

is being sought in appointments to universities. There is an element of urgency since statistics indicate that all universities need and will increasingly need enlarged staffs to meet expanding enrolments. This situation presents universities and colleges in the Atlantic region with problems of a somewhat different sort than in other parts of Canada.

A century ago, regional and religious factors had led to the establishment of many small universities throughout the area, a development that had seemed, even as late as 1945, backward and disadvantageous. However, under the impulse of expanding enrolment, new colleges are springing up everywhere on the continent and the colleges scattered over the Atlantic Provinces are beginning to reach a viable level for undergraduate teaching. Enrolments now range from about 300 to about 3,000. Two universities have enrolments exceeding 2,000 and four are close to 1,400, a figure that has been suggested as an economical one for a liberal-arts college.

The provincial government will provide the staff for the centres and assume responsibility for the storage and ration of supplies to prevent spoilage. Agreement on the first phase of the plan has been reached between the federal government and all provinces except Newfoundland. The initial phase provided additional disaster supplies for existing hospitals that had developed a satisfactory disaster plan.

MARITIME COLLEGE CO-OPERATE

An interesting kind of academic and scientific collaboration between eight universities and seven research institutions is appearing in the Atlantic Provinces. For adequate historical reasons, the non-professional aspects of university education have been distributed among many liberal arts colleges in the four provinces. Eight of these universities in three provinces are now endeavouring to concert their efforts in the sciences, so that benefits will appear to them individually and to the community at large. The association operates through the Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences. Seven professional research organizations have associate membership in APICS.

A primary objective of APICS is the creation and consolidation of effective liaison between the undergraduate and graduate science faculties in the associated universities. It is, of course, a matter of considerable importance to universities to government and to industry that the flow of the young people into the new professions be maintained and expanded. The R.T.D. degree is generally accepted as the minimum qualification required for a professional research scientist professor level, one or two years of post-doctoral training

PROVINCIAL EMPLOYMENT

Employees of eight provincial governments and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories earned \$179,219,000 in the period October-December 1962, down 2.1 per cent from the July-September 1962 total of \$183,035,000. This brought staff earnings for the year 1962 to \$693,444,000, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the previous year's total of \$650,140,000. Data for Quebec and British Columbia were not available.

At December 31, 1962, employees numbered 172,469, a decrease of 6.1 per cent from the September 30 figure of 183,752. This was due mainly to seasonal declines in the transportation-and-communications (highways) and natural-resources functions.

The earnings of employees for the year 1962 were as follows: departmental services, \$400,-851,000 or 57.8 per cent; institutions of higher education, \$77,899,000 or 11.2 per cent; enterprises, \$205,875,000 or 29.7 per cent; and workmen's compensation boards, \$8,819,000 or 1.3 per cent.

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UNIVERSITY SALARIES

Median salaries of full-time teaching staff at 17 selected universities and colleges in 1962-63 showed small increases over the previous year, according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics advance release. The 1962-63 median for deans was \$16,031 (up 2.9 per cent over 1961-62), for professors \$21,972 (1.8 per cent), for associate professors \$17,858 (1.2 per cent), for assistant professors \$17,778 (1.2 per cent), and for instructors and lecturers \$6,226 (0.1 per cent). For all full-time teaching staff at the 17 institutions, including a small group of ungraded professors, the 1962-63 median was \$8,804 (up 2.9 per cent over 1961-62), 2.8 per cent over 1960-61, and 11.8 per cent over 1959-60, of which 10.2 per cent was in full-time teaching staff. Median salaries from 1962-63 to 1961-62 (up from \$15,770 to \$16,031) was 1.6 per cent, and was slightly higher than an approximate increase of 1.8 per cent for full-time students at the same 17 institutions at the same time. An approximate increase of 1.8 per cent for the same group of ungraded professors, except for deans, was almost the same for institutions included from Central Canada and from the Western Provinces. Median salaries at all levels of institutions included from the Atlantic Provinces were appreciably lower than those for the other two regions.