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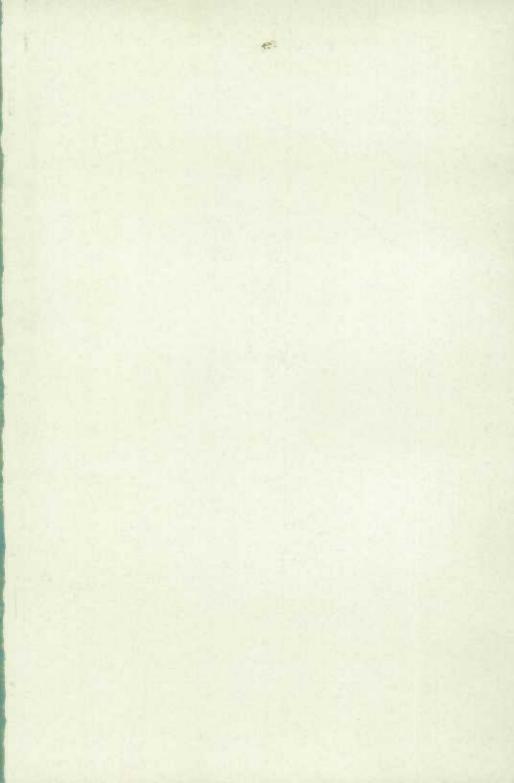
HISTORICAL FILE

Educational Institutions
in
Canada

1944

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OTTAWA, CANADA

### HANDBOOK OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS FOR USE IN OTHER COUNTRIES



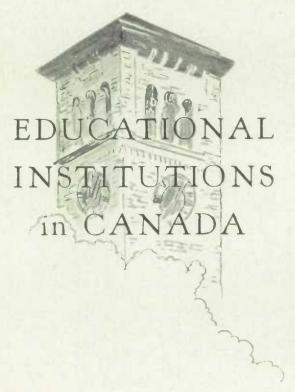
Interior View of the Beautiful Dominion Parliamentary Library Building, Parliament Hill, Ottawa.—This beautiful building now houses the official collection of books first established in 1841 on the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The collection was successively located at Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto before it came to Ottawa. The Library Building formed a wing of the Centre Block of the original Parlia-

ment Buildings completed in 1866; it luckily escaped in the fire of 1916 when the rest of the Centre Block was completely destroyed. A contemporary marble figure of Queen Victoria occupies a central position.



Exterior View,—In this lofty, richly carved octagonal building are accumulated more than four hundred thousand books. Built after the fashion of a twelfth-century chapter house with buttressed walls and turrets and flying arches, the exterior of this polygonal structure has great architectural charm.

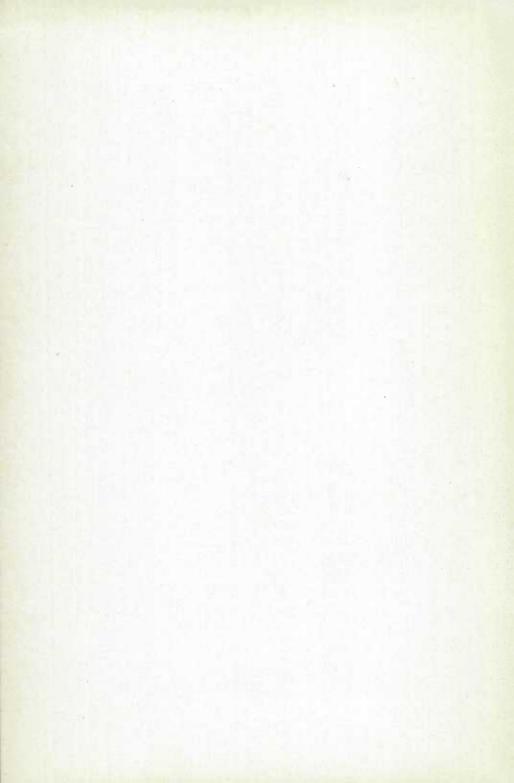
# DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE CANADA



Published by Authority of The Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P. Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA, CANADA



#### PREFACE

In recent years an increasing number of letters from other countries have come to Government offices at Ottawa inquiring about the possibility of students attending Canadian educational institutions. Other inquiries have been directed to representatives of the Canadian Government abroad. They are usually concerned with facilities at the secondary or higher level.

This handbook, prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, represents an attempt to meet the need demonstrated by such inquiries. It is confined, in the main, to setting out information that will enable students in other countries or their parents to get in touch directly with the universities or schools in which they may be interested.

We earnestly hope that its publication will contribute to the furtherance of mutual understanding and benefit between Canada and the countries in which it is distributed.

Jas. a. Zae Kinnon.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.



#### FOREWORD

This handbook prepared by Dr. John E. Robbins and published under the authority of the Hon, James A. MacKinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, has special significance as the author is not only chief of the Education Branch of the Bureau of Statistics but is also secretary of the Canadian Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation. He has, therefore, dealt with the material not only from a statistical point of view but in such a manner as to give foreign students, who might desire to study in Canada, a comprehensive knowledge of Canadian educational methods and standards. It is the first complete statement concerning Canadian Universities, Colleges and Private Schools prepared for such a purpose. So far as these institutions are concerned it is complete enough to enable educational leaders to see the Canadian educational pattern.

Although the institutions described in the handbook are scattered over a wide area, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the reader, I am sure, will see a uniformity of curriculum, outlook and purpose running through the whole, regarded as a single system. This may seem remarkable when it is remembered that there are nine provinces in Canada, each with its own educational system, administered from its own capital and by its own educational offices. Certain forces, however, have operated to make this uniformity in diversity substantial and real.

In the first place from the very beginning of Canadian history and long before the Dominion of Canada as we know it was organized, there was a marked zeal for and belief in education as a necessary basis for democratic life. In a considerable measure this was a heritage brought to Canada by the founders of the early settlements. In the beginning the standards were set by the private schools developed

#### **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

somewhat on class lines. These were rapidly followed by organized systems controlled and supported by Provincial Governments. The establishment of high schools and county academies soon led the way in fixing standards. The movement was greatly stimulated by the establishment of colleges under the control of various religious bodies, followed by non-sectarian colleges based on some form of public support. The rapidity of this growth is shown by the fact that within a generation following the close of the American Revolution in 1783, when great numbers of new settlers came to the British North American Colonies, many of them men of substance and education, the foundations of all our older universities were laid. With the final development in recent years of the "state" universities as completing the provincial systems of education the High School Graduation Certificate became the only basis of admission to the teaching profession and almost the only basis of admission to the universities. The private schools now conform to this arrangement. Certificates of equivalence are, of course, accepted. In this way almost complete uniformity of standard within a provincial jurisdiction was secured. In the second place, as the result of interprovincial conferences and Dominion Educational Associations, coupled with the influence of similarity of ideals, the Provincial Departments of Education have prescribed courses of study so similar in material, and of equal length as to years of study for high school graduation, that all the universities. no matter where situated, now recognize, subject for subject, the graduation certificates issued by any provincial Department of Education.

The same general uniformity in curriculum and purpose runs through the universities as well. Some of our Canadian universities have a considerable history; some are of more recent growth. The older and larger universities offer a greater variety of subjects from which a student may make a selection. Within the limits of the subjects offered, however, a reasonably rigid standard of work is common to all. The founding of the Canadian Universities Conference following that of the Imperial Universities Conference in 1912 has greatly helped in the same direction. This is as might be expected when it is remembered that many of the teachers of the newer universities were drawn, during their formative period, from the junior staffs of the older institutions. Then, except in one particular, the years of study required for a university degree are the same. Some of the universities require for admission certificates generally spoken of as Senior Matriculation, followed by a three-year course of study, while most accept Junior Matriculation followed by a four-year course. The ultimate result, however, is the same.

Then, in all the universities the minimum standard of professional training for lecturers and professors is much the same—honours on graduation and three or four years of graduate study followed by the Doctorate in the chosen subject.

What is said above applies especially to the eight Englishlanguage provinces of Canada and the Protestant part of the Province of Quebec. In Quebec generally, where the French system of church schools prevails, there is a different arrangement. Here the classical colleges affiliated with universities of Montreal and Quebec play a most important part but the same uniformity of standard prevails throughout the whole system.

The emphasis placed in the foregoing on the general uniformity exhibited by Canadian educational institutions is intended to show that, by common consent and as a result of a general broad co-operation, Canadian universities have set for themselves and seek to maintain a high standard of scholarship. This does not mean that diversity does not exist. This occurs in the subjects taught. As previously stated, the larger universities generally offer more extensive curricula and an opportunity in honour schools for more intensive specialization. Some have graduate and research

#### **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

schools ranking with the best in America, which offer courses leading to the Doctorate. These naturally attract distinguished teachers; distinguished men of science seek opportunities where laboratories, libraries, and other facilities for research are available. While comparatively few men of great outstanding originality are to be found in any country, nevertheless the names of men of great distinction will be found in some of our universities associated with every field of knowledge. These men, brilliant above the ordinary, give distinction to the institutions in which they labour; they give that diversity which springs from original thinking and lend tone to the whole university structure.

Chairman Caraction Countries

Chairman, Canadian Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation.

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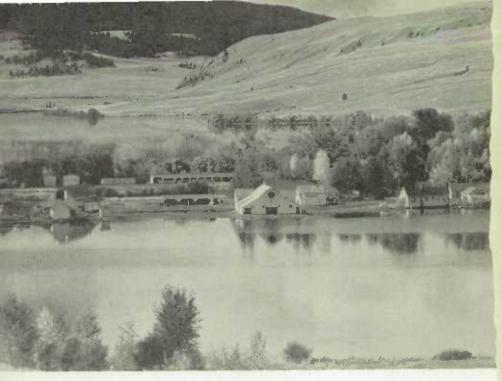
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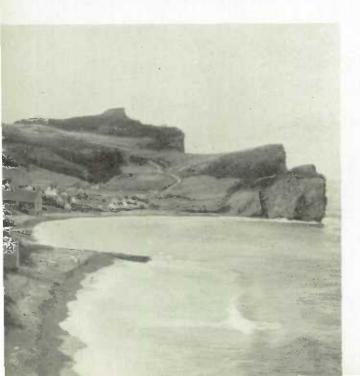
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# PART I GENERAL INFORMATION





Typical Funching Country of Western Canada; this particular ranch has an area of 500,000 acres and a normal staff of 250.



The Three Sisters, Perce, Que,

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

in

#### CANADA

#### PART I-GENERAL INFORMATION

#### CANADA—THE COUNTRY

"A person coming to Canada for the first time may well ask what kind of country he has arrived in. If he has passed through the United States on the way here, he may feel that the Canadians he meets are much the same as Americans and may wonder why they don't all belong to the same country. On the other hand, when he hears 'God Save the King' so generally played and sees the Union Jack so proudly flown, he may wonder whether this is not merely a British colony controlled from England. Let him, however, mention either of these possibilities to most Canadians and he will be met by either anger or anusement. He will be told that Canada is neither dominated from the south by the United States nor from the east by England, but is a united and independent country managing its own affairs."—Information Service, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Politically, Canada is a federation of nine provinces to which are reserved legislative powers in all matters of predominantly local concern. The Federal (or Dominion) Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures alike operate under the parliamentary system common to members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Permanent settlement dates from the founding of a French colony by Champlain on the bank of the lower St. Lawrence River in 1608, and the population of the Province embracing this area, Quebec, is still largely of French origin. The people of the other provinces are mainly of British extraction with sizeable French minorities in several, but include also large numbers of other European stocks—notably from Russia, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. These more diverse groups have immigrated in the main within the



Looking Across Prestorator Lake to Cape Smoky, Cape Bretze Highlands National Park, N.S.

past fifty years, since the opening of the western provinces to settlement. The total population is now about 11½ million of which roughly 50 p.c. are of British origin, 30 p.c. French, 18 p.c. other European, 1 p.c. American Indian, and 1 p.c. Asiatic and African.

Geographically, Canada is an enormous country, exceeded in size only by Russia and China. But for topographical and climatic reasons the populated area, except for small scattered communities, is limited to the more southern latitudes, adjacent to the United States of America, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, a distance of some 3,000 miles

The three provinces on the Atlantic seaboard—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick—commonly referred to as the Maritime Provinces, have a combined population of more than one million. Quebec with about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million, and Ontario with over  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million, together make up Central Canada. The four newer provinces—



Lac Beauvert, Jasper National Park, Alta.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—each with a population between 750,000 and 900,000—constitute Western Canada.

Between the Maritime Provinces and the more thickly populated area of Central Canada lie several bundred miles of rugged and sparsely settled territory. Between this central area and the prairie farm land of the first three western provinces is a thousand miles of rocks, lakes and forest. Between the Prairie Provinces and the west coast stand the majestic Rocky Mountains. These three great natural barriers, while creating problems in the life of the country, give it at the same time diversity, interest and opportunity.

The Rocky Mountain Region and the vast Precambrian formation that occupies the greater part of the area of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba place Canada among the leading world producers of gold, silver, copper, nickel, and other minerals, as well as of hydro-electric power, lumber and paper. Together with forest areas in the Maritime Prov-

inces they provide an ideal vacation land within comparatively easy reach of the increasingly industrialized population of the more settled parts. The attractions of these areas, in fact, are known far beyond the boundaries of Canada, and tourists entering the country in a normal year, mainly from the United States, number many millions.

