

Teaching Staffs.—Table 11 shows the trend in university teaching staffs since 1957.

11.—Full-Time Teaching Complement in Universities and Colleges, Academic Years Ended 1957-66

Note.—Figures are estimates based on returns from institutions representing about 50 p.c. of the total enrolment and include some research personnel and junior and sessional lecturers and assistants.

Academic Year Ended—	Teachers	Academic Year Ended—	Teachers
	No.		No.
1957.....	7,000	1962.....	10,540
1958.....	7,500	1963.....	11,670
1959.....	8,200	1964.....	12,940
1960.....	9,200	1965.....	14,300
1961.....	9,755	1966.....	15,900

Table 12 gives median salaries, by rank and region, for the staffs of 17 major institutions for 1965-66.

12.—Median Salaries of Teachers at 17 Universities, Academic Year 1965-66

Note.—Institutions include: *West*—Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta (Edmonton and Calgary), British Columbia; *Central*—Bishop's, McGill, Queen's, Toronto, Victoria, Trinity, McMaster, Western Ontario; *Atlantic*—Acadia, Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier, Mount Allison, New Brunswick.

Rank	Region				Staff Complement
	Atlantic Provinces	Central Provinces	Western Provinces	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Deans.....	15,000	19,150	19,036	18,556	134
Professors.....	12,521	15,102	15,210	14,981	1,476
Associate professors.....	9,779	11,050	11,995	11,435	1,851
Assistant professors.....	8,050	8,715	9,345	8,957	2,367
Instructors and lecturers.....	6,449	7,079	7,423	7,157	1,210
Totals, All Ranks.....	8,902	10,283	10,585	10,250	7,074¹

¹ Includes 36 ungraded professors not distributed above.

Finances.—Table 13 gives a ten-year series of the finances of Canadian universities. Since 1954 they have received more than one half of their revenue from government grants and a very small amount from municipal councils. Beginning with the academic year 1951-52, the Federal Government has provided university grants to help meet current operating costs. These grants were originally paid on the basis of 50 cents per head of population in each province and the eligible institutions received their share of the provincial allotment according to the number of full-time students in undergraduate and graduate courses. The rate of grant was increased to \$1.00 per capita in 1956-57, to \$1.50 in 1958-59 and to \$2.00 in 1962-63. The Province of Quebec did not accept this grant for the years up to 1955-56. From 1956-57 to 1959-60 the payments refused by Quebec were held in trust by the Canadian Universities Foundation (now the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada), which administers the fund. In 1960-61 the Quebec Government and the Federal Government negotiated a new tax-sharing agreement under which Quebec provides its own grants and is reimbursed by an abatement of corporation tax. Table 14 gives details of the federal grants for each of the academic years ended 1964-66.

The Federal Government also provides assistance to universities through the University Capital Grants Fund which is administered by the Canada Council. The original amount in the fund was \$50,000,000 (interest and profits to Mar. 31, 1966 increased it to over \$67,000,000), to be granted in amounts not exceeding 50 p.c. of specific building or capital equipment projects, having regard to the population of each province. Up to the end of March 1966, a total of almost \$58,000,000 had been authorized. Grants are paid in four equal instalments spread over the period of construction so that there is a time lag between approval and payment.