

To enter an English-language university, a student must have graduated from high school with senior matriculation (or, in some cases, junior matriculation, which requires a year less). Graduation in arts or pure science usually follows three years after senior matriculation, or four years for the student who takes an "honours" course with specialization in one subject or two related subjects. Requirements for entrance to professional courses vary somewhat depending on the faculty, and may follow completion of all or part of an arts course. Such courses may require from three to seven years for graduation.

Opportunities for graduate study in one or two fields at least are now available in most universities, while the larger institutions offer advanced work in many faculties. The master's degree is obtained one or more years after completion of a bachelor 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 maitrise 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. The trend is toward more entering from the secondary schools.

Enrolment in Canada's universities and colleges during the autumn of 1963-64 was estimated at 158,270 for full-time students, with about as many taking part-time courses offered by the university -- evening, extra-mural, summer or other. In addition, there were a 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 1963-64, almost 28,000 students were granted their first degree, 3,780 earned the master's degree and 520 the doctorate. About 11 per cent of all undergraduate students enrolled in education courses during 1963-64. Teachers constituted the largest part of the summer-school and extra-mural students.

Financing Canadian Education

Since 1944 the percentage of Canada's gross national product spent on education rose from 1.4 in 1943 to 5.0 in 1961, and it has continued rising. In 1961, 30 per cent of municipal, 28 per cent of provincial and 2.3 per cent of federal expenditure went for education. Total expenditure for formal education and training and related educational activities actually amounted to over \$1,912,600,000. If this appears high, it should be remembered that it provides for professional service and daily care, five days a week and 200 days a year, for a quarter of the population.

Federal expenditures on education included sums for the education of the Indians and Eskimos, members of the armed services and their children and some dependent children of the war dead and veterans. Other federal sums are contributed to the provinces on a \$2 per capita basis and distributed