The extreme eastern and western areas contribute coal mining, deep-sea fishing, and a mixed agricultural production in which fruit-growing has an important place, to the economy of the country. The Western Plains contribute heavily to the world's export trade in agricultural products. The St. Lawrence River area and southern Ontario are important agriculturally and include the greater part of the country's manufacturing industries.

In addition to supplying domestic needs many industries, including those producing automobiles, farm and other machinery, in pre-war days manufactured in large quantities for the world's markets. But in four years of war, from September 1939, Canada has developed industrially to an extent that would not normally have taken place in less than a generation. The number of persons employed in war production in December, 1943, was well over a million. Ships, aircraft, military vehicles, guns, ammunition and explosives, communications material, clothing and medical supplies for the Allied Nations were all being produced in great quantity. Over eight hundred million dollars have been spent in the erection and equipment of new plant, and five hundred million dollars worth of munitions have been produced.

The War has had important effects on Canadian life in other directions. At the end of 1943, for example, there were approximately three-quarters of a million men in the Armed Forces, where five years earlier there had been about ten thousand. Essential services, however, have been well maintained, and a system of price control has kept the wartime increase in the cost of living down to about 18 p.c. Educational institutions, even at the university level, have continued in operation almost without exception, and

#### PART I—GENERAL INFORMATION

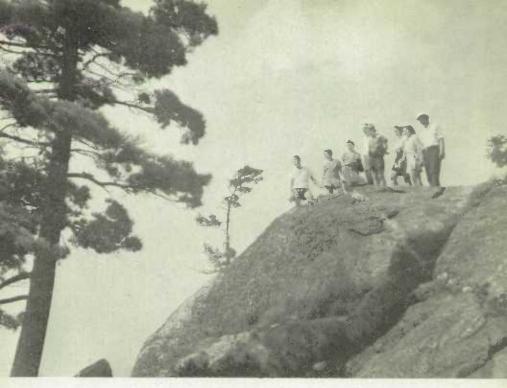
although the staffs and student bodies have suffered some reduction, university enrolment in 1943 was within 10 p.c.

of its pre-war level.

Some 40 p.c. of Canada's people live on farms, the value of their annual produce in pre-war years being over one-half in the form of field crops, nearly one-quarter in wheat alone. The War has brought great demands for meat and dairy products to maintain the food supply of Britain and other Allied Nations, and for more specialized field crops such as flax and soybeans not normally produced in large quantities. Agriculture as well as industry has accordingly been undergoing important war-time change and development, in spite of a growing shortage of farm labour.

The country's vast distances are served by two transcontinental railroad systems and a trans-Canada air line. Canadian steamships in peace-time provide transatlantic and transpacific services. Except for a short stretch in northern Ontario a network of highways connects all the more populous parts of the country, and during 1943 a road from the

Typical Ski Terrain in the Neighbourhood of Ste. Adele, Que.



Overlooking Lake Rousseau, Muskohs District, Omario.

western plains to Alaska through British Columbia and Yukon was completed. In the field of transportation the War has brought particularly remarkable developments in aviation. 'Planes are now being flown on regular schedule between Canada and the United Kingdom and there is continuous air traffic between Western Canada and Asiatic Russia. It has become apparent that Canada lies on the most direct route of air travel between America and both Europe and the Orient, a fact that must add greatly to the country's international importance in the post-war world.

The war-time advance of aviation has contributed to a renewed interest in the northern areas—the more northerly parts of the provinces from Quebec westward, as well as the Northwest Territories and Yukon which lie beyond the northern limits of the four western provinces and are administered by the Federal Government. While not permitting of extensive agricultural development these areas are known

to possess valuable mineral resources. Their development has hitherto been hindered by difficulties of transportation though deposits bearing radium, gold and oil have been worked for several years.

Enough has been said to indicate that the War has had far-reaching effects on the life of Canada. It was freely entered into on the decision of her own Parliament one week after declaration of war by Britain and France. As the issues have become clearer and a similar course has been followed by nearly all of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, Canada has gained confidence in her decision. The manner in which her people have carried out the responsibilities of a warring nation for four years has given renewed faith in the future. Hitherto undreamed-of feats of production have been achieved at the same time that a large navy, army and air force have been maintained, and the Dominion's place in the councils of the Allied Nations has steadily gained in importance.

There is no thought of territorial gain in the minds of Canadians as a result of the War, only the hope of a lasting peace and the opportunity it will bring--opportunity for the development of the country's talents and resources, for a more secure and fuller life, and for freer exchange of goods and experience with the other countries of the world.

These aspirations have begun to find expression in legislation. No other country has gone farther in devising a program of rehabilitation measures for members of the Armed Forces. A national memployment insurance plan has been introduced since the War began and a national health insurance plan is being studied by a parliamentary committee preparatory to its becoming law. A Committee on Reconstruction has reported to the Government after two and a half years of study, proposing various measures for the increase of social security and the readjustment of civil life after the War.

There is more widespread study of post-war plans than there has ever been of plans for any future period in the history of the country. Nation-wide radio forms on the nationally-owned broadcasting system, the Canadian Broad-

#### **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

casting Corporation, are a feature of programs several times weekly, and study groups in thousands are organized about them. The National Film Board, leading producer of documentary motion pictures in the country, has been meeting a growing demand for rural film circuits and forum discussions based on them.

The adult education movement has shown renewed vitality in all of its reaches. With the level of illiteracy in the popution below 3 p.c. and the average young Canadian of to-day spending ten years in school, adult education on the whole does not have to concern itself with providing the rudimentary tools of learning. Its chief centre in most of the provinces is the Extension Departments of the universities, several of which have earned international reputations for their work. Study by correspondence under the auspices of provincial Departments of Education is another type of educational undertaking that serves a large clientele and has reached a high degree of efficiency. A special service of the kind has been available to members of the Armed Forces since the early months of the War and has been widely patronized.

Intellectual as well as industrial activity, then, it is fair to say, characterizes the Canada of to-day in a special way. In this sphere it is fortunate in its ease of access, through its two official languages, English and French, to the intellectual life of three great nations—the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Books and periodicals from one or more of these are part of the equipment of the average Canadian home—films and broadcasts from them a regular experience.

This cultural proximity, as it might be called, to the much larger nations has probably hindered the development of a distinctively Canadian literature, but in certain of the other arts, notably in painting, there are types of expression with an unmistakable national individuality. The National Gallery at Ottawa through its extension services, incidentally, reaches out to the whole population. The greatest

#### PART I-GENERAL INFORMATION

centres of musical and artistic patronage are naturally the two largest cities, Montreal and Toronto, with populations approaching one million each. There is, however, wide-spread interest in music and drama with regional and even national festivals in which local communities from all parts of the country participate.

In the realm of science Canada has made and is making contributions of international significance. Insulin, for instance, was discovered by Canadians in a Canadian laboratory. The War has stimulated scientific endeavour on many fronts, and the National Research Council, founded some twenty years ago, encourages and co-ordinates the efforts of research workers in the natural sciences. The Canadian Social Science Research Council, organized in 1940, has set itself the task of promoting research in the social sciences, and a corresponding body in the field of the humanities is in process of formation. A Canadian Council for Educational Research was established in 1939.



Boats at Anchor in South Ingonish Harbour, Cape Breton, N.S.

Mumorial Church and Statue of Evangeline.
Grand Pré.
N.S.



Beaver River, near Barnes' Ferry, Sask.



Pyramid
Mountain from the
Golf Course,
Jasper National
Park, Alta.

#### CANADA'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Education in Canada, except for the small native Indian population, is almost entirely the financial and administrative responsibility of the provincial governments. Strictly speaking, there are as many Canadian systems of education as there are provinces, viz., nine. But in the eight dominantly English-language provinces, i.e., except in Quebec, the similarities are much more pronounced than the differences. There is, in fact, an easily discernible common pattern.

In Quebec there are, in effect, two educational systems, one for the Roman Catholic, largely French-speaking, majority, and one for the minority which is largely Protestant and English-speaking. The Quebec minority system is of the same general pattern as those of the other provinces, but the majority system, enrolling one-fourth of all Canadian children, is not. An attempt is made in the accompanying charts to express graphically the structural differences of the two patterns.

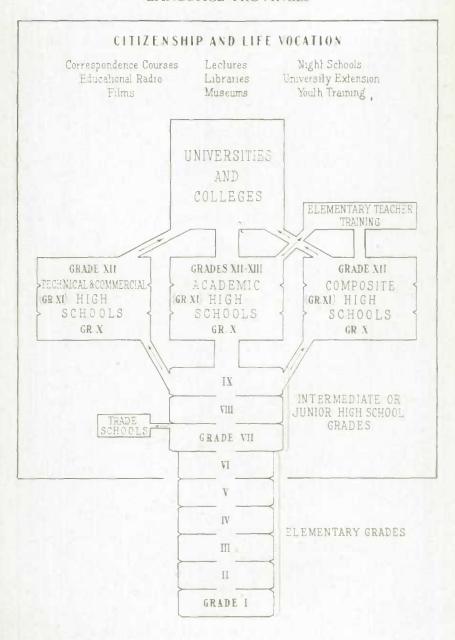
#### CANADA'S ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SYSTEM

The majority pattern is represented by a single straight educational highway from the first year in school to the university, with some choice of route available at the secondary stage. After eleven or twelve years on this road, during the last three or four of which the student has been learning at least one language in addition to English, he has reached the point where he may enter a university. During all these years he pays nothing for his schooling (unless he is among the 2 or 3 p.c. who attend private schools) and he is obliged to attend until he is 14, 15 or 16 years of age, depending on the province in which he lives.

If he attends a private boarding school for a part or all of his elementary or secondary education, there is an annual fee that varies from \$250 to \$750 (for ten months, September to June) according to his age and the particular school that he attends.

To attend a university he has to pay an annual trition fee of more than \$100, but ordinarily less than \$200, except

# THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPING IN THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PROVINCES



in medical and engineering courses where the fee may be much higher. If he has to leave home to reach a university, he usually has to pay from \$30 to \$40 monthly for board and lodging. At most universities he may live either in a university residence or in an approved private boarding house. For a first or bachelor's degree he attends four or five years (longer for medicine), and may remain an additional one, two or three years for post-graduate studies at the larger universities. A full year's attendance generally begins late in September and ends in May, leaving a summer vacation of four months during which he is likely to obtain employment that will help to pay the cost of his course.

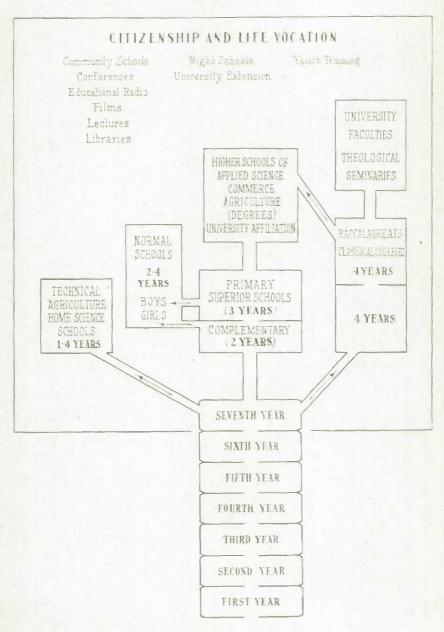
If he attends university in any one of the four western provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) he will receive his degree from a State-controlled, provincial university, though part of his studies may be pursued in an affiliated denominational college. In the central provinces (Ontario and Quebec) or in the Atlantic provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) his degree may come from a provincial university, or an endowed university with or without State assistance. The endowed university may or may not be denominational in control, but does not bar students because of their particular religious affiliation.

#### CANADA'S FRENCH-LANGUAGE SYSTEM

The main highway in the French-language system covers only seven years. A child destined for the university then leaves the public schools and goes to a classical college, where he pays a substantial tuition fee but obtains board and lodging at a comparatively low rate. Eight years in the classical course lead to the baccalaureate which is required for admission to study for the liberal professions. The academic year in the colleges lasts about ten months, from early September to late June, the same as in the schools.

If a child remains in the public school system beyond the seventh year, he may qualify for admission to a higher technical school with university affiliation. He is much

# DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM—QUEBEC PROVINCE





A Bird's eye view of One of the Leading French Classical Colleges.

more likely than in the English-language provinces to receive his elementary and post-elementary schooling in an independent boarding school. About 10 p.c. of school enrolment is in these schools, most of which, like the classical colleges, are conducted by religious communities of the Roman Catholic Church, and receive financial assistance from the Provincial Government.

While the great majority of French-language colleges and secondary schools are in Quebec, there are some in all of the other provinces, except British Columbia and Prince Edward Island where the French-speaking population is relatively small. In the other provinces these colleges tend to emphasize bilingualism, and their calendars are generally published in both languages. In the most easterly provinces a few possess degree-granting powers, while in the western there are several affiliated with the three Frenchlanguage universities of Central Canada: Laval University, Quebec; University of Montreal, Montreal; University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Laval University and the University of Montreal are two of the largest in Canada. Through their faculties and affiliated schools they offer a wide variety of cultural and professional studies for higher degrees.

