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CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

(Prepared by R. D. Mitchener, Chief, Higher Education Section, Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa)

Historical sketch

As Canada is not only a bilingual country but also has two traditions, two somewhat different systems of higher education have been developed. One is patterned on the French system before the secularization of higher education, in which the majority of the institutions are under control of Catholic orders or groups. The other is designed more according to English, Scottish, and United States practices, instruction being given to English-speaking students and the instructions being controlled by a variety of groups - religious denominations, governments, and private non-denominational bodies. Institutions comprising a third small group and giving instruction to both English-speaking and French-speaking students are operated or controlled mainly by Catholic groups. The first such bilingual institution to be established, the present University of Ottawa, developed from a Catholic college opened in 1848.

Until 1763 Canada was a French colony. Education was limited to institutions under religious auspices. The first institution where college-level studies were undertaken, according to available records, seems to have been the Collège des Jésuites, founded in 1635 in Quebec City, one year before the establishment of Harvard University (the first institution of higher education in the United States), and over 80 years after the creation of the first universities in Mexico and Peru. A complete arts course was probably given by the Collège by 1655.

Shortly afterwards, teaching in theology commenced, and at about this time the Séminaire de Québec was founded by diocesan priests. In 1852 the Séminaire was instrumental in the establishment of the Université Laval in Quebec City. A branch of Laval was opened in Montreal in 1878 and in 1920 it received a civil charter as the Université de Montréal.

Three King's Colleges (one at Windsor and later Halifax, Nova Scotia - opened in 1790; a second at Fredericton, New Brunswick - opened in 1829; and the third at Toronto, Ontario - opened in 1843, although chartered in 1827) were among the first English-language institutions founded. They were closely associated with the Anglican Church and through it with the dominant governing bodies at the time of their formation. Early attempts to limit enrolment to Church of England adherents and the movement towards responsible government in the provinces made these colleges targets of religious and political criticism and led to two of them becoming provincial universities (University of Toronto - 1850, and University of New Brunswick - 1859).

Many denominational colleges were also founded in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, owing to the desire of various denominations to educate their young people in the atmosphere of their own faiths. These included such institutions as Acadia University,

Wolfville, Nova Scotia (Baptist - founded in 1838); Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (Presbyterian when founded in 1841, but now non-denominational); Victoria College (founded in Cobourg, Ontario by Methodists in 1841 and now located in Toronto, under United Church control); St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia (Catholic - founded in 1853); and Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick (Methodist, now United Church - founded in 1858). After the establishment of the University of Toronto, the Church of England founded its own University of Trinity College in 1851.

The first non-denominational institution to be established was McGill University in Montreal in the Province of Quebec in 1821. It first gave instruction in 1829. Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, founded in protest against the exclusiveness of King's College at Windsor, dates from 1818 but did not begin teaching until 1838.

Following Confederation in 1867, efforts were made to consolidate existing institutions and to establish monopolistic degree-granting provincial universities.

A provincial university was established in Nova Scotia in 1878, on the pattern of the University of London, England, for the purpose of acting as a degree-granting institution for the several Nova Scotia universities, but ceased operations a few years later after granting about a dozen degrees. Years of negotiations in Ontario led to the federation of three institutions as federated arts colleges of the University of Toronto by 1904.

The University of Manitoba, was established in 1877, also on the University of London pattern, as a degree-granting institution for three existing denominational colleges. It granted earned degrees first in 1880, offered instruction first in 1900, and, except for a short period when the Manitoba Agricultural College was independent and for institutions granting degrees only in theology, it has been the sole degree-granting institution in the province.

The provincial universities of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia have, similarly, exercised sole degree-granting powers within their province. Attempts in two of the provinces to challenge this monopoly have been turned down on several occasions by the legislatures.

Acts were passed in 1890 and 1891, which authorized the establishment of a University of British Columbia, but they lapsed. An act in 1908 brought about the opening of a university in 1915. Before that, instruction at college level in British Columbia had mainly been given by institutions connected with McGill University and with the University of Toronto.

In 1903, the legislature of the Northwest Territories (then composed of most of Western Canada east of British Columbia) passed an act for the establishment of a university in that area. In 1905, part of the Territories below the 60th Parallel were divided into the present Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the 1903 Act was succeeded by Acts in 1906 and 1907 authorizing the establishment of the University of Alberta and the University of Saskatchewan respectively.

A 1906 Royal Commission report, which resulted in the re-organization of the University of Toronto, has often been cited as being instrumental to the formation, or subsequent alteration, of legislation governing the four western provincial universities. The early sectarian rivalry and multiplication of eastern universities has likewise been used as an argument for the establishment

and maintenance of single degree-granting institutions in the west, with affiliation of denominational and other institutions.

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.

