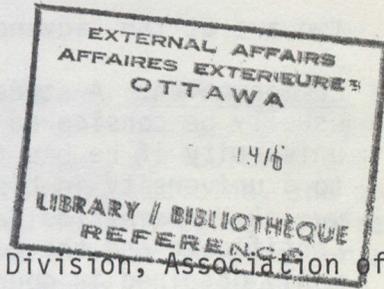




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UNIVERSITY STUDY IN CANADA

(Prepared by the International Programs Division, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.)¹

I Admission requirements

(a) General information

The admission requirements of Canadian universities vary from province to province. Most universities state their requirements for admission to first-degree courses by reference to the secondary-school leaving certificate issued by the departments of education of the provinces in which they are located. French- and English-language universities in Quebec give their requirements as those of the Diplôme d'études collégiales or Diploma of Collegiate Studies.

The admission of students from outside Canada is decided by individual universities. As a rule, universities treat equivalent certificates from other countries as qualification for entrance.²

Some examples of acceptable foreign certificates are:

- (i) Britain: It is the common practice for Canadian universities to treat the British General Certificate of Education as equivalent to junior matriculation when there is evidence of at least five passes at the "ordinary" level, and as equivalent to senior matriculation when there are five passes of which

1 Les étudiants étrangers qui désirent poursuivre des études universitaires au Canada en français peuvent consulter les pages documentaires N^o 117 intitulées *Études universitaires au Canada* (Revision de 1976).

2 A detailed list of requirements for admission to first-degree courses in Canadian universities appears in an appendix to the annual *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* and in *Universities and Colleges of Canada 1975* (published by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada). The calendars of universities, which can be obtained from their registrars, also contain detailed official statements of their admission requirements.

two are at the "advanced" level.

- (ii) Commonwealth: A student from a Commonwealth country will usually be considered eligible for admission to a Canadian university if he has the standing prescribed for admission to a university in his own country outlined in the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*. The Cambridge Overseas School Certificate and the Cambridge Higher School Certificate, commonly obtained in countries of the Commonwealth outside Britain, are usually treated as equivalent to junior and senior matriculation respectively, provided the selection of subjects and the level of attainment are satisfactory. Some universities, however, require the completion of an undergraduate degree from a university in a student's home country as a prerequisite for admission to their own first-degree programs.
- (iii) United States: Graduation from a U.S. high school is generally equated with junior matriculation, if the choice of subjects and level of attainment are satisfactory. Completion of one year of college work beyond high-school graduation is frequently accepted by universities requiring senior matriculation for admission. A statement is often required from the high-school principal who recommends a student for admission to university.
- (iv) Europe: Students who have completed the requirements for admission to a European university are generally considered eligible for admission to a Canadian university at senior-matriculation level. Special written and oral tests of facility in English or French may be required.
- (v) Middle East, Asia, South American and non-Commonwealth African countries: Applicants from countries in these areas must produce evidence of having passed a widely-recognized examination such as the British GCE, the U.S. College Entrance Examination Board Tests, the *Bacillerato* or other examinations that would admit them to university in their own countries.
- (vi) International Baccalaureate: Most Canadian universities recognize the International Baccalaureate within the framework of their own admission requirements.

be wise, before leaving home, to inquire about the recognition given to Canadian degrees at home.

(c) Language requirements

All Canadian universities require evidence of language proficiency, but not all require a test. Consequently, a student should not take a test unless invited to do so by a Canadian university that has found him in other respects qualified for admission. An immigration officer may also require proof of language proficiency before granting a visa.

The tests now in use are the following:

English:

- (i) The English-proficiency test administered in many parts of the world by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. This can be taken at any time, and results are provided within six weeks of application.
- (ii) The test leading to the certificate of proficiency in English of the University of Cambridge. This is given twice a year, in March and October. Information may be obtained from the local centre of the British Council or from the Secretary (Examination in English), 47 Bateman Street, Cambridge, England.
- (iii) The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) of the Education Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Admission-testing services operated by the Service for Admission to College and University (SACU) have been suspended for 1975-76 and students are advised to contact the Education Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. Testing centres are no longer operated by SACU.

Tests of facility in the French language -- Le Test d'aptitude générale aux études post-secondaires (TAGEPS) and Le Test du français (langue maternelle) (TFLM) -- have also been suspended for the present.

Application and registration procedures

Application for admission to a Canadian university should be addressed only to the registrar, from whom information about the availability of courses, admission requirements, fees and expenditures can be obtained. Since a good deal of correspondence may be necessary

before a student is accepted into a Canadian university, applications should be made well in advance of the session to be attended, preferably 12 to 18 months.

The academic year in Canada is divided into two terms and runs through the autumn and winter months, from the middle of September to April or May, with a short vacation at Christmas. Some universities, however, operate on a trimester system with three terms -- spring (early May until early August); fall (early September until end of December); and winter (early January until late April).

When advised to do so by a university, a student should supply a detailed statement of his academic record, with certified copies of his secondary-school certificate and official transcripts of records of all his university or other post-secondary education, or he should arrange for these documents to be supplied. If copies of original documents are neither in English nor in French, they should always be accompanied by certified or notarized translations. Students should also ensure that the certificates submitted contain detailed statements of courses taken and marks or grades obtained, when these are available.

Upon being admitted to a university, a student is required each year to register on the day or days of registration stipulated for that year and to pay the prescribed fees. An additional fee is generally charged for late registration. In some institutions, there are special orientation programs for overseas students, which start just before the opening of the regular session.

II Scholarships, fellowships, assistantships, and other financial assistance

Canadian universities seldom have funds available to help students from other countries to come to Canada for *undergraduate studies*. Most awards offered by universities and by the Canadian Government are restricted to *postgraduate studies*.⁴ For information on financial assistance offered by a particular institution, write to the university one year before enrolling.

The Canadian Government programs for which overseas students are at present eligible are the following:

4 Detailed information about Canadian awards can be found in *Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger* and, in Spanish, *Estudios en el Extranjero*) XX, UNESCO, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, Pp. 106-126.

(b) Degree programs and courses³

University courses normally lead, in from three to five years, to a bachelor's degree in arts, pure science or such professional disciplines as engineering, business administration, agriculture and education. Degrees in law, theology, dentistry, medicine, and some other subjects take longer to acquire, and in many cases require the completion of a first-degree course in arts or science for admission. Enrolment in many professional schools is limited, and admission can, therefore, by no means be guaranteed to all students who successfully complete the pre-professional requirements. In the majority of universities, a student may study for either a general or pass bachelor's degree or for an honours bachelor's degree. The honours-degree program normally involves an additional year of study, is open only to those with special academic standing, and requires a greater concentration on one or two subjects. In most universities, the bachelor's degree is awarded with first-class, second-class or pass standing.