# VISITING STUDENTS SHOULD KNOW ENGLISH OR FRENCH

While Canada offers the unusual facility of higher studies in either of two languages, it is, of course, essential to satisfactory progress, on the part of visiting students, that they

#### **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

should have a good command of either English or French before attempting to follow university courses. When an interested student lacks the requisite language ability it may be possible for him to obtain it, especially if he is under the age of twenty, by spending a preparatory period in a residential secondary school. Part III of this handbook has been so arranged as to list separately the universities with preparatory departments or schools where a year or so might be spent as a preliminary to university studies proper. Students should not, however, make plans of this kind without first discussing their requirements with the college or school concerned.

#### FINDING THE RIGHT INSTITUTION

To help interested students of other countries get in touch with the university or college best suited to meet their educational needs. Part II of this handbook lists the courses available at institutions of higher education and shows where each may be pursued. Having found there the course in which they are interested, they may then refer to Part III for a note on the nature of the university or college offering it, some reference to its size and the fees charged. They should then be in a position to euter into correspondence with the institutions which seem most closely to meet their requirements. Such direct contacts should, in all cases, be undertaken as a part of the students' plans.

Part III (Section D) also includes a representative list of boarding schools, at the elementary and secondary levels, and of organizations operating such schools. It ends with a list (Section E) of the main summer schools conducted in Canada.

To make reference easier, the arrangement of the names of institutions throughout Parts II and III is geographical, those in the most easterly provinces appearing first in each list, and those in the most westerly provinces last. In a country of such vast distances as Canada, geographical location is likely to be an important factor in selecting a university or school. Further, to make the language of instruction

in each obvious, the names of the institutions throughout Parts II and III are entered in English or French according to which is the chief language used.

To avoid possible misunderstanding, students should in all cases check with the institution concerned the fees indicated in Part III. Increases in fees have been rather general in recent years, during the 1930's particularly, and while those shown here have been taken from calendars of 1942, it should be understood that they are subject to change. Owing to limited accommodation in a few institutions, most frequently in medical and dental faculties, the eurolment of students from other countries has for some years been discouraged and a higher fee charged them than for Canadian students. This practice, however, is not general.

Where fees are expressed on a weekly basis the yearly fee may be calculated approximately by multiplying by thirty. It is usually the cost of board and lodging that is thus expressed. Not all of the institutions operate residences for both men and women students, but those not doing so maintain a list of addresses where approved or recommended accommodation may be obtained in private homes. While it may cost somewhat more than boarding out, there are definite advantages to the visiting student in living in a university residence and participating in its fellowship.

Scholarships and other forms of financial assistance to enable students to attend universities are comparatively few in Canada, and unfortunately there is none especially designed to facilitate the attendance of students from other countries.

Historically, the various faculties of the English-language universities of Canada were normally entered after junior matriculation, which represented eleven or twelve years of schooling. There was a further year of studies, called senior matriculation available in the secondary schools, which might alternatively be taken as a first year of work in the Faculties of Arts of universities. Of recent years an increasingly high proportion of students have taken this year in the schools. Three of the provincial universities (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Toronto) have, in fact, discontinued the teaching of it.

[ 33 ]



#### CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS

The artistic characteristics of Canadians find their expression in a wide variety of handicraft products. This is especially true of the French Canadians in Queece Province and of the Indians in all the provinces. The Indian intem poles are really an expression in wood carving of group, family or tribal histories, parallel to family coats-of-arms of western civilizations in their meaning and portent.









#### PART I-GENERAL INFORMATION

For students destined for professional studies there is some apparent diversity of practice in the different universities. An intending medical student entering one university with senior matriculation, for instance, might go directly into the Faculty of Medicine for a six-year course. Should he enter another university, he might spend a pre-medical year in the Faculty of Arts and Science, then proceed to a five-year course in the Faculty of Medicine. Such differences in procedure, however, will not usually be found on close examination to make any real difference in the length of courses as between the various universities.

Questions concerning standard practices come under review of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, a voluntary association of the universities. It maintains no permanent office but holds annual or biennial conferences to discuss matters of common concern.

#### ADMISSION TO CANADA

Canadian immigration regulations require that students admitted to the country for the purpose of attending an educational institution must be in good health. They must obtain and present to the immigration officer at the Canadian port of entry an official document of acceptance from the university or college they propose to attend. They must also present evidence of sufficient funds for maintenance and, if other than a British subject or a citizen of the United States of America, a valid passport establishing citizenship.

To obtain the required letter of acceptance a student should write to the Registrar or Secretary of the university or college that he hopes to attend. Time is likely to be saved if in his first letter his name and address are shown clearly, his age, university or highest school examinations passed, with list of subjects. He should also indicate what course or subjects he proposes to study, for how long, and whether he hopes to proceed to a degree. Before providing the letter of acceptance the university will require evidence that the applicant possesses a sufficient knowledge of the language, English or French as the case may be, to enable him to

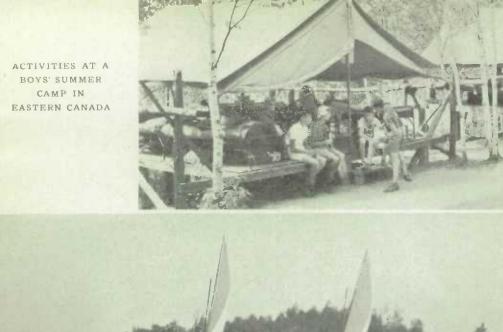
follow the instruction. Apart from assurance on this point, the university is not likely to ask that the applicant's preparatory education should have corresponded closely with its own matriculation; but it is likely to insist that his standing should be such as to admit him to university studies in his own country. Several months should be allowed by students at a distance for getting these matters settled by mail before the anticipated time of their departure for Canada.

#### CLIMATE, SPORTS, HEALTH

Students should come to Canada prepared to dress for a considerable range of temperatures. July is the warmest month, January the coldest. The mean temperature at the sites of most Canadian universities in July is between 65°-70° Fahrenheit, and at none is the mean more than a few degrees above or below this range. There are occassional days when the temperature reaches 90° Fahrenheit or higher. In January the mean is below the freezing point everywhere except on the Pacific Coast, in most areas well below, and for four months or so, beginning in December, one may expect to find the ground covered with snow.

This range of temperature makes possible great variety in sports and outdoor activity. Organized sports, such as football and hockey, while less prominent in the university life of Canada than of the United States, are nevertheless a feature of it. Ice skating is perhaps the most popular form of outdoor winter exercise, but ski-ing, curling and snowshoeing each has a large number of devotees in some areas. Tennis and softball are popular in summer and fall, and gymnasiums provide opportunity for exercise and games the year round.

The temperate nature of the climate conduces to health in the population at large, and combined with effective public health legislation, makes the hazards of epidemics relatively low. Schools and universities take a special interest in the health of their students and normally have one or more resident or consultant doctors and nurses.







Summer Vacations.—Students travelling long distances to come to Canada may wish to remain during the summer vacation to avoid the cost of travel. July and August are the holiday months in elementary and secondary schools. The universities are normally closed in June, and during a considerable part of May and September. Most of them conduct six-week summer sessions during July and August, primarily for school teachers.

Most students will probably wish to spend a part at least of their vacation in a summer camp. July and August are the best camping months. Some of the schools and universities conduct camps and all are able to put students in touch with reputable organizations that maintain camp sites from year to year, catering to various age groups from eight years of age up.

Life in the camps is so ordered as to make of it an educational as well as healthful and recreational experience. The camps are usually in well-wooded locations on some of the hundreds of inland lakes, the campers sleeping in buildings of permanent construction. The weekly fee in most of the camps is about \$8 to \$10 per person, but more expensive accommodation—up to \$25 or more weekly—is provided in some.

### PART II

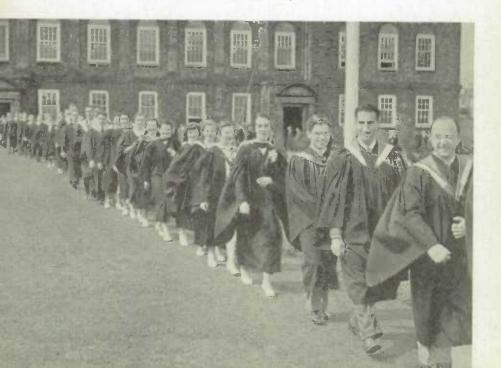
# COURSES OF STUDY IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION





Engistering for the Fall Term at a Canadian University.

Convocation Day at a Canadian University— The Promenade Across the Campus.



# PART II—COURSES OF STUDY IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

#### A. LIBERAL ARTS FACULTIES AND COLLEGES

BACCALAUREATE COURSE, ENGLISH-LANGUAGE

In the English-language universities and colleges, a student entering the Faculty of Arts with senior matriculation from a high school (i.e., with 12 or 13 years of schooling completed) may normally obtain the Pass degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years, the Honours B.A. in four years. Entering with junior matriculation (which is not possible in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Toronto Universities) one year more is required. The Honours degree is usually taken by students who plan to do post-graduate work.

In the first year (or two years, on entering with junior matriculation) some subjects, among the five studied each year, are common to all students, notably English and a second language. But in the two last years (three years for the Honours degree) there is almost complete freedom in the selection of subjects—with due regard, of course, to prerequisites and Faculty regulations which insure a measure of continuity in the subjects taken. About two-fifths of those enrolled in all undergraduate years are women.

Pure Science (as distinguished from Applied Science in the Faculty of Engineering) occupies a very important place in the Faculty of Arts, especially in the larger universities. In the younger universities the name "Faculty of Arts and Science" is used, rather than Faculty of Arts. Some of the largest Departments in Arts (or Arts and Science) Faculties are Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Geology. To students who specialize in such subjects the newer universities award the degree of B.Sc., but in the older institutions the B.A. degree is given for the same studies.

It is approximately correct to say that in all of the Arts Colleges and Faculties some instruction is given in all of the following subjects:—

English	History	Chemistry
French	Philosophy	Physics
German	Mathematics	Biology
Latin (and	Economics	Geology
'Greek)		(34

In the smallest institutions there may be no more than one year's work offered in some of the natural science subjects, and perhaps no senior work in any of them. In such cases English, French, Latin, History, Mathematics and Philosophy tend to constitute the main fare. The larger universities offer opportunity for specialization in the sciences listed as well as in the other subjects.

After French and German the modern language most frequently taught is Spanish. Among the ten largest Faculties of Arts, those at Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Western Ontario, Dalhousie and Alberta Universities offer courses in Spanish. The chief centre of Italian studies is the University of Toronto, though some instruction is also given at Western Ontario and Queen's. A few other languages are offered at single centres, Norwegian at the University of Saskatchewan. Icelandíc at the University of Manitoba, and Portuguese at the University of Toronto.

The classical language most frequently available, apart from Latin and Greek, is Hebrew in which instruction is given in most of the larger Faculties of Arts by the staffs of affiliated theological colleges. At the University of Toronto there is a Department of Oriental Languages which includes Arabic, Syriac and Assyrian, as well as Greek and Hebrew. Courses in the Archæology and History of the Near East, as well as Literature, have at their disposal the facilities of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archæology, the largest in Canada and one of the most outstanding collections on the Continent. There is also a Department of Chinese Studies

#### SPORTS ACTIVITIES

The illustrations show various features of university sports.

Sports are as important part of the curricula at all Canadian Schools.









in the University of Toronto which draws on the museum's resources, but the Chinese language is not taught. The work of the Department of Anthropology at Toronto, the only one in Canada, is also closely related to the Museum.

Geography is organized as a separate Department only at Toronto, Sociology only at McGill, Political Science only at Dalhousie, but courses are offered in each by several of the other larger universities. Political Science and Sociology are usually allied with Economics and Geography with Geology.

Actuarial Science and Astronomy have a place in the Departments of Mathematics, except at Toronto where they occupy separate Departments. Philosophy and Psychology are together in one Department, except at Toronto and McGill.

Botany and Zoology are usually represented by two Departments and, in the larger institutions, separate Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry appear. Mineralogy tends, too, to separate from Geology.

English, French, Latin, History, Physics and Chemistry occupy full Departments everywhere, except that French may be the senior partner in a Department of Modern or Romance Languages, and Latin the senior in a Department of Latin and Greek.

#### POST-GRADUATE STUDIES, ENGLISH-LANGUAGE

All Canadian universities require students to hold a Bachelor's degree before proceeding to a Master's degree. The minimum length of studies in residence for the M.A. degree is one year. Two years are usually required of candidates who hold only a Pass B.A.

About thirteen or fourteen of the universities normally have some students pursuing studies for the M.A. degree. Much the largest numbers are in the University of Toronto and McGill University. These two carry a considerable number of students through to the Ph.D. degree, which











#### PART II—COURSES OF STUDY

normally requires two years beyond the M.A. The postgraduate enrolment in Arts (and Science) at the regular session of the several universities in 1941 is shown in the tabulation below.

University	Post-Graduate Enrolment
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S	29
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S	11
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S	17
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B	6
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B	3
McGill University, Montreal, Que	201
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	396
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont	29
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont	21 ·
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont	5
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man	60
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask	23
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta	43
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C	129

The special facilities for study and research at the different institutions would be difficult to summarize. At Toronto the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, associated with St. Michael's College, should perhaps be mentioned in particular as it is purely a post-graduate institution.

#### BACCALAUREATE COURSE, FRENCH-LANGUAGE

In the French-language system the student for a B.A. degree enters a classical college after about seven years in primary school, and follows the classical course for eight years. There is little or no choice of subjects at any level, and consequently specialization is postponed until after the baccalaureate is obtained. The several years of the course usually bear the following names (indicating emphasis on certain studies) rather than numbers: Latin Elements, Syntax, Method. Versification, Belles-lettres, Rhetoric, Philosophy (1 and 2). The sciences in particular occupy much less attention than in the Arts courses of the English-language universities.

