

varies according to province or trade, ranges from Grade 8 to Grade 11 or even 12. On the other hand, enrolment in technical institutes presupposes high school graduation or at least high school standing in such relevant subjects as mathematics and the sciences.

Vocational education is also carried out under a system of apprenticeship training. Its main characteristic is the indenture or contract between the apprentice and the employer, who is registered with the provincial department of labour concerned. The training itself is done mainly on the job with concurrent attendance in classes either during the evening or on a full-time basis during the day for periods ranging from three to six weeks a year. Training in schools at the trade level is basically a provincial responsibility. Thus, most of the trade schools across Canada are provincially operated but some municipal school boards operate institutions offering trade training both for students of compulsory school age and for those who have left school.

The Federal Government contributes considerably to the maintenance and development of vocational training facilities, recognizing vocational training as an important part of the economic development of the country. The contribution of the Federal Government affects practically every phase of publicly sponsored vocational training in Canada, although the degree of this contribution varies. Even private vocational schools receive federal aid indirectly when fees for some of their students are paid in part by the Federal Government.

The financial involvement of the Federal Government goes back to the 1920's and the 1930's when the cost of vocational youth training was first shared by the provinces and the Federal Government. During World War II and immediately after, the training of specialists and veterans was also considered a federal responsibility and therefore the Federal Government contributed to its cost. The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act of 1942, together with specific agreements signed by most of the provinces, established federal contributions toward vocational training, for both capital and operational expenditure. That Act was replaced in December 1960 by the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act (SC 1960-61, c. 6), the objectives of which are to provide assistance for the training of Canada's labour force, to develop skilled manpower from domestic sources to meet future requirements, to reduce the number of unemployed persons by providing them with a skill required to gain and progress in employment, and to develop manpower efficiently.

The new Act contains fundamental changes in the basic policy of federal financial assistance. Of perhaps greatest immediate impact is the provision that the Federal Government will contribute 75 p.c. of the total amount expended by a province on the building and equipping of vocational training facilities up to Mar. 31, 1963. The Federal Government will contribute 50 p.c. of a provincial government's cost of technical, trade or occupational training for all persons who have left the regular school system, without the limit of a quota allotment based on population or any other factor; will contribute 50 p.c. of the cost of training technicians; will pay 50 p.c. of the cost of training vocational teachers, supervisors and administrators; and will share the expenditure for financial assistance to students in the technological training programs. The new legislation also carries forward a number of the provisions of the former Act, such as those authorizing federal payment of 75 p.c. of the cost of the program for training unemployed and 50 p.c. of the cost of the training of physically disabled persons and apprentices in classes. The importance of the 1960 legislation becomes apparent from the fact that the Federal Government plans to spend an estimated \$75,000,000 on its implementation during the year ended Mar. 31, 1962.

Financing Education.—During 1958, \$1,234,245,000 (nearly 5 p.c. of total personal income) was spent on formal education and vocational training in Canada. This amount represented close to 13 p.c. of all government revenue—municipal, provincial and federal; the provinces provided 48 p.c. of such expenditure, the municipalities 43 p.c. and the Federal Government 9 p.c.