Types of institutions

An institution of higher education in Canada is generally defined as one that offers one or more years of work beyond the most advanced high-school grade in the province in which it is located, with all or part of the work offered being acceptable for credit towards a university or equivalent diploma. This definition thus excludes institutions offering technical and vocational post-high school courses for which such credit is not given.

At the beginning of the 1958-59 academic year, the latest year for which a complete count has been made, there were 339 institutions of higher learning serving a population of over 17,000,000, with an enrolment of 94,400 full-time university-grade students. There were about as many more part-time, evening and summer session and correspondence students, and special students who might or might not be studying for a degree.

Of these institutions, 55 granted degrees in one or more fields (including 18 that granted degrees in theology only); and 49 of junior-college level offered fewer than the minimum number of years required for a first degree. The other 235 institutions provided instruction to the bachelor-degree level or higher, their degrees being granted by institutions to which they were affiliated. Some 204 of the total were in the Province of Quebec, including about 90 classical colleges giving an eight-year course from Grade VII leading to a bachelor of arts degree granted by a university, and 45 normal schools giving instruction in pedagogy.

In each of the 10 provinces, there was at least one degree-granting institution and in eight of the 10 at least one junior college. Appendix I gives the distribution of all institutions by type of controlling body, and the proportion of enrolment in each type.

The larger universities show similar organization, their faculties or schools representing the broad areas of human knowledge: arts, pure science, applied science and engineering, commerce, agriculture, law, education, medical and related science, 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 institutions granting degrees offer work leading to graduate degrees in addition to their undergraduate courses. The master's degree, or the French-language licence or maitrise, is usually obtained one year after an honours bachelor degree or two years after a pass or general degree. The doctorate is earned a minimum of two years after the master's degree.

New institutions

In the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, plans are under way or completed to expand junior colleges or branches of provincial universities in centres away from the main institution. Some thought has also been given to the establishment

of new junior colleges in other centres, in some cases on a regional basis. Both British Columbia and Alberta have enacted permissive legislation to permit the creation of such colleges.

Several new universities have been established in Ontario since 1958. The University of Waterloo received degree-granting powers in 1959, as did the Royal Military College of Canada, Waterloo University College of Arts, and York University. Of these, only York University is a completely new institution. For the first few years of its life it will be associated with the University of Toronto and York students will receive Toronto degrees. In 1960 the Laurentian University of Sudbury and certain federated institutions were chartered. Several Ontario cities are considering the creation of junior colleges.

The most recent university to be established in Quebec was the Université de Sherbrooke, which was chartered in 1954. However, new classical colleges, and normal schools connected with universities, continue to come into being, and discussions and planning are under way that may lead to the establishment of one or more new universities in the not-too-distant future. In July 1960, the provincial government approved the creation of a commission of universities and classical colleges to make recommendations to the government on all matters relating to education at these levels.

With 17 degree-granting institutions, the Atlantic Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland) are probably well supplied. However, the beginning of at least one new institution in New Brunswick, either as a junior college or as a four-year arts college, is being discussed.

University admission requirements

Admission requirements vary from province to province. Students usually start their pre-university schooling in Grade I at six years of age and reach the junior matriculation (minimum university entrance) level at 17 or 18, when they complete Grade XI in some provinces or Grade XII in other provinces. A further year of secondary schooling leads to senior matriculation standing, which may be roughly equated to the fifth year of a four-year degree course in arts for credit purposes.

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 honours bachelor degree usually requires an additional year of study.

Entrance to professional faculties, which in Canada are 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 degree.

Admission of students from outside Canada is arranged between the student and the university concerned, and is based on individual rulings on previous educational records. Evidence of ability to comprehend the language of instruction used must be shown. In addition, pertinent regulations of the Department of Immigration must be met. These include proof of sufficient funds, good health, good character, and a certificate of acceptance by a Canadian university or college.

Detailed entrance requirements for individual institutions are given in the 1959 and subsequent editions of the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, published by the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, England, as well as in the calendars of the various institutions.

Offprints of the material in the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook may be obtainable for 25 cents from the Canadian Universities Foundation, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Students

Full-time university-grade enrolment for the regular 1959-60 session (September to May) exceeded 100,000 for the first time, as indicated in the following table:

Academic year	Full-time enrolment	Academic year	Full-time enrolment
1920-21	23,139	1950-51	68,306
1930-31	32,926	1952-53	63,041
1940-41	36,319	1955-56	72,729
1945-46	63,500	1957-58	86,500
1947-48	83,150	1959-60	102,000

Since 1952-53, when enrolment reached a post-war low after an influx of veteran students, there has been an increasing number of men and women attending Canadian universities and colleges. The 102,000 in attendance in 1959-60 represented the equivalent of 10.4 per cent of the total population aged 18 to 21, and included about 24,000 women.