Laval University and the University of Montreal each has more than a dozen affiliated classical colleges, mainly in the Province of Quebec, but some in other provinces as well. There are some similar colleges in the Eastern Provinces

#### PART II—COURSES OF STUDY

which are independent of the larger universities, having degree-granting powers of their own. The University of Ottawa, where the instruction is bilingual, has some affiliated colleges in Western Canada.

Most of the classical colleges are for male students only but there are a few institutions affiliated with each of Laval, Montreal and Ottawa Universities where women may pursue studies for the B.A. degree.

#### Post-Graduate Studies, French-Language

At Laval University and the University of Montreal, post-graduate work in the liberal studies is given in faculties separate from the Faculty of Arts. Each has a Faculty of Philosophy, a Faculty of Letters, a Faculty of Science and a School of Social, Economic and Political Science. The B.A. degree is required for admission (as it also is for admission to training for the liberal professions in the Faculties of Theology, Medicine and Law). The first degree in these post-graduate faculties is usually the Licence, rather than the M.A.

At the University of Ottawa, post-graduate studies do not extend to the natural sciences and, except for the Faculty of Philosophy and School of Political Science, are organized within the Arts Faculty.

#### B. PROFESSIONAL FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

#### AGRICULTURE

Of the nine Colleges or Faculties of Agriculture listed below, all but the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture (two years only) offer four years of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from the universities with which they are affiliated (or of which they are a faculty).

Live-stock Buildings on a University Farm.



The language of instruction is French at L'Institut Agricole d'Oka and L'Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture. In addition to the four-year courses, all offer shorter, practical courses of one or two years, the enrolment in which is shown separately. There are usually a few women enrolled in the degree courses, except at the French-language colleges.

		Diploma Course
Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S	41	19
Macdonald College, Sainte Anne de Bellevue, Que Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture,	91	19
Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Que	69	51
Institut Agricole d'Oka, La Trappe, Que		69
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba.		94
Winnipeg, Man. College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan,	104	20
Saskatoon, Sask. Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta,		111
Edmonton, Alta. Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia,	154	
Vancouver, B.C.		7

Each of the colleges or faculties offers special facilities for research in some of the agricultural problems uppermost in its area, and at all, except the Nova Scotia College, advanced study and research may be undertaken leading to the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture.

#### ARCHITECTURE

At three of the English-language universities four-year courses beyond senior matriculation are offered in the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. In the French-language educational system a five-year course in Architecture is offered in the provincial School of Fine Arts at Montreal, which is not affiliated with a university. There are occasionally a few women among those studying architecture in the universities.

	Enrolment
McGill University, Montreal, Que	28
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, Que	30
University of Toronto, Toronto, Out	35
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man	25

Closely related to the architecture course at the University of Manitoba is a three-year course offered in Interior Decoration.

#### COMMERCE

The larger English-language universities offer in the Faculty of Arts (in some cases a "School" with a certain separate identity within the Faculty) specialized courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. Emphasis is placed on Economics, Accounting, Statistics, Business Administration and related subjects. A large majority of the students are men, but there are some women in the Commerce courses at most institutions.

In the French-language system there is L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales at Montreal, affiliated with the University of Montreal, and L'Ecole Supérieure de Commerce at Quebec affiliated with Laval University. Degrees for work in these schools are granted by the universities.

#### DENTISTRY

At five Canadian universities there are Faculties of Dentistry, four of which are at English-language institutions. Five years of instruction beyond senior matriculation lead to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. A few women are enrolled.

	Enrolment
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S	31
McGill University, Montreal, Que	56
Université de Montréal, Montreal, Que	104
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont	225
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta	52

Some of the Faculties of Dentistry draw a considerable number of their students from the United States.

Post-graduate work in Dentistry may be pursued at the University of Toronto, leading to the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D.

There is also at the University of Toronto a one-year course in *Dental Nursing* for the purpose of qualifying young women as assistants to dental practitioners.

[49]



Engineering Students Receiving Instruction

#### Engineering and Applied Science

At eight of the English-language universities there are Faculties of Engineering and Applied Science. They offer four-year courses, requiring senior matriculation for admission, or five-year courses with junior matriculation, leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in a specialized field. At the Nova Scotia Technical College only the two final years are offered, the more junior work being taken in affiliated Arts Colleges.

In the French-language, comparable courses are available at L'Ecole Polytechnique which is affiliated with the University of Montreal, and in certain schools of Laval University.

	Enrolment
Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	61
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	116
McGill University, Montreal, Que	456
Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, Que	296
Université Laval, Queber, Que	110
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont	588
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont	985
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man	218
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask	475
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta	311
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	452

At all the English-language institutions here listed degrees are offered in Civil Engineering; in Electrical Engineering except at the University of New Brunswick; in Mechanical Engineering except at Manitoba and Alberta; in

Chemical Engineering except at Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba; in Mining Engineering except at New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Geological Engineering is offered at British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Toronto; Metallurgical Engineering at McGill, Queen's, Toronto and British Columbia; Engineering Physics at Toronto and Saskatchewan; and Ceramic Engineering and Agricultural Engineering at the University of Saskatchewan.

At L'Ecole Polytechnique there are four fields of specialization in the final year: Public Works and Buildings; Mechanics and Electricity; Mining and Metallurgy; Industrial Chemistry. At Laval University there are Schools of Surveying, Chemistry, Mines and Electricity.

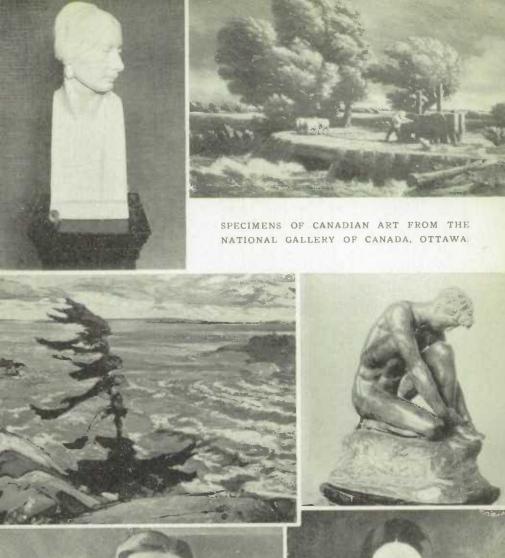
Interest in certain branches of study, e.g., Chemical or Metallurgical or Mining Engineering, varies considerably with the resources or industrial development of the province in which the university is located.

Post-graduate work for the Master's degree in some branches of Engineering or Applied Science is offered in most of the universities listed. At the University of Toronto there is a School of Engineering Research within the Faculty of Applied Science.

#### FISHERIES

Dalhousie University at Halifax, in co-operation with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, offers a postgraduate course leading to the degree of Master of Science in Fisheries. Instruction is divided between the University, the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station and the Atlantic Biological Station.

Laval University in collaboration with the Government of the Province of Quebec conducts an Ecole Supérieure des Pècheries at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, on the St. Lawrence River, where a four-year course is offered for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Fisheries.





#### PART II-COURSES OF STUDY

#### FORESTRY

In three of the English-language universities, and at Laval University, courses are offered leading to the Bachelor's degree in Forestry.

	Enrolment
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton,	
N.B	64
Université Laval, Quebec, Que	67
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont	42
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	No record

The locations of schools and the special emphases in the curricula of the several schools are related to the distribution of the country's forest resources.

#### FINE ART

Fine Art appears as an elective subject in the curricula of the Faculties of Arts in a number of the English-language universities, where it may be taken as one subject among five for a year or two. In some, e.g., Acadia University, there are half a dozen or more elective courses. In Mount Allison University and in the University of Toronto there are a sufficient number of courses to allow of taking the Bachelor's degree with specialization in Fine Art.

There are also Schools of Art, both English and French, not requiring any fixed academic standing for admission,



A Typical Group Taking Instruction in Art at a Canadian University.

which concern themselves more exclusively with the technical development of the artist. The most widely known of these are:—

Nova Scotia College of Art, Halifax, N.S. Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Quebec, Que. Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, Que. Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg School of Art, Winnipeg, Man. School of Decorative and Applied Art, Vancouver, B.C.

Courses in these schools vary in length with the requirements of the individual student, but may extend over as many as four years.

Home Economics or Household Science

The English-language universities offering courses in Agriculture, with the exception of the University of British Columbia, also offer courses in Household Science or Home Economics for women. Each offers a four-year course leading to the Bachelor's degree, and most of them also offer a shorter practical course of one or two years. In the Maritime Provinces degree courses in Household Science are also offered at the following Arts Colleges:—

Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S. Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

In Ontario there is a Faculty of Household Science at the University of Toronto, as well as instruction at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

In the French-language system there are five regional schools, annexed to the University of Montreal, in which a Bachelor's degree may be taken. There is also L'Ecole



A Domestic-Science Class in One of the Colleges Affiliated with Canadian Universities. Ménagère Provinciale, 461 Sherbrooke St., Montreal, Que., where a three-year course is specially designed for the training of domestic-science teachers. Affiliated with Laval University is L'Ecole Supérieure de Sciences Domestiques, Saint-Pascal, Que., where a course for the Bachelor's degree is offered.

#### LAW

Except in Ontario and British Columbia, there are Faculties of Law in the larger universities, both English-language and French, in the operation of which the provincial Law Societies co-operate with the universities. For the same course of studies students obtain from the Law Societies permission to practice the profession of Law, and from the universities the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In Ontario the provincial Law School, Osgoode Hall at Toronto, is operated by the Law Society alone. Eurolment in the Law Schools includes a few women.

	Enrolment
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S	40
University of New Brunswick, Saint John, N.B.	11
Université Lavat, Quebec, Que	83
Université de Montréal, Montreal, Que	106
McGill University, Montreal, Que	54
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont	252
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man	50
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask	33
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta	59

There is a School of Law in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Toronto in which students may pursue studies for degrees in Law.

#### LIBRARY SCIENCE

Full-time courses in schools accredited by the American Library Association are conducted by McGill University, Montreal, and by the Ontario College of Education, Toronto. The courses are of one year's duration and if students are graduates of a university at admission they may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Library Science.

In French-language institutions there are no full-time courses in Library Science.

#### MEDICINE

There are Faculties of Medicine in seven English-language and two French-language universities. The courses require six years of study after senior matriculation the last year of which is spent as an interne in an approved hospital. A high proportion of students obtain the Baccalaureate in Arts before entering on the study of Medicine; in the Frenchlanguage system it is required for admission. The Medical Faculties enroll several dozen women each year. Total enrolment is as follows:—

	Enrolment
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S	219
Université Laval, Quebec, Que	315
Université de Montréal, Montreal, Que	257
McGill University, Montreal, Que	387
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont	266
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont	747
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	221
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man	280
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta	201

In addition to the above there is a School of Medical Science at the University of Saskatchewan at which the preclinical years of the medical course are taught.

Several of the Faculties of Medicine draw a substantial number of students from the United States.

There are special facilities for post-graduate study and research. Perhaps the best-known centres in this connection are the Banting Institute and Connaught Laboratories at the University of Toronto, and the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery at McGill University.

Post-graduate diploma courses in *Public Health*, of one year's duration, for graduates in Medicine, are available at



A Group of Young Students taking Preliminary Instruction in Practical Medicine. the University of Toronto, McGill University, Queen's University, the University of Montreal and Laval University. A similar course in *Medical Radiology* is given at Queen's University and the University of Toronto, and one in *Psychiatry* at the University of Toronto.

Courses in *Dentistry, Nursing, Optometry* and *Pharmacy* will be found listed under separate headings.

#### Music

Degrees in Music are awarded by the following universities:-

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
Université Laval, Quebec, Que.
Université de Montréal, Montreal, Que.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

The chief centres of musical study in the country are naturally those of greatest population, Montreal and Toronto. Large Conservatories of Music are affiliated with the universities in these centres and a wide variety of tuition may be obtained in musical execution, as well as in the more theoretical and academic side in the university faculties.

#### NURSING

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing, awarded by several of the universities, presupposes matriculation, three years of training and experience in an approved hospital, and varying lengths of university attendance (two or three years) which is combined in a variety of ways with the time served in hospitals. Degrees of this nature are given by the three most westerly provincial universities (British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan) and in eastern Canada by the University of Ottawa, Queen's University, St. Francis Xavier University and Mount Saint Vincent College.

At McGill University, the University of Western Ontario, and the University of Toronto, there are Schools of

Nursing with special one-year courses for graduate nurses, i.e., those who have completed their three-year period of training in hospitals and have passed the registered nurses' examinations. At all three centres these courses provide for specialization in *Public Health Nursing*, *Hospital Administration* or *Teaching in Schools of Nursing*. At Toronto it is also possible to specialize in *Clinical Supervision*. Similar courses are given in French at L'Institut Marguerite d'Youville at Montreal which is affiliated with the University of Montreal.

