

offer an opportunity for relatively uninterrupted research activity. The projects undertaken are very diverse in character and defy brief classification here but information concerning them is available in the annual reports of the presidents of the individual universities. For the humanities only, a more convenient source of information about the scope and diversity of Canadian scholarship is the "Bibliography of Scholarly Publications" included in *The Humanities in Canada*, a report prepared by F. E. L. Priestley for the Humanities Research Council of Canada and published by the University of Toronto Press in 1964.

**Student Resources.**—Prior to World War II, higher education in Canada concentrated almost exclusively on the production of trained professionals to serve the community as doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc., and only three Canadian universities had established graduate schools. In 1964-65, however, 34 universities and colleges were offering work at the graduate level, 22 of them with doctorate programs. The writing of a research thesis is an important part of the requirements for the award of the higher degrees toward which the students enrolled in these schools work. Compilations of the numbers of such students by sex, course, university, degree sought and year of expected graduation may be found in the annual series *Statistical Summary of Students Registered in the Graduate Schools of Canadian Universities in Physical and Earth Sciences, in Architecture and Engineering, and in Life Sciences*, published by the National Research Council, and in *Graduate Students in the Humanities and Social Sciences Registered at Canadian Universities 1963-64*, published by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

In 1964-65, the total enrolment (full-time and part-time) in graduate schools of Canadian universities and colleges amounted to 13,797, of whom 2,320 were women. In the same year, 569 Ph.D.s and 4,095 Master degrees and licences were awarded.

**Financial Resources.**—Financial support for university research comes primarily from five sources: departments and agencies of the Federal Government, quite heavily committed to support research largely in the natural and life sciences; industry, which supports both basic and applied research; private foundations, which have for many years been generous supporters of research, sometimes in selected fields; provincial governments; and the United States Government. Among these, the Federal Government is the largest single contributor. In 1964-65, its share of the total provision of funds for university research amounted to about 57 p.c., provincial governments contributed about 15 p.c., 10 p.c. came from private foundations, a little over 5 p.c. from industry and the remainder from other sources.

Although federal funds are channelled through almost a score of different departments and agencies, by far the greatest part of the total is disbursed by four of them: the Defence Research Board, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Medical Research Council and the National Research Council. Most of the assistance is in the form of direct grants in support of research projects undertaken by university staff members but a significant part of the total program is the assistance given to graduate students working for higher degrees. Funds are also made available to defray associated expenditures, such as those incurred in the publication of research journals and the holding of conferences.

The activities of the Defence Research Board in support of university research consist mainly in the provision of funds for projects in basic sciences that are relevant to the defence of the nation. Funds administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Medical Research Council go chiefly to support research in the medical and para-medical sciences. The National Research Council confines its support to the physical and earth sciences, architecture and engineering, and the life sciences. The total amount of funds disbursed by these and the other Federal Government agencies in 1964-65 was over \$25,000,000, not including more than \$8,000,000 in scholarships and bursaries paid to students.