Over 5,900 students from outside Canada were attending Canadian universities and colleges in 1958-59. Over 100 countries and territories were represented. The largest number of these students came from the United States (nearly 2,000). The West Indies (about 1,000, including some 575 from Trinidad and 290 from Jamaica), Hong Kong (over 600), the United Kingdom (over 500), France and India (over 100 each), followed by Bermuda, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Germany, Greece, Pakistan, Barbados, and Japan (with over 50 each). It is probable that more than 500 Hungarian refugee students were also in attendance, though most of this group is not included in the above total.

In 1958-59 over 17,000 bachelor and first professional degrees were granted. The largest number were in arts and science (7,576), engineering (2,057), education (1,749), and commerce and business administration (1,007). For the same academic year 1,688 master and licence degrees and 284 earned doctorates were awarded, as well as 303 honorary doctorates.

Enrolment in Canadian universities is expected to increase for many years to come, and may be double the 1959-60 figure in ten years if present trends continue. To accommodate the increase, existing institutions are expanding their building programmes, and new institutions are being planned and started. Recent publicity has warned of the possibility of an impending shortage of fully-qualified university teachers.

Student costs

Data available on fee rates for the 1960-61 academic year indicate that tuition and other fees in arts and science would average \$350 to \$400 (the highest being \$500), while in medicine they would average about \$500 and, in engineering, over \$400. Board

and lodging in university residences averaged \$500 to \$600, with the highest charge being over \$800. Rates in Ontario and Quebec were in general, somewhat higher than in the other provinces.

Total costs for the eight to nine month academic year for students living away from home in 1960 would average about \$1,400, excluding transportation costs, and would be somewhat higher for most graduate and professional courses.

To help pay these costs, many students take summer jobs and some have part-time jobs during the academic year. There is no Canadian Government scholarship scheme like that in the United Kingdom, though certain federal departments do make awards, and many scholarships and bursaries are available at all levels of higher education.* Relatively few university entrance awards are open to students from outside Canada, although foreign students who have completed a year of higher education in Canada can usually compete with Canadian students for "in-course" awards. In addition, many loan funds are available to needy students.

Proportionately more awards are available for students from outside Canada at the graduate level, including certain federally-assisted grant programmes. At some institutions foreign students may compete with Canadians for awards given by individual universities or private organizations.

Financing of higher education

By the terms of the British North America Act, the administration of education within their own boundaries was assigned to the jurisdiction of the provinces. There is no federal ministry or department of education. However, various Federal Government Departments contribute to higher education costs.

With the exception of three federal services colleges, including the Royal Military College of Canada, opened in 1876 and authorized to grant degrees in 1959, the universities and colleges usually receive financial support from a variety of governmental and other sources. Current operating income for 31 of the larger institutions in 1958-59, according to figures released by the Canadian Association of University Business Officers, amounted to over \$96 million (excluding ancillary enterprises). Sources of this income included:

Federal Government.....	24%
Provincial Governments	31%
Endowment income	5%
Student fees	28%
Other sources	<u>12%</u>
	100%

Total current operating income for all institutions in the same year, about \$125 million excluding ancillary enterprises, was in about the same proportion, although percentages for individual institutions varied widely.

* For information about scholarships offered by the Canada Council in the arts, humanities and social sciences, see p. 14.