At the University of Toronto, under the direction of the Department of Extension, there are two-year courses in Occupational Therapy and in Physiotherapy. Nurses' training is not a pre-requisite for admission and the courses are taken by some men as well as women. Occupational Therapy is defined as the means by which active exercise, cultural interests, hobbies, crafts, arts and various industrial activities are applied to the treatment of illness. The work of a Physiotherapist consists in using, under the direction of a physician or surgeon, natural forces such as light, heat, electricity and water, with massage and muscle re-education, in the treatment of disease and injury.

#### OPTOMETRY -

A three-year course for Optometrists, and a two-year course for Opticians, is offered by the College of Optometry of Ontario, Toronto.

A three-year course in Optometry, in the French language, is offered by L'Ecole d'Optométrie de Montréal, an affiliated school of the University of Montreal.

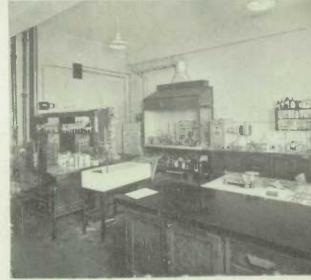
#### PEDAGOGY OR EDUCATION

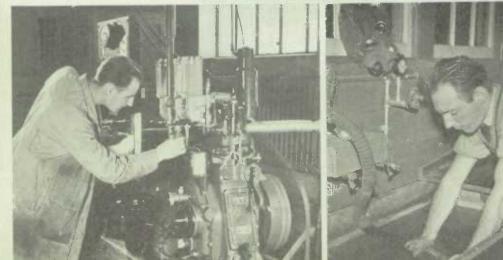
All of the larger universities operate colleges or departments for the training of teachers for the secondary schools. The professional training of elementary teachers is given mainly in the normal schools which are not usually affiliated with the universities. In addition to training given for secondary teachers' diplomas (for which a university degree



## THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. OTTAWA

The illustrations show how this institution is helping forward the Canadian war effort by the testing of war supplies.





is pre-requisite) the following English-language institutions have a considerable number of students for post-graduate degrees in Education or Pedagogy:—

McGill University, Montreal, Que.
Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ont.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

The largest centre of studies is the Ontario College of Education where the Doctor's degree may be obtained from the University of Toronto. Elsewhere studies are not pursued beyond the Master's degree.

At the University of Toronto the *Institute of Child Study*, concerned largely with children of pre-school age, is the centre of much research leading to graduate degrees.

The leading centre for the training of bilingual teachers in Canada (French and English) is the University of Ottawa Normal School at Ottawa.

French-language courses for degrees in Pedagogy are available at two instituts pédagogiques (one for men and one for women) affiliated with the University of Montreal.

#### PHARMACY

Instruction in Pharmacy is given in four English-language and two French-language schools which are integral parts of, or affiliated with, Canadian universities. There are several women students in most of the schools.

	Enrolment
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax, N.S	7
Ecole de Pharmacie, Université Laval, Quebec, Que	18
Ecole de Pharmacie, Université de Montréal,	10
Montreal, Que	68
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont	186
Pharmacy Department, University of Manitoba,	
Winnipeg, Man. College of Pharmacy, University of Saskatche-	43
wan, Saskatoon, Sask	38
School of Pharmacy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	52

Two years of attendance after a period of apprenticeship is the usual minimum required to permit of the practice of plarmacy. A third year of studies is available in most of the schools and opportunities for further study in some.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Three universities conduct Schools of Physical Education. The University of Saskatchewan offers a one-year course restricted to women who intend to become teachers of physical education. At McGill University and the University of Toronto the courses are longer and men as well as women are enrolled. At McGill there is a two-year course for those entering with senior matriculation and a one-year course for university graduates. At Toronto there is a three-year course, open to persons with senior matriculation, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Physical and Health Education. A course at camp is conducted during the summer.

#### SOCIAL WORK

There are five English-language Schools of Social Work, three of which, at Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, are an integral part of the provincial universities where they are located (the University of Toronto, University of Manitoha, and the University of British Columbia). The Montreal School of Social Work has close relations with McGill University, and the Maritime School of Social Work at Halifax enjoys the collaboration of Dalhousie and other universities. The majority of students are university graduates. The courses are open to both men and women, and normally extend over two years which are more or less evenly divided between lectures and supervised field work.

French-language courses have been organized by the University of Montreal in its Ecole de Service Social.

#### THEOLOGY

There are some thirty centres of theological study in Canada operated by the Roman Catholic Church, eleven by the Anglican Church, nine by the United Church of Canada, and two by each of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran

Churches. The location of these may be ascertained in the main by reference to the Directory of Universities and Arts Colleges, where church affiliation is shown.

#### VETERINARY SCIENCE

The Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, an affiliated college of the University of Toronto, offers a five-year course for the Degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science, and opportunities for post-graduate study and research leading to the Master's and Doctor's degrees. About 250 students are enrolled from all provinces of Canada, and from other countries.

L'Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire at La Trappe, Que., is affiliated with the University of Montreal. It is attended by

about fifty French-language students.

# PART III

## DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS



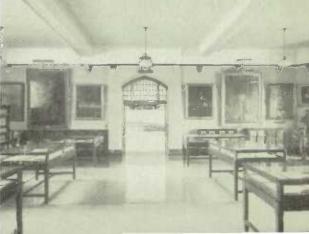


## THE DOMINION ARCHIVES

In this building the valuable records of Canada's history are kept. One of the most important sections is the Manuscript Room (right) but many exhibits of great value are open to the public in the Minto Room and the North-cliffe Room (below) and in other sections.







#### PART III—DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS

# A. UNIVERSITIES WITHOUT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Note.—The headings in Section A are limited to institutions with degree-conferring powers. Their affiliated institutions are mentioned under these main headings in order to indicate something of the composition of each university system. In a few cases the affiliated Arts colleges operate preparatory or high school departments—notably the colleges of the University of Western Ontario and the University of Manitoba, but these departments do not constitute a part of the affiliation.

Dalhousie University (with which is associated the University of King's College),

HALIFAX, N.S.

Dalhousie is an endowed, undenominational, co-educational university; (the University of King's College, teaching Arts and Theology, is Anglican in control). Degree courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Music, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Pharmacy and Fisheries, and the prespecialized years of Engineering. Residence accommodation for men and women \$220-\$300 per academic year. A year's tuition in Arts costs about \$130, Science \$175-\$250, Commerce \$175. In Medicine, Dentistry and Law tuition is \$250-\$275 for students from the British Empire; an additional \$250 is paid by other students in professional and pre-professional courses. Small fees for registration, student activities, graduation, etc., are additional. Total full-time enrolment at Dalhousie University in 1941 was 606 men, 160 women.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Undenominational, co-educational, a provincial university. Degree courses offered in Arts, Science, Applied Science and Engineering including Forestry, and Law (at Saint John, N.B.). Limited residence accommodation for

1651

men students. Board and lodging in private homes \$7-\$9 per week. Tuition fee for Arts courses \$120 per year, Science \$125, Engineering and Forestry \$150. Laboratory and student activity fees are additional. Total full-time enrolment in 1941 was 301 men, 63 women.

McGill University, Montreal, Que.

Endowed, undenominational, co-educational. The second largest English-language university in Canada. Degree courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Architecture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Music, Library Science. Diploma courses in Nursing and Physical Education. Includes a Faculty of Post-Graduate Studies and Research. The Faculties of Agriculture and Household Science, and the School for Teachers are at Macdonald College some twenty miles west of Montreal. The Protestant theological colleges of Montreal are affiliated. Year's residence fees for men at Montreal \$260-\$420, women \$450. An inclusive fee covers registration, tuition, use of laboratories and libraries, health service, sports, graduation, etc., in most Faculties: Arts \$230 yearly; Commerce, Science, Law, \$250; Engineering and Architecture \$275; Medicine \$375 for British subjects, \$475 others; Dentistry \$325-\$365; Library School, Graduate Nursing, \$165; Physical Education \$215. The tuition fee in Agriculture is \$50 for Canadians, \$100 for others: Household Science \$100-\$125. Residence at Macdonald College about \$8 weekly. The complete full-time enrolment in the University in 1941 was 2,097 men, 919 women.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Undenominational, co-educational, partially endowed, also receiving provincial grants. Degree courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine. United Church theological college affiliated. Residential accommodation for women students, \$260-\$275 per year. Board and room in private homes for men, \$8-\$10 weekly. Annual fee for tuition, registration, library and laboratory in Arts \$150,

Commerce \$150-\$165, Applied Science and Engineering \$230, Medicine \$200-\$215. Student interest fees amounting to about \$23 are additional. Full-time enrolment in 1941 was 1,386 men, 327 women.

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

Endowed, co-educational, controlled by Baptist Church. Degree courses in Arts, Science and Theology. Residence accommodation for men and women, \$288 and up yearly. Annual tuition \$150, other fees amounting to about \$30-\$35. Full-time enrolment in 1941 was 320 men, 185 women.

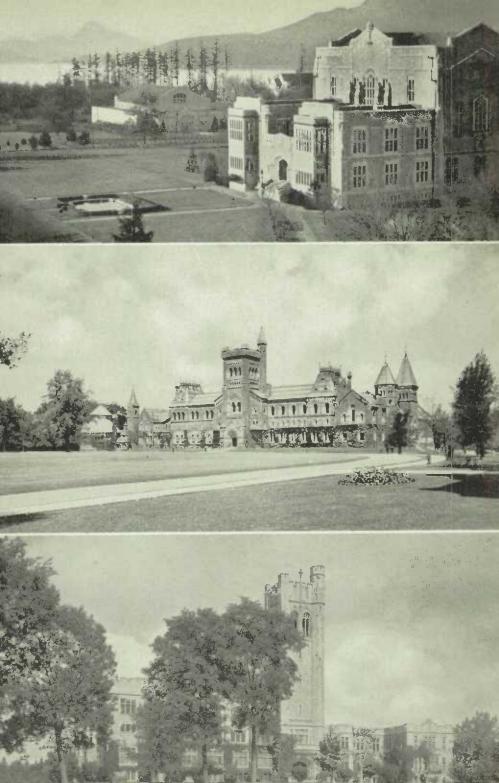
University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

Undenominational, co-educational, supported mainly by provincial and city grants. Degree courses in Arts, Science and Medicine. Special diploma courses in Public Health and Business Administration. The following Arts Colleges are affiliated: Assumption College, Windsor; Ursuline College, London; St. Peter's Seminary College, London; Waterloo College, Waterloo; Alma College, St. Thomas. Accommodation at the affiliated colleges but not at the university itself. Board and room in private homes costs \$7-\$10 weekly. Annual tuition fee in Arts is \$125-\$130, Medicine \$290. Annual registration fee \$25. Athletic, health insurance, student association fees additional. Full-time enrolment in 1941 was 885 men, 410 women.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (with which are federated Victoria University, Trinity College and St. Michael's College),

TORONTO, ONT.

Undenominational, co-educational, the provincial university of Ontario, and the largest in Canada. University College is the undenominational Arts college, and with the University are federated three denominational Arts colleges —Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican Church), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic). Its other affiliates,





TYPICAL CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SOLLOINGS





besides theological colleges, are the Ontario College of Pharmacy at Toronto, the Ontario College of Agriculture and the Ontario Veterinary College both at Guelph. Degree or diploma courses in Arts, Science, Applied Science and Engineering, Aeronautics, Forestry, Architecture, Household Science, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Medicine. Dentistry, Pharmacy, Law, Music, Library Science and Pedagogy (Ontario College of Education), Physical Education, Nursing Hygiene, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy. The School of Graduate Studies is the largest in Residence accommodation at the federated Arts colleges for men and women varies from \$280-\$360 per year. The academic fee including tuition, registration, use of library and laboratory, in Arts is about \$167, Commerce \$190, Applied Science \$250, Medicine \$200-\$300, Dentistry \$200-\$275, Forestry or Household Science \$175, Librarianship \$150, Physical Education \$180, Social Work \$162, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy or Graduate Nurses' courses \$185, Pharmacy \$200-\$245. Incidental fees including athletics, health, upkeep of Hart House (for men) are additional. At the Ontario College of Agriculture tuition for British subjects is \$50, foreign \$100; smaller fees total about \$55; residence \$180. Fees at the Veterinary College are similar. The total full-time enrolment at Toronto in 1941. including the federated colleges, was 3,930 men, 2,051 wonten.

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

Undenominational, co-educational, a provincial university. In addition to the Arts work in the university itself, the Arts course is taught in five affiliated colleges: United College (United Church), St. John's College (Anglican), Collège St. Boniface (Roman Catholic, French-language), St. Paul's College (Roman Catholic), Brandon College (Baptist). Degree courses in the university also in Commerce, Science, Education, Engineering, Architecture, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Household Science, Pharmacy, Social

#### PART III-DIRECTORY

Work, and Interior Decoration. Residential accommodation for men and women in the university and affiliated colleges, around \$8 weekly. Tuition fees in Arts, Science and Commerce \$120-\$140 per year; Agriculture and Home Economics \$95-\$130; Engineering and Architecture \$190; Law \$135; Medicine \$260-\$270. Other fees about \$40-\$45 except in Medicine were somewhat higher. The total full-time enrolment in 1941, including the affiliated Arts colleges was 1,558 men, 802 women.