Students who wish to study for an advanced degree must have obtained a bachelor's degree. The minimum time required for the second degree, the master's, is one year beyond the honours bachelor's degree. The student is required to follow lectures in a specific number of subjects and is normally required to prepare a thesis. For the doctorate -- Ph.D. or equivalent degree -- at least two years beyond the master's degree are required or three years beyond the honours bachelor's degree. Generally, however, more time is required to complete this degree. The completion of the doctorate generally requires formal class-work, a thesis and an oral examination on the thesis.

Degrees from Canadian universities are usually recognized as equivalent to degrees obtained in universities of the Commonwealth and the United States. Students coming to Canada from other countries would

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- 3 Detailed information concerning course offerings, degree programs and requirements is contained in *Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1975*, obtainable from Statistics Canada and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (151 Slater Street, Ottawa, K1P 5N1, Canada) for \$7.00, and available for consultation at Canadian diplomatic posts. The *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* can also be referred to for this information. A partial list of summer courses is contained in a brochure entitled *Summer in Canada*, obtainable from the Canadian Bureau for International Education (151 Slater Street, Ottawa, K1P 5H3), and also available for consultation at Canadian posts abroad.

- (a) *Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan*: This plan is designed to provide opportunities to Commonwealth students to pursue programs of advanced study in Commonwealth countries other than their own. Candidates must be nominated by the educational authorities in their own countries. Thus a candidate is advised to refer to the Commonwealth scholarship agency in the country of which he is a national.
- (b) *Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)*: Technical assistance in the form of scholarships for university study and training is administered by CIDA. Aid is provided at the request of eligible governments. Students qualifying for scholarships under the various CIDA programs must be nominated by their governments. A candidate should, therefore, be referred for further information to the ministry or department in his own country concerned with the field in which he desires to study or train in Canada. Requests made to CIDA by individuals on their own behalf for student financial assistance will not be considered.
- (c) *Cultural-exchange programs*: Under its program of cultural exchange with foreign countries, the Government of Canada offers annually a number of scholarships and fellowships to graduate students from Belgium, Brazil, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Canada also offers awards to students from the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. These are administered by the Canada Council as outlined in general terms below (in all cases, however, students to whom the conditions of these awards apply should approach the administering agency in their own countries for particulars regarding application procedures, etc.).

General eligibility requirements

Awards are provided to persons who intend to return to their own countries after finishing their studies in Canada, and not to persons intending to emigrate to Canada. Successful applicants must present themselves at the Canadian visa office in the appropriate country in order to obtain the necessary visa. Unless specifically authorized, holders of such visas and their spouses are not permitted to accept paid employment while in Canada.

Scholarships are for persons who wish to go on to graduate studies in Canada or supplement their training in their chosen field. Applicants for scholarships must be 35 years of age or younger.

Fellowships are not for work undertaken as part of the applicant's formal program of studies leading to a degree.

Length of tenure

Scholarships: One academic year, with possibility of renewal (up to three for doctoral scholarships), on the basis of satisfactory results, to complete an approved program of studies. Scholarships for Finnish nationals are not renewable.

Fellowships: Up to one year. Non-renewable.

Value

Scholarships: - For nationals of Belgium, Brazil, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia: \$300 a month (\$400 for married persons), tuition fees, travel expenses for award-holders, and, under certain conditions, two-thirds of the travel expenses of spouses, plus medical and hospital services.

- For nationals of Hungary: \$240 a month (\$340 for married persons), accommodation, tuition fees, travel expenses plus medical and hospital services.

Fellowships: For nationals of Belgium, Brazil, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia: \$550 a month (\$650 for married persons), travel expenses for award holders and, under certain conditions, two-thirds of the travel expenses for spouses plus medical and hospital services.

Awards to students from the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R.: \$240 a month, plus accommodation, tuition, medical and hospital services.

Specific eligibility requirements by country:

Belgium

Scholarships: Holders of a "licence" from a Belgian university or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a doctorate or established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: La Direction des Relations culturelles et internationales,

Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Culture, 158, avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Bruxelles.

Brazil

Scholarships: Holders of a "bacharelado" or "licenciatura" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "doutorado" or established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Divisão de Cooperação Intelectual, Palácio do Itamaraty, Brasília.

Finland

Scholarships: Holders of a "Kandidaatti" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training or are at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "liseniaatti" or a "tohtori" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: Opiusministerio, Kansainvaliseen Asiain Osasto, Rauhan-
katu 4, Helsinki.

France

Scholarships: Holders of a "licence" from a French university or an equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training or are at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: None.

Apply to: Office national des Universités et Écoles françaises,
96, boulevard Raspail, Paris 6e.

Federal Republic of Germany

Scholarships: Holders of a "Zwischenprüfung" or "Vordiplom" or the equivalent and artists having finished their basic training or are at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "Doktor" who have passed the "Staatsexamen" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or

creative work.

Apply to: Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, Referat VI, 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kennedyallee 50.

Iran

Scholarships: Holders of a first university degree and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "doctorati" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: Ministère des Sciences et de l'Éducation supérieure, a/s Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Téhéran.

Hungary

Scholarships: Holders of the "Oklevel" or the equivalent. No candidates in arts.

Fellowships: Holders of a "Doktoratus" wishing to come to Canada to do research. No candidates in arts.

Apply to: Hungarian Institute for Cultural Relations, Dorottya utca 8, Budapest V.

Italy

Scholarships: Holders of a "laurea universitaria" obtained after a four-year program of studies and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "laurea universitaria" obtained after a six-year program of studies with at least one additional year of experience in the chosen discipline and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione Culturale, Scientifica e Technica, Ufficio IX, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Roma.

Japan

Scholarships: Holders of a "Gakushi" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early

stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "hakufhigo" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: The Student Exchange Division, Higher Education and Science Bureau, Ministry of Education, 3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Luxembourg

One scholarship is offered annually to a student from Luxembourg who has obtained a "licence" from a Belgian university or has reached an equivalent level of study or training elsewhere.

Apply to: Ministère de l'Éducation du Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Mexico

Scholarships: Holders of a "licencia" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "doctorado" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: Departamento de Intercambio de Personas, Direccion general de Asuntos culturales, Secretaria de Relaciones exteriores, Nonoalco 1, México 3, D.F.

