

Interprovincial Student Migration.—The student body of Canadian universities, recorded by province, includes students from foreign countries and students whose place of residence in Canada is outside the province in which they are attending university. There is considerable variation in the proportions of students who attend university in their home province. Several factors promote the inter-provincial migration of students.

The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick record 32 p.c. and 30 p.c., respectively, of their students from other provinces of Canada, mainly from sister Maritime Provinces. For the sake of economy, there is considerable centralization of professional training at Halifax for students of the Maritimes. The University of New Brunswick conducts the only English-language School of Forestry east of Toronto, Ont. Further, there is the factor of denominational church-controlled universities in the region, the largest Baptist and United Church universities east of Toronto are located in New Brunswick, while the largest Anglican university east of Toronto is in Nova Scotia.

Quebec and Ontario have the largest graduate schools in Canada and the largest French-language universities. These factors have a bearing on their student enrolment from other provinces.

The total enrolment of university-grade students for 1949-50 may be expressed in the following proportions:

Province	Full-time Enrolment (Undergraduate and Post-Graduate)	Percentages from—		
		Home Province	Other Provinces of Canada	Foreign Countries
	No.			
Newfoundland.....	324	100	—	—
Prince Edward Island.....	298	88	11	1
Nova Scotia.....	4,126	62	32	6
New Brunswick.....	2,233	67	30	3
Quebec.....	21,366	83	10	7
Ontario.....	26,005	86	9	5
Manitoba.....	4,543	86	12	2
Saskatchewan.....	3,360	91	7	2
Alberta.....	3,921	92	7	1
British Columbia.....	7,957	89	9	2
ALL PROVINCES.....	74,133	84	11	5

University Graduates.—In 1949-50 there were 17,681 bachelor and first professional degrees awarded, about 18 p.c. going to women. Awards in the arts and sciences, including commerce, represented approximately one-half of the total basic degrees conferred. Graduates in applied science, engineering and architecture represented 11 p.c. of the total and the medical sciences, including dentistry, pharmacy and nursing degrees, made up about 10 p.c.

At post-graduate level there were 1,186 master's degrees, 513 licentiates and 226 doctorates in course. About 23 p.c. of all those receiving post-graduate degrees were women.