

spend two years in the complementary course. From this point he may enter a technical school or any one of four sections of the two year superior course—commercial, scientific, general or industrial. The general or scientific may lead to entrance to a teacher training school, the others to specialized schools and advanced courses in technical schools or, after another year of preparatory work, to the higher schools of applied science, commerce and agriculture affiliated with the universities.

The boy who neither enters the *collège classique* nor goes on to the complementary course may go directly from the primary course to a trade school or to one of the regional agriculture schools. These schools offer two year terminal courses.

Universities and Colleges.—The two types of elementary and secondary school organization—those following the English and American patterns and those in the French tradition—also characterize university organization. In the English language universities high school graduation is required for admission, and an increasing number of universities require senior matriculation standing on entry. Others, including most junior colleges, accept junior matriculation standing but, when this is done, an additional year of study is required for the university degree.

Entrance requirements vary somewhat according to the degree sought. The number of years required to reach a first degree ranges from three to seven, the greater number being required for certain professional degrees such as those in law and medicine. In arts and science students may take a general course or, with permission of the faculty, enrol in an honour course which requires an additional year and allows for greater specialization. The curriculum is usually organized on a school year basis for day classes. However part or all of the requirements for a degree may be met through attendance at summer school, evening classes and extension courses. Standing is usually based on examinations in each subject each year although there may be a comprehensive examination before graduation.

Most of the universities offer advanced work in at least one or two fields; several of the larger universities are equipped to offer a master's degree or a doctorate in a number of academic fields. The master's degree usually requires at least one year beyond an honours degree, during which courses are taken and a thesis prepared. The doctorate is usually earned at the end of two or more additional years.

Two avenues lead to the French universities. The first is from the *collège classique*, which provides eight years beyond six years of elementary school and leads to the bachelor's degree. The course attempts to provide a broad general background from study of the classics, humanities, philosophy and the sciences. It may be selected as a basis for entrance to the study of medicine, law, dentistry or other profession, or lead to study for a *licence* (equivalent to a master's degree) or doctorate in the arts. For the *licence* the student must meet prescribed requirements of courses, research and a thesis. The doctorate takes at least two more years. Steps have recently been taken to co-ordinate the primary superior schools and classical colleges by making it possible for students to enter the regular course of the classical college at the end of the eleventh year of schooling.

The second avenue to university is open to students who successfully complete the twelfth year at a primary superior school and who meet certain conditions of scholarship. These students may enter the faculties of science, commerce or engineering.

Section 2.—Education in the Territories*

Northwest Territories.—Education in the Northwest Territories is carried on under authority of the Northwest Territories Act, the School Ordinance and the Regulations thereunder. Day schools are operated by the Northern Administration and Lands Branch

* Prepared in the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.