

double that of fifteen years ago, but in several of the other faculties the proportion has not increased at all, and in some has definitely fallen. The annual supply of professional workers, as represented by these records of graduation in the several faculties, was studied in relation to the requirements for maintaining the existing ratio of professionals in the total population, in a special bulletin of the Education Branch issued in 1937.

This bulletin, *Supply and Demand in the Professions in Canada*, shows that Canadian universities have been further short of training the number of workers required in engineering and allied professions than in most others. Native-born Canadians constitute few more than half of the mining, mechanical and electrical engineers, designers, draughtsmen and architects in the country, and only about two-thirds of civil engineers, surveyors, chemists, assayers and metallurgists. Much the greatest outside source of supply has been the British Isles, while the United States has supplied larger numbers than the continent of Europe.

It has been shown by health professionals that the population per doctor is greater now than a generation ago, is nearly double in some provinces what it is in others, and is more than double in cities what it is in smaller communities and their surrounding rural areas. The population per dentist is now only about 2,500 where as it was 4,000 thirty years ago, but the rate at which dentists have been graduated in recent years has not been nearly fast enough to maintain the existing ratio. Health of animals engages fewer professionals, *i.e.*, veterinaries, than twenty years ago, although the number of live stock is much greater now.

Clergymen represent another main professional group in which it seems doubtful whether the supply is being maintained. Teachers, on the other hand, are more numerous than required, particularly in view of the fact that a smaller child population each year reduces the demand for their services. The equivalent number of all new teaching positions for several years have been taken by men. University courses in librarianship have as yet attracted few men.

The supply from the universities in law and pharmacy seems to retain a closer relationship to requirements than in the occupations just mentioned, perhaps, in a measure, because part of the training is taken in the employ of a graduate lawyer or druggist, the number of entrants thus depending in some measure on the number practising. In many of the less clearly defined or numerically less important professions it is not possible to trace the adequacy of the rate of supply with existing sources of information.

Table 9 shows that there has been no tendency in post-war years for women to increase their enrolment in such professional lines of study as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, theological, or missionary courses. A few appear in the record of every branch of study into which enrolment can be divided, except forestry, but they have held in the main to Arts, including Science and Commerce, and to Education, Social Service and Public Health. Altogether they constitute about one-fourth of university graduates, but their proportion of the total has not tended to increase noticeably since the abnormal enrolment of returned soldiers came to an end in the early 1920's. Their proportion is highest in Ontario and the western provinces.

In this connection it is of interest to recall that university education for women in Canada began only within the lifetime of the older generation women still living. The centenary of university education for women was celebrated in the United States recently, the original event having been the admission of four young women to the post-matriculation course at Oberlin College, Ohio, in the autumn of 1837, but according to the archives of the Canadian Federation of University Women, it