Federal contributions to higher education

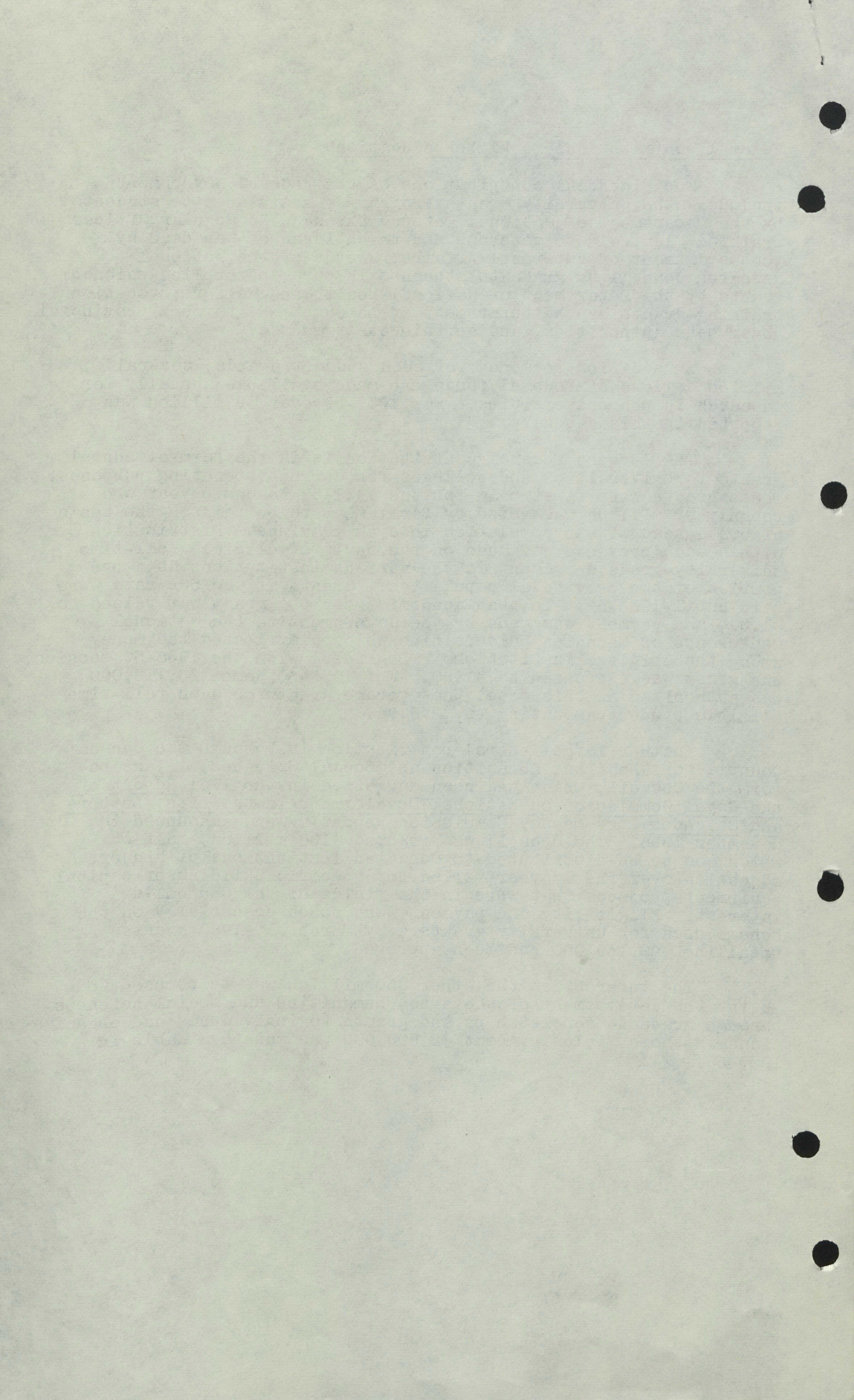
The financial contributions of the Federal Government include: the University Grants Programme; assistance to students by the Department of National Defence through the Regular Officer Training Plan; aid to veterans and to children of war dead by the Department of Veterans' Affairs; awards by the National Research Council to graduate students in pure and applied science; grants by the Department of National Health and Welfare; vocational-training grants by the Department of Labour, made through provincial government authorities, and certain other awards.

In addition to money for such student awards, several million dollars of federal funds are made available annually for research in the universities. For 1958-59 over \$9 million was reported in this category.

The largest federal contribution is in the form of annual grants to universities and colleges for current operating purposes. These grants were first paid for the 1951-52 academic year when roughly \$7 million was voted by Parliament to be paid on the basis of 50¢ a head of the population in each province. Distribution within each province was made on the basis of eligible full-time university-grade enrolment in the various institutions as a proportion of the provincial population. Grants at the 50¢ rate were paid until 1956-57. In that academic year the grant was raised to \$1.00, and payment was made by the Government to the National Conference of Canadian Universities, which distributed the money among the eligible institutions. Beginning with the 1958-59 session, the grant was increased to \$1.50. For 1959-60 some \$26,112,000 was authorized at this rate, the average grant for each full-time eligible student amounting to \$270.94.

Another large federal contribution is through the Canada Council for the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. Plans to form the Council, which had been suggested in the 1951 Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences (the Massey Commission report), were announced in November 1956. The Council was granted \$100 million, half of which was to be distributed to Canadian institutions of higher education over the 10-year period for specific building or capital equipment projects that were in the fields of the Council's interest. Eligibility and payment were based essentially on the scheme used for university grants. By March 31, 1960 grants totalling \$22,160,000 had been approved.

The interest on the other \$50 million was to be used to assist the development of the arts, humanities and social sciences through graduate scholarships and grants to individuals and organizations in these fields. About \$2,500,000 was made available in 1959-60.



