provinces for vocational education and scholarships and research grants through the National Research Council, Defence Research Board, and various departments of government. Grants for certain specified types of university buildings are paid by the Canada Council.

The provincial governments provide a department of education and services; teacher-training colleges, technical institutes and trade schools, and make grants to all publicly-controlled schools.

The municipal governments provide money for buildings and equipment and all operating expenses of the schools, raising the difference between the amount budgeted for by school boards and grants through direct taxes on the land and improvements and in some cases supplemented by a business tax.

There is considerable variation in the means of paying the provincial grants to the school authorities. Three provinces - British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Manitoba - have switched from paying flat and incentive grants to paying operation grants on an

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\* A summary of education statistics for 1947-48 and 1957-58 is given at the end of the paper.