

Graduate studies, to judge by the number of earned doctorates, did not acquire importance until after 1920. Only during the past 20 years or so have more than 100 earned doctorates been granted annually.

While women today comprise about 35 per cent of full-time university enrolment, the first female students were enrolled between 1870 and 1880. By 1920 women accounted for 15 per cent of the total enrolment. Most universities are co-educational, though there are some private Roman Catholic arts colleges for men or women only.

#### Provincial Developments Since 1964

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act of 1967, which became effective as of 1967-68, made a drastic change in the financing of Canadian universities. The Federal Government ceased to make grants directly to universities. Instead, it transferred four points of personal income tax and one point of corporation tax to the provinces, equalized this tax yield for those provinces with below-average tax returns, and added a contribution that brought the total transfer to \$14 a head of provincial population or half the operating costs of post-secondary education, whichever was the greater. The \$14 amount was increased to \$15 in 1968. A similar arrangement had been in effect between the Federal Government and Quebec since 1961.

The agreement made no provision for capital costs.

As a result of the change, roughly 75 per cent of a university's operating budget was now paid directly by the provincial government, with 20 per cent coming from student fees and 5 per cent from endowment income, private support and other sources. (These figures are a very rough national average.) The provincial government also provided an even larger percentage of capital grants to most universities.

The existence of the new situation, with the rapidly-increased spending on higher education, led to a demand in most provinces for the establishment of grants commissions that would act as intermediaries between governments and universities, protecting the interests of both. The governments were anxious to account to the taxpayer, and the universities were concerned that increased government support should not lead to diminished academic freedom.

The grants commissions normally have provincially-appointed or provincially-approved members representing government, education and community interests. In general, their terms of reference require them to advise government on the development of provincial university or post-secondary resources; to advise on and sometimes to distribute grants; and to plan, with the institutions, the implementation of programs to meet the expanding education needs of the province.

Newfoundland: Memorial University is the only institution of higher learning in this province. Its relations with the provincial government are direct. Tuition fees for all students regularly resident in the province are paid by the government. Memorial University introduced a system of salaries to its students in 1966-67; this plan has since been drastically modified. A Royal