The Netherlands

Scholarships: Persons who have passed the "universitair candidaats-examen" or have reached an equivalent level of training and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "Doctor" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen, Afdeling Internationale Betrekkingen, Nieuwe Uitleg 1, 's Gravenhage.

Poland

Scholarships: Holders of the "Magister" or the equivalent. No candidates in arts.

Fellowships: Holders of a "Doktorat" wishing to come to Canada to do research. No candidates in arts.

Apply to: Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology,
6-8 Miodowa Street, 00-251 Warszawa.

Switzerland

Scholarships: Holders of a "licence" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training or are at least at the early stage of their professional careers.

Fellowships: Holders of a "doctorate" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

Apply to: Le Secrétariat, Département fédéral de l'intérieur, Berne.

Yugoslavia

Scholarships: Holders of the "Diploma" or equivalent obtained after four to five years of university program studies. No candidates in arts.

Fellowships: Holders of a "Doktor" wishing to come to Canada to do research. No candidates in arts.

Apply to: Federal Administration for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Co-operation, Kosancicev venac 29, Beograd.

People's Republic of China

About 20 to 25 students, in most disciplines, are exchanged every two years or so between Canada and the P.R.C.

U.S.S.R.

A number of graduate students and postdoctoral scholars from the U.S.S.R. are accepted annually in Canadian institutions for periods of up to ten months each to further their studies or to do research in the pure and applied sciences, the social sciences, the humanities and the arts.

National Research Council of Canada

(a) Postdoctorate fellowships in government laboratories:

The National Research Council of Canada offers fellowships for 1976-77 on behalf of the following Canadian Government departments and agencies: Agriculture Canada; Department of Communications -- Communications Research Centre; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; Department of the Environment -- Atmospheric Environment Service, Environmental Management Service, Canadian Forestry Directorate, Inland Waters Directorate, Lands Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Directorate (Management Services Branch), Ocean and Aquatic Sciences; Health and Welfare Canada -- Health Protection Branch; National Museums of Canada -- Museum of Natural Sciences; Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

An applicant should possess a Ph.D. degree from a recognized university, or expect to obtain such a degree before taking up an award. Candidates having equivalent research experience may be considered. An applicant should normally not have reached his thirty-sixth birthday by March 31 of the year in which the fellowship is to be taken up. Applicants exceeding this age should not be more than one year past Ph.D. graduation. There are no restrictions regarding nationality, but successful candidates must meet all Canadian immigration requirements. The competition closes on January 15 of the year in which the fellowship is to be held.

Effective April 1, 1976, fellowships have an annual value of \$11,750 and are subject to Canadian income tax. An allowance is provided towards the cost of travel. Enquiries should be addressed to:

Postdoctorate Fellowships Office,
National Research Council of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0R6 Canada

(b) Research associateships for research in science and engineering, 1976, tenable in the following laboratories of the National Research Council of Canada:

Atlantic Regional Laboratory
Division of Biological Sciences
Division of Building Research
Division of Chemistry
Division of Mechanical Engineering
Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics
National Aeronautical Establishment
Division of Physics

Prairie Regional Laboratory
Radio and Electrical Engineering Division

The National Research Council of Canada offers research associate-ships tenable in its laboratories. These associateships are intended to give young scientists and engineers an opportunity to work on challenging research problems in fields of interest to NRC as a stage in the development of their research careers.

Applicants should possess at least a Ph.D. in natural science or a master's degree in an engineering field or expect to obtain such a degree before taking up the award. Demonstrated ability to perform original research of high quality in the chosen field will be the main criterion in selecting candidates and in considering extensions of their terms.

While preference will be given to Canadians, the associateships are open to nationals of other countries. Successful candidates must meet the requirements for entry to Canada.

Research associates will be offered salaries and staff benefits comparable to those currently available to members of the regular staff of the National Research Council.

The initial award will be for a period of one year and may be renewed at intervals for a total period of up to five years.

An allowance will be provided towards the cost of travel between the place of residence at the time the appointment is made and the laboratory at which the associateship is held. A similar allowance may be made for return travel on termination of the appointment.

Application must be made on special forms, which may be obtained from:

Research Associates Office,
National Research Council of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6, Canada.

They should be received in Ottawa, with supporting documents, not later than January 15 of the year in which the associateship is to be held.

III Immigration requirements

Overseas students enter Canada as temporary residents (non-immigrants) and, in order to be granted entry, require some or all of the follow-

ing documents:⁵

- (a) Valid passport Must guarantee re-entry into the student's own or another country, and is required by all students except legal permanent residents of the United States.
- (b) Visa Visas are obtained abroad from Canadian diplomatic, consular and immigration officials or, in some countries where there is no Canadian diplomatic or consular office, from representatives of the British Government.
- (c) Vaccination certificate Must show evidence that recipient has had the disease of smallpox or has been vaccinated within three years of arrival in Canada.
- (d) Medical clearance Students considering a stay in Canada of one year or more require a complete medical examination, including a chest X-ray. Visas will not be granted until proof of satisfactory medical clearance is presented.
- (e) Letter of acceptance or the form "Acceptance for a Course of Study in Canada" issued by a Canadian university or college (see Appendix "A" for list of Canadian universities and colleges); essential to ensure entry to Canada.
- (f) Record of entry This is the document issued to all students by immigration officers on entry to Canada, and is proof of status in Canada. Student status may be granted for up to one year and may be extended for further periods. It is important to apply for extension on or before the date of expiry.
- (g) Proof of sufficient funds and return passage

IV Financing university study

Attendance at a Canadian university is expensive. No student should come to Canada without possessing sufficient funds to enable him to

⁵ A pamphlet containing detailed information about immigration regulations, entitled *Admission of University Students to Canada, Immigration Requirements*, is published by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. It is available for consultation at Canadian posts abroad, and may be obtained from the Immigration Division, Department of Manpower and Immigration, Ottawa K1A 0J9, Canada.

complete his university studies and pay his passage home. Funds for one year must be guaranteed, and evidence must be produced that funds for additional years will be available, before a visa is granted.

The major items of expenditure for a student are tuition fees and room and board. Tuition fees range from \$500 to \$900, and room and board may cost between \$100 and \$200 a month. Travel, clothing, books and entertainment will also require a substantial outlay. When a student has selected a university, he should make up a budget of his probable expenditures. A sample budget, based on costs for the 1974-1975 academic terms, appears below. It should not be expected that a student's expenditures will tally with those listed; this model is included simply as a guide in compiling a personal budget. It is also likely that costs will increase from year to year.

