

private individuals. In the Western provinces, which were settled somewhat later, legislatures were instrumental in the establishment of universities, and took the responsibility for selecting their sites, providing support for them, and, to some extent, deciding what services they should provide.

In the present era of rapid communication and travel, of larger economic areas and greater urbanization, changes are being introduced rapidly. It is customary for a provincial legislature to make grants to all provincial universities, and federal moneys are distributed to public and private institutions, church-affiliated or not.

Because of the amounts of money involved, predictions that the number of university places required will double during the next decade, and increasing interest in university graduates and research (among other things), several provincial governments are considering appointing, or have already appointed, a deputy minister or assistant to concern himself with the universities. His staff will co-ordinate the services provided by all the province's institutions, and will study the need of institutions and places for expansion and problems of finance, at the same time avoiding interference with the autonomy of universities in subject matter, internal organization and so forth.

Among the many problems of concern to university administrators today are: co-ordinating the work of graduate schools and expanding their offerings; developing more courses and programmes of Oriental studies in the interest of better East-West relations; processing multiple applications for scholarships and entrance; determining more effective means of selection for university entrance; the 12-month operation of universities; and the introduction or expansion of junior and community colleges. Most institutions in fact operate summer schools, and some have "inter-sessions" as well; but the suggestion for 12-month operation is that there be three equal divisions of four months each, with provision for short recesses. One new university, Simon Fraser, plans to provide year-round courses, and another, Waterloo, already provides alternate study-work periods of three months for two groups of engineering students and will use the same organization in other appropriate areas, requiring one additional year for a degree.

There were about 370 institutions of higher education in Canada in 1965. Of these, about 39 were conferring degrees and 12 were holding their powers in abeyance. Included were provincial institutions, institutions possessing religious affiliations and special institutions giving degrees in theology only. The others included a variety of provincial, federal, church-affiliated and private non-denominational colleges of arts and science, professional and junior colleges and collèges classiques, which do not grant degrees. The large French-language universities, patterned on the universities of France (Montreal, Laval and Sherbrooke), are all in Quebec. The University of Ottawa and St. Joseph's University, New Brunswick, are bilingual. The English-language universities resemble those of Britain, Germany and the United States. They are adapted to Canadian needs, and provide instruction in English only, though they offer courses in other languages.