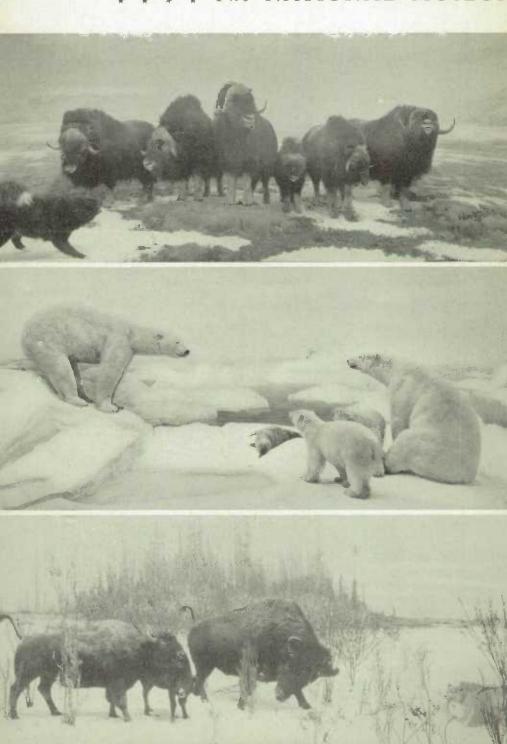
# University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Undenominational, co-educational, a provincial university. Operates a junior Arts college at Regina, Regina College, and has several affiliated junior Arts colleges at different locations in the province offering two of the four years of the Arts course. St. Thomas More College is an affiliated Roman Catholic Arts college on the university campus, and three theological colleges at Saskatoon also are affiliated. Degree courses in Arts, Science, Accounting, Education, Agriculture, Household Science, Engineering

and Applied Science, Music, Pharmacy, Physical Education, Nursing. Pre-clinical years of Medicine. Limited residence accommodation for men and women \$30 monthly. Tuition fees in most faculties \$90 yearly, in Accounting, Engineering and Pharmacy \$110, in Law \$120, in pre-clinical Medicine \$90-\$150. Incidental fees total about \$24. The full-time enrolment in 1941, all faculties, was 1,373 men, 519 women.



\* \* \* The NATIONAL MUSEUN



### of CANADA

A feature of the exhibits in the National Museum is the habitat groups which are accurate reproductions of typical Canadian wild life in their natural habitats. These are the subjects of great interest on the part of visitors to the museum. Three of the groups are shown: Musk-oxen, which are now found very sparingly in the northern parts of the Dominion; Polar Bear; and Wood Buffalo or Bison being attacked by Northern Timber Wolves. The Musk-oxen and the Bison are the only native American oxen.

Increasing use is being made of exhibits in the National Museum for educational purposes. School groups attend classes in zoological, ornithological, palacontological and anthropological subjects as part of their regular curricula. Saturday morning lectures are conducted for children and embrace such subjects as natural history, life of the aborigines, natural resources. industries, geography, and travel. The lectures are given again in more extended form for adults.









University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

Undenominational, co-educational, a provincial university. Affiliated with the university are St. Joseph's College (Roman Catholic) on the campus, and Mount Royal College, a junior college of the United Church at Calgary. Degree courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Economics, Applied Science and Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, Law and Education. Residence accommodation, \$250-\$300 per year. Tuition in Arts and Science and Nursing \$110, Commerce \$130-\$145, Home Economics \$120, Agriculture \$75-\$90, Applied Science \$160-\$180, Medicine \$225-\$235, Dentistry \$220-\$245, Pharmacy \$135-\$150, Law \$145. Incidental fees amount to about \$32 more. The full-time enrolment in 1941, all faculties, was 1,325 men, 476 women.

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Undenominational, co-educational, a provincial university. Affiliated with it are *Victoria College*, a junior Arts college at Victoria, and two theological colleges at Vancouver. Degree or diploma courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering and Applied Science, Forestry, Nursing, Agriculture, Education, Social Work, Public Health. No residences; accommodation in approved private homes costs from \$30 to \$40 monthly. Inclusive annual fee for all courses \$173, except Engineering and Applied Science for which it is \$223. The full-time enrolment in 1941, all faculties, was 1,325 men, 476 women.

# B. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WITH PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Note.—The institutional headings in Section B, as in Section A, are arranged to indicate something of the structure of the university systems. There are separate headings only for institutions with degree-conferring powers, except in the case of three colleges—Loyola, St. Patrick's and St. Boniface—where the language of instruction differs from the language in general use in universities of which these colleges form a part. Separate entries in these cases seemed advisable to avoid confusion.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N.S.

A co-educational institution of the Baptist Church. Degree courses in Arts, Science, Household Science, Music, Education, and Theology. Diploma course in Secretarial Science and junior years of Engineering. Inclusive annual fee covering registration, tuition, board and room, sports, entertainment and medical attention, \$465-\$525. Student activity fee \$15 extra. Full-time enrolment of university grade, 219 men, 195 women. Preparatory department, covering three or four years, known as *Horton Academy*, requires completion of elementary school for admission. Annual fee of \$430-\$450 covers room, board, tuition, medical services, and student's activities.

Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S.

A women's college conducted by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity. Degree courses in Arts, Secretarial Science, Home Economics, Nursing, Music, Library Science. Annual fee for residence, board, laundry, tuition, library and gymnasium \$400. Private rooms \$30-\$60 and laboratory extra. Full-time enrolment, 155. Preparatory department known as *Mount St. Vincent Academy*, in which pupils are admitted from the age of six years. Annual fee for board, lodging and tuition \$360.

St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.

A Roman Catholic institution for men and women, widely known for its extension work in economic co-operation. The women's section is *Mount Saint Bernard College*. Degree courses in Arts, Science, Household Science, Nursing. Junior years of Engineering course. Annual fee for room, board, laundry, tuition, ordinary medical attention, etc., \$426. Laboratory extra. Year's enrolment, 245 men, 77 women. A one-year preparatory class for young men above usual matriculation age. Preparatory courses for girls, age about 15 years or over, in *Mount Saint Bernard Academy*. Annual inclusive fee \$385.

St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.

A Roman Catholic men's college conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce, Junior years of Engineering course. Residence, board, tuition and main incidental fees \$320. Laundry, medical attention, laboratory extra. Enrolls 133 students in college course, and somewhat larger number in the high school or preparatory department.

Collège Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.

A dual-language (French and English) classical college conducted by the Eudist Fathers. Course extends over eight years, high school and college levels, leading to B.A. degree. Annual board, tuition and laundry \$235. Enrolment, college and preparatory, 135.

St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

A Roman Catholic institution for boys and young men offering eight-year classical course leading to B.A. degree. Has degree-granting powers but is affiliated with Laval University at Quebec by which the degrees are in practice conferred. Annual fee for tuition, board, laundry and doctor's visits \$250. Laboratory and student activities extra. Year's enrolment at all levels, 120.

Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

A co-educational institution of the United Church. Degree courses in Arts, Science, Fine Arts, Music, Home Economics, Diploma courses in Secretarial Science, Commerce and junior years of Engineering. Board and room for academic year in residence \$280, tuition \$150-\$200, miscellaneous fees \$40. Full-time enrolment of university grade, 205 men, 180 women. Preparatory work conducted in Mount Allison Academy for boys and in Mount Allison



Officers' Training
Courses at
Canadian
Universities are
Very Popular with
the Students.

School for girls. Age of admission about nine years and up in both. Residential accommodation, tuition and health services \$435-\$480 yearly.

St. Thomas College, Chatham, N.B.

A Roman Catholic college for men. Degree course in Arts and Science. Preparatory department covering elementary as well as secondary years. Inclusive yearly fee for residence, tuition, laundry, etc., \$263. Full-time enrolment at all levels, 216.

Université du Sacre-Coeur, Bathurst West, N.B.

A Roman Catholic, French-language, classical college for boys, conducted by the Eudist Fathers. Exercises degree-granting powers. Residence, tuition and laundry \$240 yearly. Year's enrolment at all levels, 276.

Université Saint-Joseph, Saint Joseph, N.B.

A Roman Catholic dual-language (French and English) Arts college for boys, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Exercises degree-granting powers. Inchrsive year's fee for residence, tuition, etc., \$245. Teaches upper elementary as well as high school and college level. Total year's enrolment, 326.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

An institution of the Anglican Church for men and women conferring degrees in Arts, Music and Theology. Residence accommodation \$360 yearly, tuition \$175, student association \$20, etc. Year's enrolment, 95 men, 32 women. Preparatory school for boys of ages 8-18 is Bishop's College School, annual inclusive fee at which is \$750.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE, MONTREAL, QUE.

A college conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, for men and women, exercising degree-conferring powers in Arts, Science and Commerce. Courses also in Fine Arts, Applied Arts and Crafts. Residence accommodation in Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Tuition \$150 yearly, laboratory extra, other small fees. Full-time enrolment of university grade, 141 men, 51 women; larger night classes. Also operates a high school department.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL, QUE.

An English-language college for men conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, affiliated with the University of Montreal, which grants degrees in Arts for the college course. Year's residence, room, board, laundry, tuition \$560-\$580. Laboratory and sundry fees additional. Enrolment, 123. Preparatory courses in Loyola College High School.

Université Laval, Quebec, Que.

One of the oldest seats of learning in Canada, and one of the two large French-language universities. Pontifical as well as civil charter. It has the following faculties: Theology, Canon Law, Philosophy (including the School of Social Science), Law, Medicine, Letters (including the Superior Normal School, and Institute of Professional

Orientation), Science (including the School of Surveying and Forest Engineering, Higher School of Fisheries, School of Mines, and School of Electricity), Agriculture (*Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture* at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière), Graduate School, and Faculty of Arts. The Arts Faculty includes the School of Pharmacy, School of Music, Higher School of Commerce, Higher School of Domestic Science (at St. Pascal), Schools of Hospital Science, and numerous affiliated institutions of higher primary and secondary education. Residence accommodation in Quebec City at the Students' House or affiliated institutions \$225-\$300 yearly. Tuition in Letters, Law, Forestry, Pharmacy, Commerce \$150-\$160; Science \$175; Medicine (Canadian students) \$150, others \$300.

The affiliated boys' colleges and seminaries where the eight-year classical course for the B.A. degree may be taken are the following:—

Le Petit Séminaire de Québec, Québec

Le Petit Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet

Le Collège de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière

Le Petit Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières Le Petit Séminaire de Saint-Germain, Rimouski

Le Petit Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi

Le Collège de Lévis, Lévis

Le Petit Séminaire de Mont-Laurier, Mont-Laurier

Le Collège St-Alexandre, Pointe-Gatineau L'Ecole apostolique Notre-Dame, Lévis Le Séminaire du Sacré-Coeur, St-Victor

Le Séminaire du Sacre-Coeur, St-v Le Séminaire de Gaspé, Gaspé

Le Collège des Jésuites, Québec

Le Séminaire St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de Beaupré et Aylmer

Le Séminaire St-Antoine, Trois-Rivières et Québec

L'Externat Saint-Jean-Eudes, Québec Le Séminaire Montfortain, Papineauville

Le Collège d'Amos, Amos

Le Collège des Jésuites, Sudbury, Ont.

The annual inclusive fee for residence and tuition in most of these institutions is \$250, \$270 in some, \$300 at Quebec City.

The corresponding institutions for girls, i.e., where the complete eight-year classical course may be obtained, are the following:—

Les Dames de Jésus-Marie, Sillery (Collège de Sillery)

Les Dames de l'Assomption (Pensionnat de Nicolet)

Les Dames Ursulines des Trois-Rivières (Collège Marie de l'Incarnation)

Les Dames Ursulines de Québec (Collège de Québec)

Les Dames de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame (Pensionnat N.-D. de Bellevue, Québec)

Les Dames Ursulines de Rimouski (Collège des Ursulines de Rimouski)

Les Soeurs Grises de la Croix (Scolasticat-École normale de Hull)

The full-time enrolment of students of university grade in Laval University is about 2,500 men, 100 women. Enrolment in affiliated institutions at the secondary level is about 4,000 males, 1,500 females.

Université de Montréal, Montreal, Que.

The largest French-language university outside France, formerly a branch of Laval University, independent since 1920. It has the following faculties in addition to Arts: Theology, Law, Medicine, Philosophy (including an Institute of Medieval Studies and Institute of Psychology), Letters, Science, Dental Surgery, Pharmacy, and School of Social Science. Affiliated professional schools are Ecole Polytechnique at Montreal, Institut Agricole at Oka with its attached Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales and Ecole d'Optométrie at Montreal. There are also two affiliated institutes of pedagogy (one for women, one for men), and an institute for the training of teachers of nursing. Associated with the university also are several schools of Music, schools of Household Science, a school of Elocution and Oratory, Librarians' and Social Workers' schools, an institute of Professional Orientation, and a school of Catholic Action. The annual fee for registration, tuition, library and examinations for students of Ouebec Province is: Medicine \$225; Dentistry \$235; Law

\$178-\$193; Ecole Polytechnique \$175. Students from other provinces and other countries pay 20 p.c. more. Laboratory fees, student fees, etc., are additional.

The affiliated French-language boys' colleges and seminaries, where the eight-year classical course leading to the B.A. degree may be pursued, are the following:—

Petit séminaire de Montréal Séminaire de Saint-Hyacinthe Séminaire de Sainte-Thérèse Collège de l'Assomption Séminaire de Joliette Collège Sainte-Marie, Montreal Collège Bourget, Rigaud Collège de Saint-Laurent Séminaire Saint-Charles-Borromée, Sherbrooke Séminaire de Valleyfield Collège de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu Séminaire Sainte-Croix, St-Laurent Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Montréal Externat classique de St-Sulpice, Montréal Externat classique de Ste-Croix, Montréal Collège Saint-Christophe, Hes Saint-Pierre et Miquelon Juvénat du T.-S.-Sacrement, Terrebonne Collège Stanislas, Montréal.