Example of minimum budget for an undergraduate

		Student, 1975-1976 (for 12 months)	
Fees	\$ 600	-	900
Books and instruments	150	-	250
Room and board	2,250	-	2,850
Clothes, health, etc.			400
Entertainment			250
Travel			150
Other expenses			200
		\$4,000 - 5,000	

A list of certain other items of expenditure follows:

Clothing

Winter overcoat (men or women)	\$ 80-150
Suits	\$100-up
Shoes (men or women)	\$ 15-up
Shirts	\$ 8-up
Socks	\$ 2-up
Stockings	\$ 1-3

Food

Lunch	\$1.50-2.00
Sandwich with beverage	\$1.00
Dinner	\$2.50-up
Cup of coffee, tea, glass of milk	0.25-0.45

Medical coverage

Medical and hospital care in Canada are very expensive. It is imperative, therefore, that all students take steps to ensure that they obtain medical and hospital insurance for themselves and any accompanying dependants. In some provinces, medical-hospital cover-

age is available under the provincial plan; where such coverage is not available, there are private medical insurance plans. Information should be obtained from university officials. Students coming to Canada under a government-sponsored program will be covered under the terms of their scholarship. Students sponsored by universities or scholarship agencies are normally covered under a group plan, but should verify this.

V Travel procedures

Transportation to Canada: When a student has been accepted at a Canadian university, his journey to and from Canada can be arranged through a travel agency, transportation company or student organization. It should be ensured that tickets cover transportation right through to the city where the university is located, and that the return ticket will be valid at the time of returning home. If travel is by plane, arrangements can be made with a shipping and forwarding agency to send heavy baggage by sea.

All travel arrangements should be made well in advance of the date of departure, and students should arrange to arrive at the university several days before the date specified for registration.

On arrival in Canada: A student should have on his person all necessary documents, such as visa, medical and vaccination documents, and letter of acceptance at university, as well as about \$100 cash in Canadian currency, which will be required for immediate expenses such as meals, lodgings, local transportation and tips. Some of this currency should be in \$1 and \$5 bills, with a small amount in change -- 25-cent pieces (quarters), 10-cent pieces (dimes) and 5-cent pieces (nickels).

If a student has made arrangements with an organization in Canada to meet him on arrival, he should inform that organization if any changes have to be made in his travel plans. During August and September, the Canadian Bureau for International Education operates an "Overseas Students Reception Desk" at the Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver airports. Its representatives, on duty until midnight every day including Sunday, wear armbands with the words "Reception Service -- Service d'Accueil". They will welcome students arriving on international flights and help them with their onward travel plans.

If you arrive at an airport and find no one there to meet you, take the airport bus or limousine, or, if these are not available, a taxi into the city. Ask which form of transportation is least expensive depending on your final destination in the city. Ordinarily, limousine or bus service to the centre of the city costs \$2.00-\$2.50.

It is recommended that students travelling by sea who wish to be met write to the Canadian Bureau for International Education, Suite 408, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa K1P 5H3, Canada, at least one month before arrival, giving the name of the ship, class of passage, and port and date of arrival in Canada.

Temporary accommodation: Single men and women can usually find temporary accommodation at a YMCA or YWCA, where rooms are generally less expensive than at a hotel. It is often convenient to reserve a room for a night or two on arrival, until one has time to find other accommodation. In some cases, it may be necessary to share a room. Accommodation for one night will cost about \$7.50.

Hotels

The price quoted in a Canadian hotel is for the room only; meals are not included. A single room with bathroom costs a minimum of \$15.00-\$20.00 a day. Rooms can be reserved by telephone or letter, but will not be held beyond the stipulated day of arrival. There is a specified checking-out time when rooms must be vacated. Arrangements can always be made for baggage to be looked after, or "checked", until a guest is ready to leave. Failure to observe the checking-out time usually involves a charge for an additional day.

Travel in Canada: Most bus, railway and airport terminals have an information counter where free timetables and information can be obtained. If you wish to insure your baggage, you should ask at the information counter.

Bus

Bus travel is the least expensive but the slowest means of transportation on very long trips. On runs of 100-300 miles, bus travel is generally faster than train travel.

Railway

Railways allow 150 pounds of baggage free on each ticket. Baggage may be sent in advance, in which case a numbered ticket will be issued for reclaiming it on arrival. The least expensive form of travel by train is day-coach. Sleeping accommodation costs extra when the transportation ticket is bought. There are various types of sleeping accommodation, the least expensive being an upper berth. Passengers usually tip sleeping-car porters 50 cents a night. Most trains have a restaurant, where hot meals are served. Transcontinental trains have dining cars, for which it is cheaper to buy meals in advance when purchasing a ticket. Fares may vary according to the

day of travel; the system referred to is "red, white and blue" days.

Air

There are good air connections to all the larger cities in Canada. Usually two types of fare are available -- first-class and economy; economy fares are considerably cheaper. All fares include the cost of meals served on the plane; there is no tipping. Passages should be booked a week or so in advance. There are fare reductions on certain round trips within Canada. Persons under 22 years of age may also receive fare reductions.

Local transportation

Buses, street-cars and subways are the ordinary means of transportation in the main cities. There is generally a standard charge for travel anywhere in the city, and the individual fare will sometimes be cheaper if a number of tickets are purchased at one time. In some cities, it is possible to transfer from one bus-route to another to reach your destination, in which case the bus-operator should be asked for a "transfer" (ticket) when the fare is paid. Taxis are quite expensive in larger cities. The taxi fare is registered on a meter and fares are generally charged at a fixed rate according to the distance travelled, with additional charges for heavy pieces of luggage, such as trunks, and sometimes for extra passengers.

VI Life at a Canadian university

(a) Accommodation

Overseas students should keep the local immigration officer and the university registrar informed of their addresses at all times. If they wish, students may ask the registrar, dean, chaplain or foreign-student adviser of the university to allow mail from home to be addressed in his care until lodgings have been found. Students might also find it useful to have money similarly addressed, or sent to the university business officer, until they have opened bank-accounts.

Residence: In Canada, university buildings and residence halls are generally grouped in one area, called the "campus". In addition to bedrooms, residences usually have dining-rooms and living-rooms for study and relaxation. Students from outside Canada would be wise to seek accommodation in a university residence, since this will give them an opportunity to get to know their fellow students. Students in residence, however, are subject to certain regulations imposed by the university administration. Reservations for places in residence

should be made at least six months in advance of arrival, and requests should be addressed to the university housing-officer.