APPENDIX I

Number of institutions of higher education, by control
and province, 1958-59

Province	Federal	Provincial	Church-related		Other Private	Total
			Protes- tant	Roman Cath- olic		
Newfoundland.....	-	1	1	-	-	2
Prince Edward Island -	-	1	-	1	-	2
Nova Scotia	-	2	3	8	3	16
New Brunswick	-	1	1	7	-	9
Quebec	1	6	4	188	5	204
Ontario	1	6	15	31	9	62
Manitoba	-	1	2	5	2	10
Saskatchewan	-	2	5	9	-	16
Alberta	-	1	4	3	2	10
British Columbia ...	1	2	2	3	-	8
CANADA	3	23	37	255	21	339

Approximate percen-
tage of full-time
university-grade
enrolment in
1958-59

(total 94,400).....	1%	37%	7%	34%	21%	100%
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APPENDIX IIDegree-granting universities and colleges in Canada, July 1960

(excluding those granting degrees in theology only)

Note: Material in brackets denotes control, composition of student body, and 1959-60 full-time university-grade enrolment at parent institutions and all their affiliates.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's (provincial; co-educational; 1,060) - degrees in arts, science, education, commerce. Three years engineering; two years household science. Graduate degrees.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown (Catholic; co-educational; 344) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, education. Three years engineering.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Acadia University, Wolfville (Baptist; co-educational; 778) - degrees in arts, science, secretarial science, commerce, education, home economics, music, theology; and in social work, in co-operation with the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax. Three years engineering. Graduate degrees.

Dalhousie University, Halifax (non-denominational; co-educational; 1,542) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, dentistry, education, law, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy. Faculty of graduate studies. Three years engineering.

University of King's College, Halifax (Anglican; co-educational 147) - degrees in theology, and in social work in co-operation with the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax. Degree courses in arts and sciences with degrees granted by Dalhousie University, with which King's is "associated".

Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax (Catholic; women; 344) - degrees in arts, science, education, home economics, nursing, secretarial science, radio technology, and music. Master's degree in arts, education.

Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax (provincial; co-educational; 316) - bachelor and master's degrees in engineering. Gives final two undergraduate and all graduate years. Junior years must be taken at another institution.

St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish (Catholic; co-educational, 1,390) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, education, home economics, nursing; and in social work, in co-operation with the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax. Master's degrees in arts and sciences. Three years engineering.

St. Mary's University, Halifax (Catholic; men only in day division, co-educational in evening division; 495) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, education; and in social work, in co-operation with the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax. Graduate degrees in education.

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

Saint Anne's College - Collège Sainte-Anne, Church Point (Catholic - bilingual; men; 105) - degrees in arts.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Mount Allison University, Sackville (United Church; co-educational; 1,144) - degrees in arts, science, secretarial science, commerce, education, fine arts, home economics, music; and in social work, in co-operation with the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax. Master's degrees in arts, science and education. Three years engineering.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton (provincial; co-educational; 1,599) - degrees in arts, science, business administration, education, engineering, forestry, law, and physical education. School of graduate studies.

Université du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst (Catholic - French; men; 153) - degrees in arts and education.

St. Joseph's University - Université Sainte-Joseph, Moncton (Catholic - bilingual; co-educational; 486) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, education, household science, music. Master's degree in education.

Université Saint-Louis, Edmundston (Catholic - French; co-educational; 187) - degrees in arts, education, music, social sciences. Graduate degrees.

St. Thomas' University, Chatham (Catholic; co-educational; 86) - degrees in arts, education, and nursing. One year of engineering.

QUEBEC:

Bishop's University, Lennoxville (Anglican; co-educational; 395) - degrees in arts (including business administration), science, education, theology. Graduate degrees.

Collège de l'Immaculée-Conception, Montreal (Catholic - French; men; 120) - degrees in arts and theology.

Université Laval, Quebec (Catholic; co-educational; 8,855) - degrees in arts, science, agriculture, forestry and surveying, commerce, engineering, law, letters, medicine, philosophy, social sciences, theology, music, fisheries, education, household science, social work, nursing, medical technology. School of graduate studies.

McGill University, Montreal (non-denominational; co-educational; 7,044) - degrees in arts, science, agriculture, architecture, commerce, dentistry, divinity, education, engineering, household science, law, library science, medicine, music, nursing, physical education, physical and occupational therapy, social work. Faculty of graduate studies.

Université de Montréal, Montreal (Catholic; co-educational; 12,876) - degrees in arts, letters, law, science, engineering, dentistry, hygiene (including physical education), medicine, household science, medical technology, physiotherapy, nursing, music, pharmacy, philosophy (including mediaeval studies), social science (including social work), theology, agriculture, commerce, veterinary medicine, optometry, and education. Graduate degrees.

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Catholic; co-educational; 1,837) - degrees in arts, law, commerce, science; engineering, education, household science. Graduate degrees.

Sir George Williams University, Montreal (Young-Men's Christian Association of Montreal; co-educational; 1,562) - degrees in arts, science, commerce. Two years engineering.