The inclusive fee for residence and tuition ranges from \$250-\$300 in most of these colleges. The corresponding institutions for girls are the following, and the annual fee in them is from \$350 up:—

Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys, Montréal Collège St. Maurice, S1-Hyacimhe Collège Basile-Moreau, St-Laurent Collège Marie-Anne, Lachine Collège Jesus-Marie, Outremont.

The full-time enrolment of university grade in all faculties of the university is about 4,000, of which about 10 p.c. are women. The full-time enrolment in affiliated institutions of secondary and other grades is about 10,000.

Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

A bilingual institution conducted by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Positional as well as civil charter. Structure

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of its curriculum affected by serving both English- and French-language school systems. The eight-year academic course is divided between a Faculty of Arts and a high school department. Some options allowed in Arts but, as in French system, Honours (specialized) degrees are not available. Degree courses also in Theology, Canon Law, Philosophy, Commerce, Pure Science, Nursing. Operates a normal school for training bilingual teachers. graduate Arts courses in evening and Saturday classes. Board, room and laundry \$280-\$305. Tuition in High School \$60-\$90, Arts \$100-\$140. Laboratory, registration, etc., additional. Affiliated Girls' Colleges at Ottawa where the high school and Arts course may be taken are Collège Bruyère and Collège Notre Dame. Full-time students in the university and affiliated colleges number 1,100 males, 269 females, rather more than half of whom are in the high school department.

The University of Ottawa has several affiliated colleges in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. See also under St. Patrick's College.

St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Ont.

English-language Arts college and high school conducted by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate under the same charter as the University of Ottawa. Room, board and laundry \$300-\$375. Tuition \$100, laboratory, student fees, etc., additional. High school enrolment 400, full-time Arts 50.

St. Michael's College and Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies,

TORONTO, ONT.

St. Michael's is an Arts College conducted by the Basilian Fathers (in federation with the University of Toronto). It operates a high school department for boys. Girl students at the Arts and high school level, respectively, are accommodated at St. Joseph's College and Loretta Abbey College. Associated with St. Michael's College is the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, a centre of post-graduate studies possessing a Papal charter.

Collège de St. Boniface, St. Boniface, Man.

A French-language classical college conducted by the Jesuit Fathers for which the degrees are conferred by the University of Manitoba. Residence, board, laundry, \$27 monthly.

### C. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS NOT A PART OF UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS

Except for theological institutions there are few professional or higher technical schools in Canada which are not included in A or B, i.e., not constituting part of the university systems. No attempt is made in this handbook to provide a complete list of centres of theological teaching.

In provinces on the Atlantic seaboard there is the Nova Scotia Technical College, a provincial institution at Halifax, which receives students who have taken the junior years of Engineering in half a dozen Arts colleges, teaches the final two years of the Engineering course and awards the B.Sc. degree. At Truro there is the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, a provincial institution teaching the first two years of a degree course which is accepted as the equivalent of their junior years by the agricultural colleges of other provinces. A third provincial institution is the Nova Scotia College of Art at Halifax. At Halifax, too, is the Maritime School of Social Work which operates in collaboration with the various universities of the Maritimes in training students for professional careers in social service.

In the Province of Quebec, there are several specialized teaching centres for arts and crafts, supported by the Provincial Government, which are not affiliated with the universities. There are the two Ecoles des Beaux-Arts, at Quebec City, and Montreal, a full five-year course in Architecture being included among the courses available at the latter centre. L'Ecole du Meuble at Montreal and L'Ecole des Arts domestiques at Quebec City should perhaps also be mentioned. The former is concerned with furniture design

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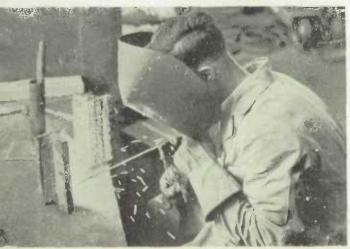


TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

Future Aero-Engine Mechanics Study the Intricacies of an Aeroplane Engine



Class Receiving
Training in MachineShop Practice to Fit
Them for Employment
in Industry



A Youth Learns Arc Welding; the Mask Protects the Eyes from Dangerous Glare and the use of native woods, the latter with the encouragement of rural handicrafts. *The Montreal School of Social Work* enjoys the collaboration of McGill University but is not formally affiliated.

In Ontario there are a few provincial professional schools not constituting part of the University of Toronto system. Osgoode Hall Law School, the College of Optometry of Ontario, and the Ontario College of Art are all located at Toronto. Each of the three is the largest school of its kind in Canada.

In the four western provinces practically all of the higher technical or professional schools except schools of Art are part of the provincial university systems. There is the Winnipeg School of Art, the Vancouver School of Decorative and Applied Art, and the Alberta Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary.

# D. BOARDING SCHOOLS, SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY

A complete list of boarding schools in Canada would include several hundred names. The majority are operated by teaching communities of the Roman Catholic Church; rather than give the list of these schools in detail, it would seem more useful to list the addresses of the mother house or headquarters in Canada, of the communities that operate a number of schools. Inquiries may then be directed to them and advice obtained concerning the schools under their direction. In a few cases, where a considerable number of English-language schools are operated, as well as Frenchlanguage schools, two addresses are given for the same communities.

In the case of Protestant and undenominational schools it is not possible to provide a comparable list of "central authorities" operating the schools, and in order to keep the list within reasonable compass, it is necessary to limit it to

a representative group. Such a group in the case of hoys' schools is provided by those maintaining membership in the Headmasters' Association, and in the case of girls' schools those that are members of the Headmistresses' Association. The lists are accordingly limited to these. The language of instruction in all of these schools is English.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OPERATING BOYS' SCHOOLS

Pères Jésnites, 1180 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.
Jesuit Fathers, 160 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Ont.
Pères Oblats, 1201 Visitation Street, Montreal, Que.
Congrégation de Sainte-Croix, 3860 Queen Mary Road, Montreal, Que.
Cleres de Saint-Viateur, 1145 West, St. Viateur Avenue,
Montreal, Que.
Basilian Fathers, 21 St. Mary Street, Toronto, Ont.
Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, Laval-des-Rapides, Que.
Brothers of the Christian Schools, Aurora, Ont.
Frères du Sacré-Coeur, Arthabaska, Que.
Frères Maristes, Iberville, Que.
Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne, Laprairie, Que.
Christian Brothers of Ireland, Vancouver Collège, Vancouver,
B.C.

# ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OPERATING GIRLS' SCHOOLS

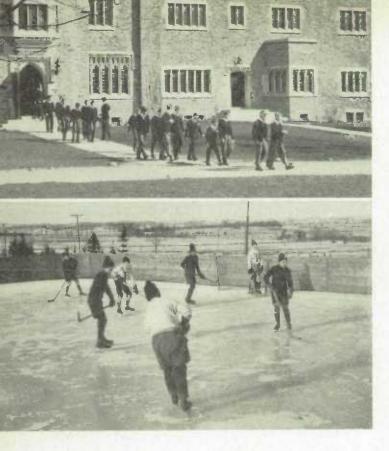
Dames Ursulines, Maison mère, Quebec, Que.
Congrégation de Notre Dame, 3040 Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal, Que.
Soeurs des Saints Noms, 1420 Mount Royal Blvd., Outremont.
Que.
Soeurs Grises de la Croix, Water Street, Ottawa, Ont.
Soeurs de Saint-Croix, Saint-Laurent, Que.
Soeurs du Bon Pasteur, 74 Lachevrotière Street, Quebec, Que.
Soeurs de l'Assomption, Nicolet, Que.
Soeurs de la Présentation, St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Religieuses de Jésus-Marie, Sillery, Que.
Filles de la Sagesse, Eastview. Ont.
Soeurs de Sainte-Anne, Lachine, Que.
Sisters of Saint Anne, Humbolt Street, Victoria, B.C.
Congregation of Saint Joseph, St. Alban Street, Toronto, Ont.
The Ursuline Sisters, Chatham, Ont.

#### PART III-DIRECTORY

Boys' Boarding Schools Holding Membership in the Canadian Headmasters' Association

Name, Control and Address	Normal Age Range of Students	Annual Fee, Residence and Tuition
<ul><li>Eing's Collegiate School (Anglican),</li><li>Windsor, N.S.</li><li>Rothesay Collegiate School (Anglican),</li></ul>	9-19	\$500
Rothesay, N.B	10-18	525
cial College (United Church), Sack- ville, N.B	14-20	410 ( 675 junior
inational), Montreal, Que	8–18	§ 675 junior § 725 senior
Lennoxville, Que. St. Andrew's College (interdenomina-	8–18 9–18	750
tional). Anrora, Ont		750
Lakefield Preparatory School (interde- nominational), Lakefield, Ont	8-17	750
Appleby College (interdenominational), Oakville, Out	8-18	750 ( 600 junior
Park, Ottawa, Ont	8-18	750 senior 650 junior
Hope, Ont. Ridley College (Anglican), St. Cathar-	8-18	750 senior
ines, Ont. Upper Canada College (interdenominational), Toronto, Ont.	8-18	750
Ravenscourt School (interdenominational), Winnipeg, Man	8–18	{ 525 junior { 625 senior
Shawnigan Lake School (Anglican), Shawnigan Lake, B.C.	9–18	750
Brentwood College (Anglican), Victoria, B.C. University School (interdenominational),	12-18	{ 660 junior { 735 senior
Victoria, B.C.	8-18	550-775

The age range is approximately the same in all schools, it will be noted, except that a few do not normally accept boys as young as do the others. Where two different fees are shown, boys up to the age of 14 usually pay the lower fee, those 14 or over the higher amount. While the nature



A Preparatory School for Boys.—Such private schools prepare juniors for matriculation and later university education.

of the school's control is in some cases denominational, children of other denominations attend. Commercial or business courses may be pursued in most of the schools as well as matriculation.

# GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS HOLDING MEMBERSHIP IN THE CANADIAN HEADMISTRESSES' ASSOCIATION

Name, Control and Address	Normal Age Range of Students	Annual Fee, Residence and Tuition
Edgehill School (Anglican), Windsor, N.S.  Netherwood School (undenomina-	9-17	\$500
tional), Rothesay, N.B	11-18	600
Mount Allison School (United Church), Sackville, N.B.		480

### PART III DIRECTORY

# GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS HOLDING MEMBERSHIP IN THE CANADIAN HEADMISTRESSES' ASSOCIATION—concl.

Name, Control and Address	Normal Age Range of Students	Annual Fee, Residence and Tuition
King's Hall School (Anglican), Compton, Que	7-18	\$800
(undenominational), 2035 Guy St., Montreal, Que.	8-18	800
Trafalgar School (interdenominational), 3495 Simpson St., Montreal, Que	8-18	750-850
Ovenden School (interdenominational), Barrie, Ont	8-18	650
bourg, Ont. Elmwood School (undenominational),	8-19	700
Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ont Alma College (United Church), St.	8-18	700-850
Thomas, Out	8-20	550-750
Lonsdale Road, Toronto, Ont Branksome Hall (interdenominational),	8-17	700
10 Elm Ave, Toronto, Ont	10-18 6-18	700
Moulton College (Baptist), Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont.	10-18	525
Ontario Ladies' College (United Church), Whithy, Ont	9-20	525-675
Riverbend School (United Church), Winnipeg, Man.	9–17	500-575
Ruperts' Land Girls' School (Anglican), Winnipeg, Man	6-18	420-475
can), College Ave., Regina, Sask St. Hilda's School (interdenominational),	6-18	350
Calgary, Alta	6–18	350–390
Duncan, B.C	5–18	500
Shawnigan Lake, B.C	9-18	450–600
tional), 3200 West 41st Ave., Van- couver, B.C	9-18	515-565
West King Edward Ave., Van- conver, B.C.	7-18	550-600
St. Margaret's School (Anglican), 1654 Fort St., Victoria, B.C	8-18	477-605



Preparatory Schools for Girls Give Basic Training which Fits Them for Later Life.



The complete age-range of pupils eurolled is in most cases greater than shown here. Where a range of fees is indicated the lower figure applies to younger girls, the higher to older. Though denominational control is indicated in a considerable proportion of the schools, children of other denominations also are usually represented in the enrolment. Most schools offer commercial or vocational options, and special facilities for musical training and physical culture, as well as the matriculation course.

#### E. SUMMER SCHOOLS

There are, strictly speaking, no summer courses organized in Canada to meet the special interests of the people of other countries, such as are in normal times offered in European countries. The closest approach to such is in Quebec Province where there are some summer courses intended to acquaint persons of other language with the life and language of French Canada.

Most of the larger universities and provincial Departments of Education, however, do conduct summer sessions, aimed primarily at meeting the interests and needs of teachers. They are usually of either four or six weeks' duration and held during the months of July and August at locations where group residence accommodation is available. Short notes concerning these appear below.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HALIFAN, N.S. Courses for teachers of the province, mainly professional or technical in character, normally conducted every summer.