Campus co-operative residences: At some universities, campus co-operatives are becoming popular, since housing is provided for men and women at lower rates than in university residences. Most rooms are double or triple, and meals are taken in common dining-rooms. Occasionally, a few flats are available for married couples. Non-resident members may arrange to take their meals in the co-operative. Details of this type of accommodation may be obtained from the university housing-officer.

Rooming-houses: Since at most universities there are not sufficient residences to accommodate all students, many live in rooming-houses away from the campus. Most universities maintain a housing service that provides students with a list of places where rooms may be rented. In some cases, both room and board are provided at a weekly or monthly rate (about \$40.00 to \$50.00 a week). In others, room only is provided (about \$20.00 to \$25.00 a week) and the student may have cooking facilities to prepare his own meals or he may eat at restaurants or in university cafeterias. If a student pays rent by the week, only one week's notice will be required if he wishes to move. Otherwise, a month's notice is generally required.

Apartments: If a student is bringing his wife or family with him to Canada, he may wish to rent an apartment with one or two bedrooms. Apartments are normally supplied with a refrigerator and stove. Rent generally includes the cost of heating and, in some cases, electricity. It is often necessary to sign a lease for a year or more when renting an apartment, and landlords require one month's rent in advance or a deposit against damage and other liabilities, which will usually be returned when the tenant leaves the apartment. A lease should be read carefully and advice should be sought from the foreign-student adviser or student personnel officer at the university before it is signed.

Students may encounter some difficulty, on occasion, in obtaining accommodation. In every country there can be found individuals who practice discrimination based on religion, race, language, money or education. If an overseas student has the misfortune to encounter any form of discrimination in Canada, it should be reported to the university authorities.

(b) Social life

At most Canadian universities, students elect a council, which is their administrative government or student union and is in charge

of a wide range of social and recreational activities. All students are members of the student union, to which a fee is paid at the time of registration. Numerous social, intellectual, political, religious and literary clubs are found on the campus. Sports generally include football (North American style), soccer, ice-hockey, skiing, swimming and basketball.

At many universities there are clubs for students from individual countries as well as foreign-student organizations attracting a general membership. These provide an excellent opportunity for students to meet their fellow-countrymen, other overseas students and Canadian students. Canadian students are not always ready to take the initiative in getting to know students from other countries. You should not, therefore, have any reservations about making the first move in getting to know your fellow-students. Many overseas students meet Canadians through fellow-students and faculty members. At times, special programs of activities are held with the purpose of bringing together overseas students and Canadians. Overseas students are advised, if possible, to bring a few items from home that will be of interest to Canadian friends, such as maps, pictures, musical instruments, recordings, handicrafts and national costumes.

VII Life in Canada

(a) Geographic location and climate

Canada occupies nearly half the North American continent with the exception of Alaska, and is territorially the second-largest country in the world. Its area is over 3.8 million square miles. It stretches over 3,200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and almost 3,000 miles from the northern tip of Ellesmere Island to the United States border. It has a population of over 22 million.

The climate varies greatly from region to region, but is generally one of extremes. In British Columbia, summers (June to September) are long and warm, while winters (November to March) are mild and wet in the coastal regions and cold in the interior. In the Prairie Provinces, the climate is dry, and temperatures in summer and winter are extreme owing to the fact that these provinces are shielded from the Pacific Ocean and are in the interior of a large land-mass. The large water-surfaces of Eastern Canada produce a considerable modification in the climate of Ontario and Quebec. While summers are hot and humid, and winters cold, in southwestern Ontario winters are relatively mild and summers benefit from the cooling effect of the Great Lakes. The climate of the Atlantic Provinces is similar to that of Ontario and Quebec, though the Atlantic Ocean has consider-

able effect on the immediate coastal area, where temperatures are modified and conditions become more humid when the sea winds blow inland.

When making arrangements to study at a Canadian university, students from abroad should ask about the climate of the particular area or city in which they will be studying and living. In winter, buildings are heated and in summer they are often air-conditioned.

(b) People

Canada has two official languages, English and French. Bank-notes, stamps, Federal Government documents and packages containing common household goods are printed in both languages. Besides Canadians of British and French ancestry, many other nationalities, mainly European, are represented among the Canadian people.

There is a great diversity of religions in Canada, but the majority of the population is Christian. Many non-Christian faiths are represented, and places of worship for those of other faiths can be found in some Canadian cities.

(c) Banking and commerce

It is not wise to carry more than about \$20 in currency, or to leave large sums of money in one's room. It is easy to open a bank-account in Canada, which is the safest way to keep money. Cheques are generally used for major payments and money required for day-to-day expenditures can easily be withdrawn from a bank-account. Bank assistants will be ready to provide advice and help in opening an account. When travelling, use travellers' cheques, which can be cashed in banks, hotels, trust company offices and most shops. Some Canadians buy goods by hire purchase (credit) or deferred payments. Do not sign any agreement or pay any deposit until you have had advice from a university official on these matters.

(d) Food

Outside the university, there are restaurants, coffee-shops, cafeterias and lunch-counters where meals can be obtained. Cafeterias are cheaper than restaurants. Lunch-counters, where snacks, sandwiches, ice-cream and beverages are served, can be found in drug-stores (chemists' shops) and sometimes in department stores and small shops. Restaurants provide a variety of meals. Prices vary, and tips of 10-15 per cent of the bill are expected.

If you wish to prepare your own meals, food can be bought most con-

veniently in "supermarkets", where you select your purchases from the display shelves and pay for them at the cashier's desk.

Certain types of Canadian food may cause you some confusion. For example, a "hamburger" is made of ground beef, not ham; and a "hot dog" contains a sausage that may be made of pork or beef. If you do not recognize the name of a type of food, ask what it contains.

Mealtimes: Breakfast: usually 7-8 a.m. Lunch: between 12 noon and 2 p.m. Dinner: between 5:30 and 7 p.m. The evening meal is often called "supper".

(e) Clothes

You should inquire about the climate of the area where you will be living before you decide what clothes to bring with you. Students coming to Canada from warmer climates would be well-advised to wait until their arrival to buy winter clothing. In Canada, students can often purchase clothing at a reduced price or during sales.

