

college level in British Columbia had mainly been given by institutions connected with McGill University and with the University of Toronto. Until 1963 the University of British Columbia was the only university in the province. In that year two colleges were made universities, and plans are well-advanced for the opening of another university by 1965.

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. Only for the past 20 years or so have more than 100 earned doctorates been granted annually.

While women today comprise about 27 per cent of full-time university enrolment, the first women students were enrolled around 1870-80. By 1920 they accounted for 15 per cent of the total enrolment. Most universities are co-educational, although there are numerous private Roman Catholic arts colleges for men or for women.

Some developments in the provinces since 1960

Newfoundland: With the occupation of a new campus on the outskirts of St. John's in the fall of 1961, enrolment at Memorial University of Newfoundland showed a sharp rise. There has been talk of establishing a university or college in the western part of the island but as yet nothing definite has developed.

Prince Edward Island: Efforts have been made recently to have Prince of Wales College, at present a junior college, become a degree-granting institution. In 1964 the Provincial Government announced that it would appoint a Royal Commission on Higher Education, and perhaps as a result a bill before the Legislature to elevate the College to degree-granting status was not passed. With another university (St. Dunstan's - a Roman Catholic institution) already serving the province's total population of about 100,000, there was speculation that some form of federation between the two institutions might be one recommendation of the Commission.

Nova Scotia: The provincial government established an Advisory University Grants Committee in 1963 to enquire into the financial support of the province's universities, colleges, and other post-secondary institutions, as well as of others outside the province which enrol a substantial number of Nova Scotia students. The Committee was also asked to study curriculum, standards, and facilities in higher education in the province. The first interim report resulted in increased operating grants to Nova Scotia institutions for the 1963-64 academic year. The second report suggested that enrolment of out-of-province students may have to be limited, that increased government grants be made, that requirements for university entrance in the province be raised to the senior matriculation level (this is under study and may come into effect in about two years), that teacher-training in the province be strengthened, and that the 12-month operation of university facilities be seriously studied. The Committee is to be continuing in nature with a part-time secretary for the time being.

New Brunswick: A Royal Commission on Higher Education was appointed in 1961. Its 1962 report recommended that the three French-language universities in the province forfeit their degree-granting powers and become affiliated arts colleges of a proposed new degree-granting institution. This came about with the creation of the Université de Moncton in 1963. Other recommendations of the Commission resulted in increased provincial government grants to New Brunswick universities, the removal of St. Thomas University in 1964 from Chatham to the campus of the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton, and the creation of a branch campus of the University of New Brunswick at Saint John with the first year arts and science courses being offered in the fall of 1964. Plans for an independent university at Saint John had floundered during 1960-61.