

about three quarters of the time is devoted to academic courses in arts and science and the remainder to professional courses. Teachers' colleges still exist in these three provinces but are generally disappearing as independent institutions. In Nova Scotia, there is no plan to integrate its one teachers' college with the university, but an optional third year will be included in the program which currently requires two years after senior matriculation. Five universities also offer degree programs in education. The pattern in Quebec is for students to first complete the two-year academic program in a CEGEP and then continue their teacher training at university. Sixteen *écoles normales* have been absorbed by other institutions since 1969-70 and only five are still in operation. In Ontario, only eight teachers' colleges remain, and it is expected that by 1973-74 only persons holding a university degree will be accepted for teacher training.

7.2.2.7 University education

This level of education includes universities and colleges. A university may be defined as an institution of post-secondary education, professional training and research which grants first and advanced degrees; a college is an institution with usually only one faculty granting a first degree but is more likely to be affiliated with a degree-granting university. To qualify for entrance into university, students must have high school graduation (11 to 13 years of schooling depending on the province) or equivalent standing. In Quebec the new "collegial" program requires two years of CEGEP training before entering university. An applicant who lacks the usual academic qualifications may gain admittance to university after reaching a certain age by passing entrance examinations and being assessed as a "mature" student.

Courses of instruction ranging in duration from three to five years (in Quebec a minimum of five years from high school graduation) lead to a bachelor degree in arts, pure science and such professional fields as agriculture, engineering, business administration, pharmacy, nursing and education. Courses in law, theology, dentistry, medicine and some other fields are longer — usually requiring for admission completion of part or all of a first-degree course in arts or science. For those pursuing graduate studies and research, the second degree is normally the master's or licence (at least one year beyond the first degree) and the third is the doctorate (normally requiring at least two additional years beyond the second degree).

7.2.2.8 Continuing education

A relatively new phenomenon in Canadian education is the growth of continuing education, sometimes referred to as adult education. The provision of evening and summer extension and correspondence courses in a wide variety of subjects is now an important part of the education system. Diversified programs of study for adults through correspondence and extension courses are offered by school boards, provincial government schools, private trade schools and business colleges, business and professional associations, community colleges and related institutions, and universities. As a result of this activity in adult education, men and women who find it impractical or impossible to attend full-time or regular classes because of business and family responsibilities, illness or inaccessibility to schools are able to pursue accreditation at diverse educational levels or to advance their personal interests. Correspondence course study provides instruction to children and adults confined to home or hospital and to inmates of Canadian correctional institutions.

School boards, universities and community or regional colleges offer courses leading to formal accreditation as well as courses reflecting individual and community interests. Recent surveys of school boards and universities indicate that some 288,000 adults are enrolled in formal high school and university level courses on a part-time basis. In addition, more than 429,000 adults participate in a host of non-credit courses and related activities.

Another avenue that provides adults an opportunity to continue their education is home study. A recent survey of the provincial departments of education shows that more than 81,000 adults were enrolled in correspondence study courses. Several universities also offer degree or diploma credit courses through correspondence study.

7.2.3 Provincial and territorial education systems

The following paragraphs outline the administration and organization of education in all provinces and territories, emphasizing the important changes that have occurred in recent years.

Newfoundland. Until recently, the system of education in Newfoundland, originally established in 1874, was strictly denominational. As a result of the recommendations of a