In general, casual clothes are worn at universities and colleges for lectures. During winter and autumn months, female students wear woolen dresses, suits, skirts or slacks with blouses or sweaters. In spring and summer, slacks, cotton dresses and skirts with blouses are generally worn. Low-heeled shoes are suitable most of the time, with high heels for more formal wear, depending on fashion. Wool hats, scarves, gloves, lined high boots, overshoes and heavy overcoats are worn during the cold weather. Most Asian women wear their national dress every day, with a coat in cold weather. Men normally wear slacks and sports shirts or regular shirts and ties with sweaters or jackets. Neckties and jackets should always be worn to church and official functions.

(f) Laundries

Laundries and dry-cleaners can be located through the classified telephone directory. The charge for dry-cleaning a woollen dress or suit, for example, is approximately \$2.25. Many laundries and dry-cleaners will collect and deliver clothes, though it may sometimes be less expensive to take them into the shop yourself. The laundry list will show the charge for each article. In some universities, there are laundry facilities on the campus. Washing-machines are often available in university residences.

There are also coin laundries ("laundromats") in most cities. These are used by customers who bring their own laundry and put the clothes in a washing-machine, where they are washed, rinsed and partially

dried, and then placed in a drier, which completes the process. The normal charge is 35 cents for washing eight or nine pounds of clothes, and 25 cents for drying.

(g) Barbers and beauty parlours

Barbers have a separate price for each item of service, indicated on a schedule posted in the shop. A haircut usually costs about \$5.00. Beauty parlours vary in price for services, including shampoos, permanents and manicures. A shampoo and set costs at least \$5.00. Tips of 10-15 per cent (minimum 25 cents) are expected. Some barbers have had no experience in cutting the hair of customers from countries in Africa, Asia and the West Indies, and may refuse to cut your hair for this reason. If you have difficulty, ask other students to recommend a barber who can cut your hair.

(h) Postal facilities and communications

Letters: The regular rate for letters and postcards within Canada is eight cents, and such mail is sent by air when appropriate. For information about rates for letters to other countries, you should inquire at a post-office. Special airmail letter-forms (aerograms) may be purchased for 20 cents and sent to any country. Every city has a main post-office downtown and a number of district post-offices. Stamps may be purchased in many drug-stores and cigar-stores and in many hotels. When changing your address, ask at the post-office for a change-of-address card, which will ensure that your mail will be rerouted to your new address. These cards are free and can also be sent to your family and friends to notify them of a change of address.

Telephone: Directions on how to make a call are given in the front of the telephone directory. Public telephones are to be found in booths on the street and in hotels, as well as in many drug-stores, cigar-stores, and restaurants. There is no charge for local calls made from private telephones, or any limit to the length of the call. Special reduced rates are in effect in the evening and on weekends for calls between certain provinces and for cross-Canada calls after midnight.

Long-distance calls from private and office telephones can, if the numbers to be called are listed, be made by dialling direct. Calls that require the assistance of an operator, such as those made from pay-telephones, can be placed either person-to-person or station-to-station. In the latter type of call, which is less expensive, you agree to speak to anyone who answers; in person-to-person calls, you specify the person to whom you wish to speak and pay nothing if

the operator fails to reach that person. It is very expensive to call persons in other countries, and you should determine what the cost will be before placing such a call.

Telegrams: Within Canada, telegrams are sent over Canadian National and Canadian Pacific lines and can be handed in at railway stations, bus and airport terminals and hotels. If you telephone your message, you will be billed for it later at your address. The basic rate for a telegram in Canada is based on a ten-word message. Charges for night-letters and day-letters, which are cheaper, are based on a 50-word message. Charges for cables sent outside Canada are based on a fixed cost, by the word, including the address.

(i) Some social customs

Learning the customs of a people takes time, and most of these will have to be learnt through association with Canadians. However, the following points may be useful for you to know at the start of your stay in Canada.

Most Canadians attach importance to punctuality. It is customary for invitations to be answered promptly, and for appointments to be kept. If you have promised to go to a home or to meet someone, you should do so at the time agreed on unless you send word that you cannot keep your appointment.

After you have received hospitality, it will be appreciated if you phone or send a "thank-you" note to your host or hostess. The Eastern custom of taking a gift when visiting a home for the first time is very gracious, but it is not necessary and could become expensive. It is quite proper to accept an invitation from someone you have never met if this has been arranged by a mutual acquaintance. Although the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays have no significance for many overseas students, you should not feel that you are invading a family circle when invited to spend either of these holidays with friends. Guests in Canadian homes frequently offer to help with the dishes and overnight guests make their own beds.

In minor things, it is good to conform to the customs of the people among whom you are living, but it is important to maintain your own values. For instance, if religious beliefs or personal preferences prevent you from eating certain foods or from drinking alcoholic beverages, you should not be embarrassed to explain this to your host or hostess.

In Canada, relations between the sexes are quite informal. This freedom may sometimes be misinterpreted. For instance, if a man and

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

- (1) Page 6, under heading "Cultural-exchange programs", insert after first sentence: "Beginning in September 1976, Argentina, Denmark, Norway and Sweden will receive three scholarships each."
- (2) Page 7, under second heading "Scholarships", lines 3 and 4, for "\$300 a month" read "\$325 a month" and for "\$400 for married persons" read "\$425 for married persons".

AUCS INFORMATION

Address list for Canadian universities and colleges (to be used in conjunction with AUCS course information sheets)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Acadia University
Wolfville, N.S. BOP 1X0 | Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5 | Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5S7 |
| Alberta, The University of
Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 | Dominican College of
Philosophy and Theology
96 Empress Avenue,
Ottawa, Ont. K1R 7G2 | Moncton, University of
Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9 |
| Atlantic Institute of Education
5244 South Street
Halifax, N.S. B3J 1A4 | Glendon College
(York University)
2275 Bayview Avenue
Toronto, Ont. M4N 3M6 | Montreal, University of
C.P. 6128
Montreal, Que. H3T 1J4 |
| Atlantic School of Theology
640 Francklyn St.
Halifax, N.S. B3H 3B5 | Guelph, University of
Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 | Mount Allison University
Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0 |
| Bishop's University
Lennoxville, Que. J0B 1Z0 | Huron College
London, Ont. N6G 1H3 | Mount Saint Vincent University
Halifax, N.S. B3M 2J6 |
| Brandon University
Brandon, Man. R7A 6A9 | King's College, University of
Halifax, N.S. B3H 2A1 | New Brunswick, University of
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3 |
| Brescia College
London, Ont. N6G 1H2 | King's College
London, Ont. N6A 2M3 | Notre Dame University of Nelson
Nelson, B.C. V1L 3C7 |
| British Columbia, The University of
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 | Lakehead University
Oliver Road
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E1 | Nova Scotia Agricultural College
Truro, N.S. B2N 5E3 |
| Brock University
Merrittville Highway
St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1 | Laurentian University of Sudbury
Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury, Ont. P3E 2C6 | Nova Scotia College of Art and
Design
5163 Duke Street
Halifax, N.S. B3H 1N6 |
| Calgary, The University of
Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 | Laval University
Cité universitaire
Quebec, Que. G1K 7P4 | Nova Scotia Technical College
P.O. Box 1000
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X4 |
| Cape Breton, College of
P.O. Box 760
Sydney, N.S. B1P 6J1 | Lethbridge, The University of
Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 3M4 | Ontario Institute for Studies in
Education
(University of Toronto)
252 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5 |
| Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 | Manitoba, The University of
Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 | Ottawa, University of
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5 |
| Christ the King, Seminary of
Mission, B.C. V2V 4J2 | McGill University
P.O. Box 6070
Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 | Prince Edward Island, University of
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3 |
| Concordia University
— Loyola College Campus
7141 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal, Que. H4B 1R6
— Sir George Williams
University Campus
1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.
Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 | McMaster University
Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1 | Quebec, University of
2875 Laurier Blvd
Quebec, Que. G1V 2M3 |

- Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois:	Royal Military College of Canada Kingston, Ont. K7L 2W3	Toronto, University of Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1
Services universitaires dans l'outaouais 227 Taché Blvd Hull, Que. J9A 1L8	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute 50 Gould Street Toronto, Ont. M5B 1E8	Trent University Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8
Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest 435 Gagné Street Rouyn, Que. J9X 5C6	Sainte-Anne, Le Collège Church Point, N.S. B0W 1M0	Trinity College, University of Toronto, Ont. M5S 1H8
- Ecole nationale d'administration publique 31 Mont-Carmel Street Quebec, Que. G1R 4A6	St. Francis Xavier University Antigonish, N.S. B0H 1C0	Victoria, University of P.O. Box 1700 Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2
- Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal 531, boulevard des Prairies Laval-des-rapides, Que. H7V 1B7	Saint-Jean, Collège universitaire (The University of Alberta) 8406-91st Street Edmonton, Alta. T6C 4G9	Victoria University 73 Queen's Park Toronto, Ont. M5S 1K7
- Institut national de la recherche scientifique Complexe scientifique 555, boulevard Henri IV Ste-Foy, Que. G1K 7R9	St. Jerome's College, The University of Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G3	Waterloo, University of Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1
- University of Quebec at Chicoutimi 930 E, Jacques Cartier St. Chicoutimi, Que. G7H 2B1	St. John's College The University of Manitoba Campus Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2M5	Western Ontario, The University of 1151 Richmond St. London, Ont. N6A 3K7
- University of Quebec at Montreal 1180 Bleury St. Montreal, Que. H3C 3P8	Saint Mary's University Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3	Wilfrid Laurier University Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5
- University of Quebec at Rimouski 300 avenue des Ursulines Rimouski, Que. G5L 3A1	St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, Ont. M5S 1J4	Windsor, University of Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4
- University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières 335 boulevard des Forges Trois-Rivières, Que. G9A 5H7	Saint Paul University 223 Main Street Ottawa, Ont. K1S 1C4	Winnipeg, The University of 515 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2E9
Queen's University at Kingston Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6	St. Paul's College 430 Dysart Road Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2M6	York University 4700 Keele Street Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3
Regina, University of Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2	St. Thomas More College 1437 College Drive Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W6	
	Saskatchewan, University of Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0	
	Sherbrooke, University of Boulevard de l'Université Sherbrooke, Que. J1K 2R1	
	Simon Fraser University Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6	

Canadian degree-conferring universities and colleges

Canadian universities and colleges offering instruction and exercising degree-conferring powers (except those whose power to confer degrees is limited to the field of theology) are listed below.

The universities are grouped by province. The information includes the full name of the institution, the location, the language(s) of instruction, the full-time enrolment 1971-72 (Source: Statistics Canada) and the level of programs offered.

Those institutions indented hold some of their degree-conferring powers in abeyance while in federation or association with the universities under which they are listed. For details, consult the appropriate footnotes at the end of the list.

Key	E	English (language of instruction)	P	Undergraduate (F)
	F	French (language of instructions)	PG	Graduate (F)
	G	Graduate	U	Undergraduate

Newfoundland

Memorial University of Newfoundland	St. John's	E	7,077	U/G
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Prince Edward Island

University of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	E	1,771	U
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Nova Scotia

Acadia University	Wolfville	E	2,398	U/G
Atlantic Institute of Education	Halifax	E	14	U/G
Dalhousie University	Halifax	E	6,103	U/G
University of King's College ¹	Halifax	E	251	U/G
Mount Saint Vincent University	Halifax	E	998	U/G
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	Halifax	E	342	U
Nova Scotia Technical College	Halifax	E	490	U/G
Le Collège Sainte-Anne	Church Point	F/E	132	P/U
St. Francis Xavier University	Antigonish	E	2,960	U/G
Saint Mary's University	Halifax	E	2,548	U/G

New Brunswick

University of Moncton	Moncton	F	3,337	P/PG
Bathurst College ²	Bathurst	F	..*	P
Collège Jésus-Marie ²	Shippegan	F	..	P
Collège Saint-Louis/Maillet ²	Moncton	F	..	P
St. Joseph's College ²	Edmundston	F	..	P
Mount Allison University	Sackville	E	1,338	U/G
University of New Brunswick	Fredericton	E	5,182	U/G
St. Thomas University ³	Fredericton	E	1,095	U

Quebec

Bishop's University	Lennoxville	E	526	U/G
Laval University	Quebec	F	9,749	P/PG
University of Montreal	Montreal	F	14,686	P/PG

University of Quebec:

University of Quebec at Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	F	1,103	P/PG
University of Quebec at Montreal	Montreal	F	4,412	P/PG
University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières	Trois-Rivières	F	1,851	P/PG
Centre d'études universitaires de Rimouski	Rimouski	F	467	P
Direction des études universitaires dans l'Outaouais	Hull	F	2	P
L'Ecole nationale d'administration publique	Quebec	F	51	PG
L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique	Quebec	F	28	PG
Service universitaire dans le Nord-Ouest québécois	Rouyn	F	166	P/PG
University of Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	F	4,528	P/PG
Sir George Williams University	Montreal	E	6,094	U/G
McGill University	Montreal,	E	14,681	U/G

