

versities and colleges for use in strengthening and expanding their educational programmes. Contributions for fellowships, scholarships, and special projects, such as bursaries for high school science teachers wishing to attend summer schools, will total \$850,000 for the same five-year period.

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WHOOPEES PRODUCED IN CANADA

Canada's contribution to the return of the whooping crane was nine husky youngsters hatched in Wood Buffalo National Park last spring. The nine young whooping cranes form the highest number of young ever counted since the keeping of records began in the winter of 1938-39. They are now at their wintering grounds on the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas.

The Canadian Wildlife Service of the Northern Affairs Department confirmed recently that the known world population of 38 whooping cranes is larger by about 17 birds than it was in the spring of 1955. A great share of the credit for the success should go to Canadians and Americans in all walks of life and especially sportsmen who protected the rare birds during their long southward migration. Last spring twenty-six birds flew north from the Aransas Wildlife Refuge to their meeting grounds in Wood Buffalo National Park. During the autumn, 32 whoopers, including the nine chicks, completed the long return journey to Texas. The birth of the nine young cranes was the greatest breeding success in many years. The previous greatest number of young birds produced in any summer since 1938 was eight which were reported in the autumn of 1955.

The Wildlife Service announced that the present population is higher this year than in any previous year in which accurate records were kept. The previous high count was 34 birds recorded in the winter of 1949-50. In the autumn of 1954 there were only 17 whooping cranes known to be in existence. By 1949, this number had increased to 34. Losses occurred in 1950, '51 and '52 and by the autumn of 1954 only 21 adult whoopers were known to exist.

The 2,000-mile flight from Wood Buffalo National Park to their wintering grounds in Texas begins each autumn about the middle or end of September. The last stragglers appear at the Refuge in late November. The long migration flight carries the whooping cranes across the Canadian Prairies, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and finally

Texas. Although their migration occurs during the hunting season when millions of ducks and geese fill the sky and thousands of hunters vie for their trophies, very few whoopers have been lost in recent years to the hunters' gun. A great deal of publicity by international conservation agencies together with the cooperation of the public and the press have resulted in a gradual increase in the total population of cranes.

The nesting grounds of the whooping crane in Canada were unknown until 1954, when W.A. Fuller, a biologist with the Canadian Wildlife Service, discovered a family of whoopers in Wood Buffalo National Park. That Park, two-thirds of which lies in northern Alberta, the rest in the Northwest Territories, became famous overnight. No other breeding grounds have been located although others are believed to exist elsewhere in the Northwest Territories.

The six birds which are held in captivity comprise an adult pair with two yearlings and one young of the year at a zoo in New Orleans and one adult bird at a zoo in San Antonio.

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UNIVERSITY SALARIES UP

The median salary of full-time teachers in Canadian universities and colleges rose 8.2 per cent to \$7,136 between 1957-58 and 1958-59, and 23.6 per cent between 1956-57 and 1958-59, according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics advance release, based on returns from 55 institutions covering basic annual salary rates at November 1, 1958. The 4,803 persons included for 1958-59 comprised 134 deans, 1,194 professors, 1,100 associate professors, 1,433 assistant professors, 82 ungraded professors, and 860 lecturers and instructors.

By field, excluding deans, the highest median (\$7,711) was for the biological sciences, including medicine, followed by the physical sciences (\$7,129), the social sciences (\$6,885), and the humanities (\$6,495). This order was unchanged from the two previous years.

By region, median salaries in 1958-59 for all ranks combined were highest in Western Canada (\$7,558), followed by Ontario (\$7,420), Quebec (\$6,756) and the Atlantic Provinces (\$5,923). In the two previous years Ontario ranked first. By rank, medians for Ontario were in almost all cases slightly higher than in the West.