

Federal Government guaranteeing the loans and paying the interest while the student is attending college. All provinces except Quebec participate; Quebec offers its own student assistance program for the benefit of Quebec residents.

The Act provides for basic allocations for each province, establishing the limit to which each may authorize loans under the Act. It also provides for supplementary allocations that may be used to compensate for differences in relative demand as between provinces, based on provincial population in the 18-24 year age group. The basic allocations for the year 1966-67 for participating provinces totalled \$41,700,000, in addition to which there was authority for discretionary allocations up to \$12,200,000, making a total maximum of \$53,900,000 authorized under the Act. Loans actually authorized amounted to \$41,200,000.

Under the Technical and Vocational Assistance Act (SC 1960-61, c. 6), the Federal Government, until 1975, contributes 75 p.c. of the total spent by a province on buildings and equipment for approved projects as determined under the federal-provincial agreements, including high school vocational classes, trade schools, institutes of technology, organized training on-the-job, apprenticeship, rehabilitation, management education, etc. (see also p. 363).

As mentioned on p. 364, the value of provincial projects approved by the federal authorities under the capital assistance program during the period Apr. 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1967 totalled nearly \$1,477,000,000, the federal contribution being over \$792,000,000 when all projects are completed. In the same period the actual cash payments made by the federal treasury to the provinces amounted to almost \$592,500,000. Beginning Apr. 1, 1967, the limit of this assistance on provincial capital projects was increased from \$480 per capita of provincial population aged 15 to 19 years, as at the 1961 Census, to \$800 per capita. Based on that population of 1,432,559, the provincial and territorial governments may be entitled to the federal assistance up to almost \$553,600,000.

The Federal Government through the Canada Council in 1957 provided an amount of \$100,000,000, half of which was to be distributed among the universities for specified building and equipment purposes, similar to the distribution of grants. Interest from the remaining \$50,000,000 was to be used to assist in the development of the arts, humanities and social sciences mainly through scholarships (see pp. 395-396).

Other contributions are more indirect and include scholarships, research grants and reports or services of value to the schools. Research grants are made by the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of Manpower and Immigration and other agencies. Some Departments such as Agriculture, Health and Welfare, etc., provide materials and publications of value in the school programs, and the National Museum, the National Gallery, the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation contribute directly or indirectly to various school programs (see pp. 391-394).

More directly, the Federal Government is responsible for the education of the Eskimos, Indians and white persons in the Territories (see p. 359), the Indians on the reserves, prisoners in penitentiaries, members of the Armed Services and their dependants and in-service training for permanent personnel. It also assists in citizenship training and other out-of-school informal education activities.

**External Aid.**—Some 13,000 full-time university students, a large proportion of them in the graduate schools, come to Canada each year from many countries; the largest number are from the United States although the number from Commonwealth and other countries is increasing very rapidly. The external enrolment in 1966 represented about 5.5 p.c. of the total enrolment. The number of such students is about equal to the number of Canadians studying abroad. (See Table 9, p. 376.)