ONTARIO:

Assumption University of Windsor, Windsor (Catholic; co-educational; 982) - degrees in arts, commerce, engineering, household science, nursing, science, theology. Graduate degrees.

Carleton University, Ottawa (non-denominational; co-educational; 875) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, engineering, journalism, public administration. Graduate degrees.

Laurentian University of Sudbury, Sudbury (non-denominational; co-educational; 177). At present being organized, this university will include several affiliated denominational institutions. Degrees will probably be granted in arts and science, in the beginning, with instruction in the junior years of engineering too, and perhaps in certain other fields.

McMaster University, Hamilton (non-denominational; co-educational; 1,353) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, engineering, nursing, physical education, theology (for McMaster Divinity College, a Baptist college). Faculty of graduate studies.

Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto (Law Society of Upper Canada; co-educational; 766) - bachelor and master's degree in law.

University of Ottawa - Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Catholic; co-educational; 3,432) - degrees in arts, canon law, law, medicine, philosophy, engineering, science, social science, theology, education, nursing, library science, household science, physical education, commerce, social work (for St. Patrick's College, Ottawa). School of graduate studies.

Queen's University, Kingston (non-denominational; co-educational; 2,909) - degrees in arts, and science, business administration, applied science and engineering, law, medicine, nursing, physical and health education, theology (for Queen's Theological College, a United Church college). Board of graduate studies.

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto (Catholic; co-educational; 30) - graduate degrees in mediaeval studies. The institute has a Pontifical Charter.

Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston (Federal Government - Department of National Defence; men; 783) - degrees in arts, science, engineering.

University of Toronto, Toronto (provincial; co-educational; 12,664) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, applied science and engineering, dentistry, forestry, household science, law, medicine, music, pharmacy, architecture, library science, nursing, physical and health education, social work, agriculture (for the Ontario Agricultural College), education (for the Ontario College of Education), and veterinary science (for the Ontario Veterinary College). School of graduate studies.

University of Waterloo, Waterloo (non-denominational; co-educational; 596) - degrees in arts, engineering, science. Faculty of graduate studies.

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

Waterloo University College, Waterloo (Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada; co-educational; 534) - degrees in arts, (including business administration and secretarial science). In 1959-60 the institution was affiliated to the University of Western Ontario.

University of Western Ontario, London (non-denominational; co-educational; 4,187) - degrees in arts and science (including business administration, home economics, journalism, music, physical, health and recreation education, radio physics, secretarial science), clinical science, engineering, law, medicine, nursing. Faculty of graduate studies.

York University, Toronto (non-denominational; co-educational; --) - First student will enrol for degrees in arts in 1960-61. For several years the degrees will be granted by the University of Toronto.

MANITOBA:

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg (provincial; co-educational; 5,782) - degrees in arts, science, agriculture, architecture, commerce, community planning, dentistry, education, engineering, fine arts, home economics, interior design, law, medicine, occupational and physical therapy, pharmacy, social work. Faculty of graduate studies.

SASKATCHEWAN:

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (provincial; co-educational; 4,656) - degrees in arts, science, physical education, agriculture, commerce, education, engineering, home economics, law, medicine, nursing, pharmacy. College of graduate studies.

ALBERTA:

University of Alberta, Edmonton (provincial; co-educational; 5,958) - degrees in arts, science, agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering, household economics, law, medical laboratory science, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, physical and occupational therapy, physical education, theology (for St. Stephen's College, a United Church College). Faculty of graduate studies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

University of British-Columbia, Vancouver (provincial; co-educational; 11,136) - degrees in arts, science, commerce, education, home economics, music, physical education, social work, agriculture, engineering and applied science (including architecture and nursing), forestry, law, medicine, pharmacy, regional and community planning. Faculty of graduate studies.

APPENDIX IIIList of higher education students service and academic organizations

Adviser for Colonial Students in North America, British Embassy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Serves students studying in Canada and the United States who are from the Bahama Islands, Bermuda, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Kenya, the Kingdom of Tonga, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Also extends courtesy service by arrangement to students from the Federation of Malaya.

Student Affairs Division, Office of the Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, Suite 200, 1210 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 2, Quebec. This service of the Federal Government of The West Indies is intended to provide a wide range of assistance to students from The West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago), British Guiana and British Honduras.

Canadian Association of University Business Officers, c/o Hart House, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario. An association of business officers of over 30 institutions, which meets yearly to discuss mutual problems.

Canadian Association of University Teachers, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario. An association of over 30 local university and college teaching staff organizations. Publishes a quarterly bulletin.

Canadian Universities Foundation, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario. The executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, publishes a quarterly (University Affairs) and various other reports on higher education in Canada.

