

of the university's library date back to the 1630's and many incunabula and other rare books may be found among its 366,000 volumes.

L'Université de Montreal

L'Université de Montreal has the largest enrolment of Quebec's universities and the second largest in Canada; its working language is French. In 1876, on the instigation of Monseigneur Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, the city obtained the right to organize a centre of university instruction as a branch of Laval University at Quebec. The University became autonomous in 1920 when a charter was granted by the Quebec Legislature, and received papal recognition in 1927. The following year construction began of one of the most striking university buildings on the continent. Dramatically situated high on Mount Royal, this gleaming white edifice with its soaring central tower is a landmark for visitors approaching Montreal from the west. In it are located the principal faculties and schools of the University but much of the University's highly diversified instruction continues to be offered in various buildings in the city below.

More than ten faculties and several schools and institutes cover a wide range of instruction in the arts, sciences and professions. The University was conceived along French lines and particularly in its arts faculties preserves and strengthens the individual characteristics of French-Canadian culture; but the University has also adapted itself to its North American environment, which has notably affected the approach, teaching methods and equipment in the scientific schools and faculties. The Faculty of Dental Surgery, for example, attracts many foreign dentists, especially from France and Belgium, who learn of the latest North American techniques in an atmosphere distinctively French in language and spirit. Many seminaries and colleges offering pre-university training are affiliated with the University of Montreal, and its decentralized organization includes also the Institut Agricole d'Oka; L'Institut du Radium, affiliated since 1933 with the Curie Foundation in Paris; and the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire.

McGill University

McGill University in Montreal was established by royal charter in 1821. It is privately endowed, non-denominational, and co-educational in most faculties. Eight of the University's nine faculties are situated in Montreal where the University campus lies on the lower slopes of Mount Royal, its buildings separated by lawns and trees from Sherbrooke Street, one of Montreal's busiest thoroughfares. The Faculty of Agriculture, together with the School of Household Science and the School for Teachers, is located at St. Anne de Bellevue on the St. Lawrence River about 25 miles west of Montreal. Sir William Dawson College, near St. John's, Quebec, was established in 1945 to accommodate some of the vastly increased numbers of students attending the University after the war. Sir William Dawson, after whom this unit was named, was an eminent geologist who, for 38 years, was Principal of the University. He is one of three famed scientists whose association with the University is particularly revered. The great physician, Sir William Osler, taught for many years at McGill and left his unique library to the University; and Lord Rutherford performed his first experiments upon the nucleus of the atom in the Macdonald Physics Building, where his original apparatus may still be seen, an ancient forerunner, as time is measured in the field of science, to the recently completed cyclotron, the second largest on this continent. In addition to the facilities required by traditional courses in the arts, sciences and professions, certain specialized laboratories and departments are maintained, among them the Montreal Neurological Institute