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. Six-week courses for credit toward undergraduate and graduate degrees in Arts. Some pre-matriculation subjects.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, FREDERICTON, N.B. Normally a four-week session for teachers of the province, offering professional and technical subjects.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, SACKVILLE, N.B. A sixweek session offering some matriculation subjects and undergraduate work carrying credit toward degrees. Special attention to courses in the arts and crafts.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. A six-week session providing courses for credit toward undergraduate and graduate degrees. Also some matriculation subjects.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, QUEBEC, QUE. A four-week summer session for English-language elementary teachers is conducted at Macdonald College, and a five-week session for high school teachers at Bishop's University.

Teachers of the French-language schools are offered shorter courses at a number of centres, especially on the general theme of the ruralization of teaching.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC, QUE. Courses conducted in the French language for undergraduate and graduate degrees. Also special sections offering help at several levels to English-speaking persons in learning French. Five weeks.

McGill University, Montreal, Que. A six-week course conducted for many years aimed at giving a working command of the French-language to non-French-speaking persons. Students live in residence and speak French at all times. A high proportion of students come from the United States.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT. Queen's conducts much the greatest volume of extension or correspondence courses for university credit of any Canadian university. The summer school is operated primarily in supplement to this work. Also special non-credit courses in the Fine Arts.

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. Courses for teachers to obtain the B.A. degree, and the Bachelor's and Doctor's degree in Pedagogy. The latter draw students from all provinces.

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. Credit courses for the B.A. degree as well as other courses of special interest to teachers.

University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. In addition to the courses on the campus for credit in Arts this University conducts a course at Trois-Pistoles, Quebec, in French conversation for English-speaking students, and vice versa.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, WINNIPEG, MAN. Courses for teachers and other community leaders at a summer camp on Lake Winnipeg. The arts and crafts are emphasized. Four weeks.

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. Courses carrying credit for degrees in Arts, Science, and Household Science. Six weeks.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. Professional teachers' courses and academic courses for degree credit. Some conducted at Regina College, and Art courses at a summer camp.

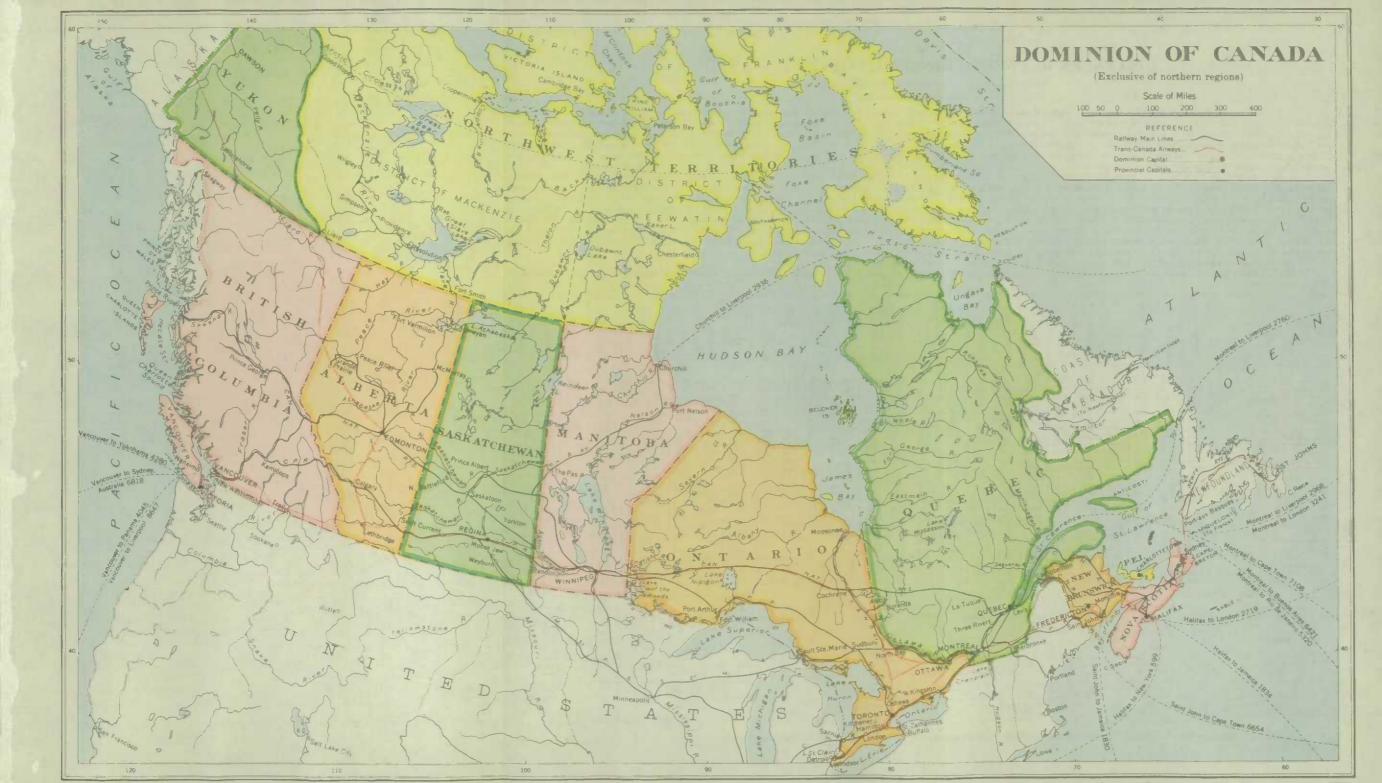
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, EDMONTON, ALTA. Professional courses for teachers conducted at both Edmonton and Calgary.

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. The Department of Extension of the University has for some years conducted a Summer School of the Fine Arts, including Drama, at Banff drawing students from several provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA, B.C. Professional courses for teachers, at Vancouver and Victoria.

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Courses for credit toward B.A. and M.A. degrees. Also usually some non-credit courses, e.g., Drama.





### DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL POINTS IN CANADA.\*

NOTE. Generally, the distances given are the shortest by railway.

A knowledge of distances in miles between principal points constitutes very useful information in these days of wide travel, but when an attempt is made to compile such data difficulties are at once encountered. Railway distances are the logical choice, even though road distances are of increasing interest to a vast body of travellers by automobile and are a useful alternative. Railway distances represent usually the shortest practicable land distances between two points and even to-day the bulk of freight and passenger traffic is by rail. Again, distances by air (sometimes called 'bee-line' distances) are only useful in practice to those who travel by air. This is a growing phase of transportation, of course, but has not yet assumed such proportions that its tabulation should displace the more usual one. Again, it is not a difficult matter to estimate air-line distances from a map made to convenient scale, whereas the ordinary reader is not able to obtain railway distances easily.

Even though it be decided to adopt railway distances as most useful, it is necessary to decide whether the most travelled route between two places or the shortest railway route should govern. In the tables given below, the distances between points are the shortest distances by railway and not necessarily the most travelled routes or the routes by which main trains travel. They are compiled principally from the railway time tables. The main table includes the capital of each province and some of the main shipping points chosen principally, but not altogether, by population; the subsidiary tables include distances of local importance. Included in the distances from Charlottetown is the distance from Borden to Cape Tormentine, over which the trains are transported by ferry; similarly, the train ferry distance between Mulgrave and Point Tupper is included in the distance from Halifax to Sydney. In the main table all the distances from Victoria include the distance travelled by boat from Victoria to Vancouver. However, wherever possible, railway distances only are used. In certain distances from Three Rivers and from Quebec it is possible, by the use of ferries, to travel by shorter routes than those given in the tables, the rail route only being taken in these cases.

Where boat routes are given, the best approximation of the distance travelled is used.

The air-line distances used are not necessarily the straight-line distances between points, but are the distances over the routes usually travelled by aeroplanes in good weather.

Place.	Halifax.	Moneton.	Charlottetown.	it John.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke.	ee Rivers.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Windsor.	t William.	Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Churchill.	Regina.	Saskatoon.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Vancouver.	Victoria.	Prince Rupert.
	Hai	Mo	Cha	Saint	Fre	ono	Mo	She	Three	Oct	Kin	Tor	Hai	Lor	Win	Fort	Win	Bra	CP	Re	Sas	Cal	Ed	Val	Vic	Pri
Halifax Moncton Charlottetown Saint John Fredericton Quebec Montreal Sherbrooke Three Rivers Ottawa Kingston Toronto Hamilton London Windsor Fort William Winnipeg Brandon Churchill Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria Prince Rupert	239 278 292 662 747 646 740 858 920 1081 1120 1196 1306 1716 2012 2146 2991 2367 2483 2834 2813 3475 3560	189 0 126 89 104 473 558 457 551 669 731 892 931 1007 1117 1527 1823 1957 2802 2178 22178 2645 2645 3371 3580	239 126 0 215 230 6600 684 583 677 795 818 1057 1133 1243 1653 1950 2084 2929 2305 2421 2772 2751 3413 3498 3707	278 899 215 0 67 426 476 375 503 587 649 810 849 925 1035 1445 1776 1910 2755 2131 2247 2598 2577 3239 3324 3533	292 104 230 67 0 403 454 353 481 565 627 788 827 31013 1423 1753 1887 2732 2108 2224 2575 3216 3301 3510	662 473 600 426 403 0 169 127 780 342 503 542 618 728 1079 1350 1484 2329 1705 1821 2172 2151 2813 2898 3107	747 558 684 476 454 169 0 101 173 334 373 449 559 969 93 1353 1486 2331 2174 2153 2815 2900 3109	646 457 583 375 353 127 101 96 212 274 434 435 660 1070 1454 1587 2432 1808 1924 2275 2254 2275 3001 3210	740 551 677 503 481 78 95 196 0 206 268 429 468 544 1064 1448 1581 2426 1802 1918 2249 2248 2293 3205 3205	858 669 795 587 565 280 111 212 206 0 112 247 2858 1242 1375 2220 1596 1712 2063 2042 2704 2704 27998	920 731 857 649 627 342 173 274 268 112 0 161 200 276 386 908 1292 1426 2270 1647 1763 2113 2093 2754 2839 2754 2839 2754	1081 892 1018 810 788 503 3344 435 429 247 161 0 39 115 225 811 1207 1340 2185 1562 1677 2028 2008 2067 2755 2964	1120 931 1057 849 827 542 373 474 468 286 200 39 0 190 850 1246 1379 2224 1601 1716 2067 207 2794 3003	1196 1007 1133 925 903 618 449 550 276 6115 80 110 926 1322 1455 2300 1677 1792 2143 2123 2785 2870 3079	1306 1117 1243 1035 1013 728 559 660 654 472 386 225 190 110 0 1036 1432 1565 2410 1787 1902 2253 2233 2895 2980 3189	1716 1527 1653 1445 1423 1079 969 1070 1064 858 811 850 926 1036 0 419 552 1397 774 889 1240 1220 1882 1967 2176	2012 1823 1950 1776 1753 1350 1353 1454 1448 1242 1292 1207 1246 1322 1432 419 0 133 978 378 470 821 1463 1548 1757	2146 1957 2084 1910 1887 1484 1486 1587 1581 1375 1426 1340 1379 1455 552 133 0 937 27 1384 688 715 1330 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 141	1944	2367 2178 2305 2131 2108 1705 1707 1808 1802 1596 1647 1362 1601 1677 1787 774 355 221 845 0 163 467 493 1108 1198	2483 2294 2421 2247 2224 1823 1924 1912 1763 1677 1716 1792 889 470 404 330 0404 330 1046 1131 1287	2834 2645 2772 2598 2575 2172 2174 2275 2269 2063 2013 2028 2067 2143 2253 1240 821 688 1217 404 0194 642 727 7150	2813 2624 2751 2577 2554 2151 2153 2254 2042 2048 2047 2123 2008 801 715 1144 493 330 194 0 761 846 956	3475 3286 3413 3239 3216 2813 2815 2910 2704 2754 2670 2708 2785 2895 1882 1463 1330 1859 1108 1046 642 761 0 85	3560 3371 3498 3324 3301 2898 2900 3001 2995 2789 2839 2755 2794 2870 1967 1548 1415 1944 1193 1131 727 846 85 0 1243	376/ 3588 370 353, 351/ 320 299 304 307 3188 217 175 167 210 144 128 115 124
Sydney Glace Bay New Glasgow  From Saint John— to Edmundston Campbellton St. Stephen  From Montreal— to Shawinigan Falla St. Hyacinthe	217 289 304 107 236 276 83 89 35 542	St. C Kitc Osh: Pete Nor Sud Saud Siou Coc Ken Cob	m Torontford. Catharithener. awa prorout the Bay bury it Ste. Ix Look hardener. alt mins osonee.	Marie.	1	64 71 62 33 77 228 260 439 955 479 1.105 330 485 666	From Winnipeg— to Portage la Prairie The Pas Flinflon Ilford (winter road from Ilford to Gods Lake 132 miles) Norway House (by boat from Selkirk)  From Regina— to Moose Jaw Swift Current Prince Albert				54 468 560 754 313 42 152 219	North Battleford Yorkton  From Calgary— to Medicine Hat Lethbridge Banff Red Deer  From Edmonton— to Jasper Peace River 22 Grande Prairie				259 123 176 127 82 95 236 317 407 305	to H	Rae Camero Resolu Norma	tion	air-line air-line air-line by boat	380 ) 614 ) 512 ) 1,123	to T K F F F F V	Tail	George Rupert (b) orse, Y (1)	y boat) T part by boat) part by boat)	2 6 5 1,0

<sup>\*</sup> Prepared under the direction of F. H. Peters, Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