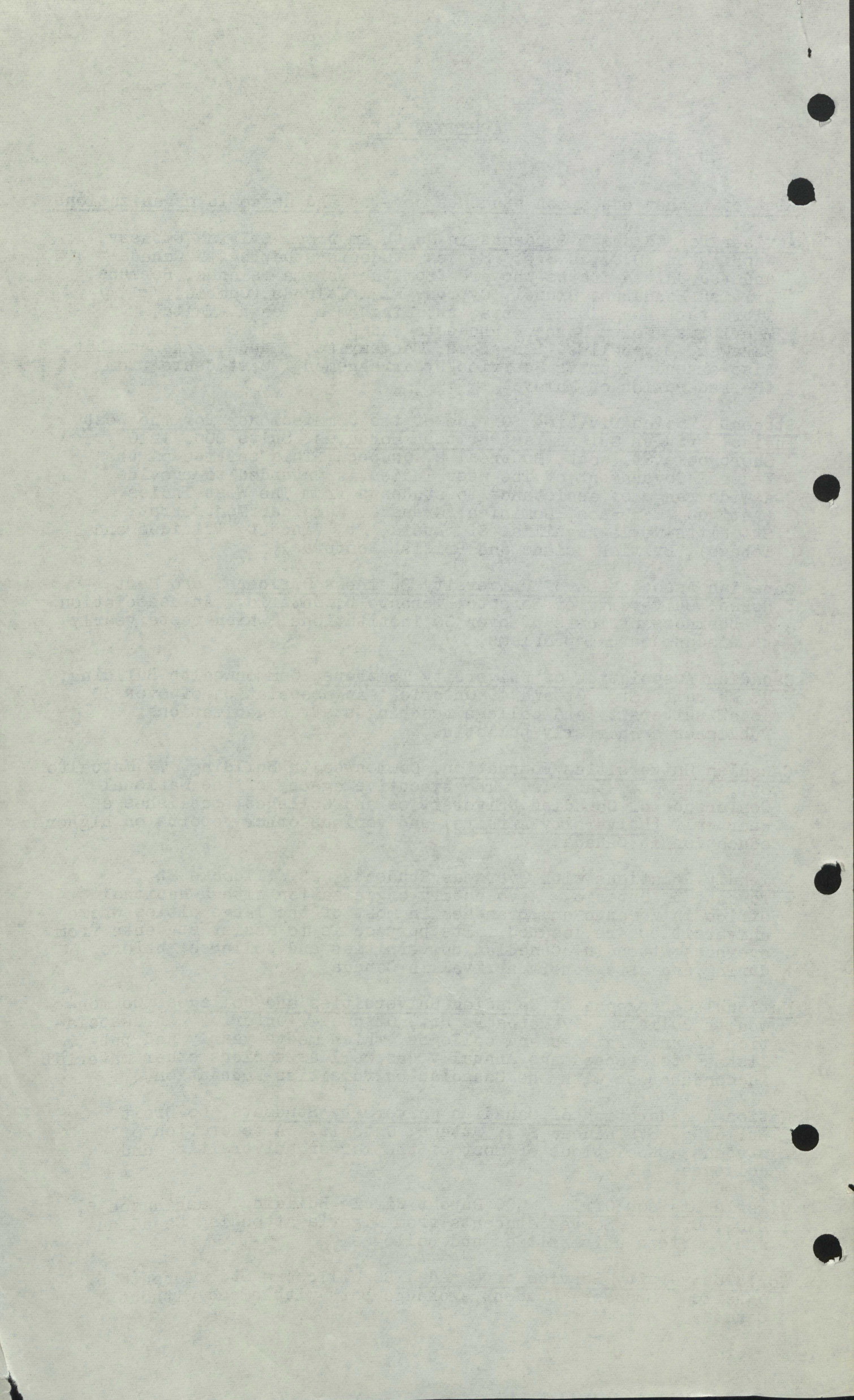
Friendly Relations with Overseas Students, 22 Willcocks St., Toronto 5, Ontario. A voluntary organization with a national office in Toronto and branches in most of the large cities where universities are located. Its purpose is to assist students from overseas attending Canadian universities and colleges, before, during and after their arrival in Canada.

National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario. An association of universities and colleges, which meets yearly and publishes its Proceedings annually, as well as various other material in conjunction with the Canadian Universities Foundation.

National Federation of Canadian University Students, Le Droit Building, 375 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ontario. A federation of student associations of most of the larger universities and colleges.

Nigeria Liaison Office, 500 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. Serves students from Nigeria attending Canadian and American universities and colleges.

World University Service of Canada, 22 Willcocks St., Toronto 5, Ontario. Sponsors student exchange both within and without Canada.