Ontario

Brock University	St. Catharines	E	2,370	U/G
Carleton University	Ottawa	E	8,454	U/G
Dominican College of Philosophy and Theology	Ottawa	F	243	P/PG
University of Guelph	Guelph	E	7,310	U/G
Lakehead University	Thunder Bay	E	2,870	U/G
Laurentian University of Sudbury:	Sudbury	E/F	2,062	U/G/P/PG
Huntington University ⁴	Sudbury	E		U
University of Sudbury ⁴	Sudbury	E/F		U/P
Thorneloe University ⁴	Sudbury	E		U
McMaster University	Hamilton	E	8,428	U/G
University of Ottawa	Ottawa	F/E	8,430	P/PG/U/G
Saint Paul University ⁵	Ottawa	F/E	395	P/PG/U/G
Queen's University at Kingston	Kingston	E	8,661	U/G
Royal Military College of Canada	Kingston	E	510	U/G
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Toronto	E	7,070	U
University of Toronto	Toronto	E	27,416	U/G
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) ⁶	Toronto	E		G
St. Michael's College ⁷	Toronto	E		U/G
University of Trinity College ⁸	Toronto	E		U/G
Victoria University ⁸	Toronto	E		U/G
Trent University	Peterborough	E	1,776	U/G
University of Waterloo	Waterloo	E	12,284	U/G
University of St. Jerome's College ⁹	Waterloo	E		U
Sir Wilfrid Laurier University	Waterloo	E	2,792	U/G
The University of Western Ontario	London	E	14,404	
University of Windsor	Windsor	E	5,838	U/G
Assumption University ¹⁰	Windsor	E	..*	U
York University	Downsview	E	11,340	U/G

Manitoba

Brandon University	Brandon	E	1,220	U/G
The University of Manitoba	Winnipeg	E	13,590	U/G
The University of Winnipeg	Winnipeg	E	2,378	U/G

Saskatchewan

University of Saskatchewan	Regina	E	3,282	U/G
	Saskatoon	E	9,944	U/G

Alberta

The University of Alberta	Edmonton	E	18,243	U/G
The University of Calgary	Calgary	E	9,173	U/G
The University of Lethbridge	Lethbridge	E	1,218	U

British Columbia

The University of British Columbia	Vancouver	E	18,993	U/G
Notre Dame University of Nelson	Nelson	E	510	U
Seminary of Christ the King	Mission City	E	..*	U
Simon Fraser University	Burnaby	E	4,123	U/G
University of Victoria	Victoria	E	4,800	U/G

*.. Statistics not available

Footnotes

1. "Associated" with Dalhousie University. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science. (The term "associated" implies what is usually called "federated".)
2. Affiliated to the University of Moncton. Holds in abeyance its power to confer university degrees.
3. Federated with the University of New Brunswick. Grants bachelor of arts and bachelor of education degrees but holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees in other fields.
4. Federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
5. Federated with the University of Ottawa. Grants degrees in theology and canon law but holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees in other fields.
6. Affiliated to the University of Toronto. During this arrangement degrees in OISE areas of specialization (education) are granted by the university.
7. Federated with the University of Toronto. Grants degrees in mediaeval studies through the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies and in theology. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
8. Federated with the University of Toronto. Grants degrees in theology but holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
9. Federated with the University of Waterloo. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
10. Federated with the University of Windsor. Grants degrees in theology but holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.

University	Library	Call Number	Notes
University of Alberta	Library	100.1	
University of British Columbia	Library	100.1	
University of Toronto	Library	100.1	
University of Western Ontario	Library	100.1	
University of Waterloo	Library	100.1	
University of Saskatchewan	Library	100.1	
University of Regina	Library	100.1	
University of Manitoba	Library	100.1	
University of New Brunswick	Library	100.1	
University of Prince Edward Island	Library	100.1	
University of Northern British Columbia	Library	100.1	
University of Northern Iowa	Library	100.1	
University of North Dakota	Library	100.1	
University of South Dakota	Library	100.1	
University of Minnesota	Library	100.1	
University of Wisconsin	Library	100.1	
University of Illinois	Library	100.1	
University of Michigan	Library	100.1	
University of California	Library	100.1	
University of Texas	Library	100.1	
University of Oklahoma	Library	100.1	
University of Missouri	Library	100.1	
University of Arkansas	Library	100.1	
University of Louisiana	Library	100.1	
University of Kentucky	Library	100.1	
University of Tennessee	Library	100.1	
University of Georgia	Library	100.1	
University of Florida	Library	100.1	
University of Alabama	Library	100.1	
University of Mississippi	Library	100.1	
University of South Carolina	Library	100.1	
University of North Carolina	Library	100.1	
University of Virginia	Library	100.1	
University of Maryland	Library	100.1	
University of Pennsylvania	Library	100.1	
University of Delaware	Library	100.1	
University of Maryland System	Library	100.1	
University of Wisconsin System	Library	100.1	
University of Michigan System	Library	100.1	
University of California System	Library	100.1	
University of Texas System	Library	100.1	
University of Oklahoma System	Library	100.1	
University of Missouri System	Library	100.1	
University of Arkansas System	Library	100.1	
University of Louisiana System	Library	100.1	
University of Kentucky System	Library	100.1	
University of Tennessee System	Library	100.1	
University of Georgia System	Library	100.1	
University of Florida System	Library	100.1	
University of Alabama System	Library	100.1	
University of Mississippi System	Library	100.1	
University of South Carolina System	Library	100.1	
University of North Carolina System	Library	100.1	
University of Virginia System	Library	100.1	
University of Maryland System	Library	100.1	
University of Pennsylvania System	Library	100.1	
University of Delaware System	Library	100.1	
University of Maryland System	Library	100.1	
University of Wisconsin System	Library	100.1	
University of Michigan System	Library	100.1	
University of California System	Library	100.1	
University of Texas System	Library	100.1	
University of Oklahoma System	Library	100.1	
University of Missouri System	Library	100.1	
University of Arkansas System	Library	100.1	
University of Louisiana System	Library	100.1	
University of Kentucky System	Library	100.1	
University of Tennessee System	Library	100.1	
University of Georgia System	Library	100.1	
University of Florida System	Library	100.1	
University of Alabama System	Library	100.1	
University of Mississippi System	Library	100.1	
University of South Carolina System	Library	100.1	
University of North Carolina System	Library	100.1	
University of Virginia System	Library	100.1	
University of Maryland System	Library	100.1	
University of Pennsylvania System	Library	100.1	
University of Delaware System	Library	100.1	

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