

and maintenance of single degree-granting institutions in the west, with affiliation of denominational and other institutions.

Large universities, with numerous faculties and provision for graduate study in many fields, are comparatively recent phenomena. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, higher education in Canada included little more than arts and theological training. From that time, more instruction in science and certain professional fields was gradually introduced. Graduate studies, to judge by the number of earned doctorates, did not acquire importance until after 1920.

Types of institutions

An institution of higher education in Canada is generally defined as one that offers one or more years of work beyond the most advanced high-school grade in the province in which it is located, with all or part of the work offered being acceptable for credit towards a university or equivalent diploma. This definition thus excludes institutions offering technical and vocational post-high school courses for which such credit is not given.

At the beginning of the 1958-59 academic year, the latest year for which a complete count has been made, there were 339 institutions of higher learning serving a population of over 17,000,000, with an enrolment of 94,400 full-time university-grade students. There were about as many more part-time, evening and summer session and correspondence students, and special students who might or might not be studying for a degree.

Of these institutions, 55 granted degrees in one or more fields (including 18 that granted degrees in theology only); and 49 of junior-college level offered fewer than the minimum number of years required for a first degree. The other 235 institutions provided instruction to the bachelor-degree level or higher, their degrees being granted by institutions to which they were affiliated. Some 204 of the total were in the Province of Quebec, including about 90 classical colleges giving an eight-year course from Grade VII leading to a bachelor of arts degree granted by a university, and 45 normal schools giving instruction in pedagogy.

In each of the 10 provinces, there was at least one degree-granting institution and in eight of the 10 at least one junior college. Appendix I gives the distribution of all institutions by type of controlling body, and the proportion of enrolment in each type.

The larger universities show similar organization, their faculties or schools representing the broad areas of human knowledge: arts, pure science, applied science and engineering, commerce, agriculture, law, education, medical and related science, and certain other fields. The smaller institutions tend to concentrate more on arts and pure science, or on single professional fields such as education or theology. Most of the institutions granting degrees offer work leading to graduate degrees in addition to their undergraduate courses. The master's degree, or the French-language licence or maitrise, is usually obtained one year after an honours bachelor degree or two years after a pass or general degree. The doctorate is earned a minimum of two years after the master's degree.

New institutions

In the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, plans are under way or completed to expand junior colleges or branches of provincial universities in centres away from the main institution. Some thought has also been given to the establishment