APPENDIX IVSelected List of Reference MaterialA. Bibliographies

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division, A Bibliographical Guide to Canadian Education - Guide bibliographique de l'enseignement au Canada. Ottawa: The Queen's Printer, 1958, 55pp., 75 cents. Contains a brief account of Canadian education, diagrams of the English-language and French-language systems, and a select bibliography.

Harris, Robin S., and Arthur Tremblay, A Bibliography of Higher Education in Canada - Bibliographie de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Toronto (and Quebec): University of Toronto Press and Les Presses Universitaires Laval), 1960, 158 pp., \$6.50.

B. Current information issued by:

I. Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth (36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, England).

Commonwealth Universities Yearbook. An annual publication giving information on staff, courses, fees, admission requirements, current developments, etc. for the principal institutions in each of the Commonwealth countries. Available about May of each year. About \$14.00 (about \$9.00 to staff of member institutions of the AUBC).

II. Canadian Universities Foundation (and National Conference of Canadian Universities - 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada).

Admission Requirements of Canadian Universities, 1959-60. Reprinted from the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, 1960. Contains information on admission to bachelor degree courses for 31 institutions. The 1959-60 edition is sold out. The 1960-61 revision should be available in late 1960. (Single copy 25 cents, 100 or more copies 10 cents each).

Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1958. A biennial handbook listing the officers and facilities of most institutions, and of learned societies. The 1960 edition will be available in the fall of 1960. (\$2.00 in Canada, \$2.50 elsewhere).

Graduate Courses at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1959-60. Comprises a chart indicating facilities for study at 41 institutions. (25 cents).

Proceedings, National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges. Issued annually, (1959 edition - \$1.00 in Canada, \$1.25 elsewhere).

Staffing the Universities and Colleges in Canada. A series of studies of which the Introduction (The Study), Part I (Projection of Enrolment and Staff Requirements to 1970-71) and Part II (Number of University Teachers and Research Workers to be Recruited to 1970) are now available. (Single copies free).

University Affairs - Affaires Universitaires. A quarterly bulletin (October to April) containing notes and articles of current interest. (Free).

APPENDIX IV (Cont'd)

III. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada).

Awards for Graduate Study and Research. A biennial list of awards from Canadian and outside organizations showing values and conditions. The 1959 edition is out of print. The 1961 revision will be available early in 1961 (price about \$2.00). A 1960 supplement is available (50 cents).

Canadian Institutions of Higher Education. Includes names, addresses, and courses offered by all such institutions, together with general information on entrance requirements and fees. The 1958-59 edition is out of print. A 1960-61 revision will be available late in 1960. (Probable price, 75 cents).

Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges. An annual publication giving full-time fall enrolment figures by faculty, institution, and province, with comparable figures for the two preceding years. The current edition is available in March of each year. (50 cents).

Preliminary Statistics of Education. An annual publication giving data on enrolment, teaching staffs, salaries, education finance, etc. for various levels of education (including higher education). The 1959-60 issue was the first. (50 cents).

University Entrance Awards. A biennial list of awards tenable by high school graduates at Canadian institutions. (The 1960 edition is priced at \$2.00.)

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APPENDIX IIIList of higher education students service and academic organizations

Adviser for Colonial Students in North America, British Embassy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Serves students studying in Canada and the United States who are from the Bahama Islands, Bermuda, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Kenya, the Kingdom of Tonga, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Also extends courtesy service by arrangement to students from the Federation of Malaya.

Student Affairs Division, Office of the Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, Suite 200, 1210 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 2, Quebec. This service of the Federal Government of The West Indies is intended to provide a wide range of assistance to students from The West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago), British Guiana and British Honduras.

Canadian Association of University Business Officers, c/o Hart House, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario. An association of business officers of over 30 institutions, which meets yearly to discuss mutual problems.

Canadian Association of University Teachers, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario. An association of over 30 local university and college teaching staff organizations. Publishes a quarterly bulletin.

Canadian Universities Foundation, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario. The executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, publishes a quarterly (University Affairs) and various other reports on higher education in Canada.

Friendly Relations with Overseas Students, 22 Willcocks St., Toronto 5, Ontario. A voluntary organization with a national office in Toronto and branches in most of the large cities where universities are located. Its purpose is to assist students from overseas attending Canadian universities and colleges, before, during and after their arrival in Canada.

National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario. An association of universities and colleges, which meets yearly and publishes its Proceedings annually, as well as various other material in conjunction with the Canadian Universities Foundation.

National Federation of Canadian University Students, Le Droit Building, 375 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ontario. A federation of student associations of most of the larger universities and colleges.

Nigeria Liaison Office, 500 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. Serves students from Nigeria attending Canadian and American universities and colleges.

World University Service of Canada, 22 Willcocks St., Toronto 5, Ontario. Sponsors student exchange both within and without Canada.

