

agriculture, law, education, medical and related sciences - 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 degree-granting institutions offer work leading to graduate degrees in addition to their undergraduate courses. The master's degree, or the French-language licence or maîtrise, is usually obtained one year after an honors bachelor degree or two years after a pass or general degree. The doctorate is normally earned after a minimum of two years beyond the master's degree.

The University of Toronto and the University of Waterloo offer the master of philosophy degree in arts subjects following at least two years' study beyond the honors bachelor degree or at least one year beyond the master's degree. This degree is designed as an intermediate degree between the master's and doctoral degrees.

Admission Requirements

Education in Canada is a provincial responsibility. Each province has its curriculum and awards its certificates of completion of secondary-school studies. Canadian universities have individual admission requirements based on certificates awarded in the province, but all treat the appropriate certificates of other provinces as approximately equivalent.

Students usually start their pre-university schooling in Grade I at six years of age and reach the level commonly called junior matriculation (minimum university entrance) at 17 or 18, when they complete Grade XI in some provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Northwest Territories), or Grade XII in the other provinces, as well as the Yukon. A further year of secondary schooling in most provinces leads to senior matriculation standing, which may be roughly equated to the first year of a four-year degree course in arts for credit purposes. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, and at most universities in Ontario, this senior matriculation standing is required for entrance to university.

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 honors bachelor degree usually requires an additional year of study.

Entrance to professional faculties, which in Canada are almost exclusively 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's degree as is usual for law and medicine.

Canadian universities and colleges require a certificate of completion of secondary-school studies, the results of the standardized College Entrance Examination Board, Ontario Admissions to College and University or Service for Admission to College and University tests being used as additional measures of suitability for admission to university, often providing the basis for tentative acceptance of applications and the award of entrance scholarships. Discussions begun in 1962 by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges (now the AUCC) led to the establishment in April 1966 of a Canadian body similar to the CEEB.