

and in respect of sales for industrial and artistic use. Now that orderly markets have been re-established overseas and new policies regarding gold have been adopted by the principal monetary authorities, the restrictions introduced in March were being removed.

The Minister stated that in withdrawing his request he had called the attention of those dealing in gold to the legal restraints imposed by other countries, including the United States and Britain, on the purchase and ownership of gold by their nationals, and had expressed the hope that, as a measure of monetary co-operation, Canadians would not knowingly facilitate the contravention of such laws.

Mr. Sharp expressed his appreciation to the banks and other dealers for their co-operation in helping to deal with the situation that had developed in gold markets during March.

No change is contemplated in the present arrangements affecting gold-producers, who may sell in the free market if they wish. Producers who wish to qualify for assistance under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act will continue to sell to the Mint as the Act requires. The Mint will continue to buy gold from Canadian producers at \$35 (U.S.) an ounce converted into Canadian dollars at current-exchange rates. The Mint will, for the time being, sell its gold in the free market.

### TRI-SERVICE SALUTE

A standard salute, which has been on trial since September 1967, came into use in the Canadian Armed Forces on April 1. Gone are the palm-forward salutes of the army, air force and navy which, though similar to the one adopted, differs from it in showing part of the back of the hand.

The new salute is given with the upper arm horizontal and in line with the shoulders, the forearm and hand in a straight line at a 45-degree angle from the elbow, the palm facing down. The tip of the forefinger is in line with the outside edge of the right eyebrow. The hand is raised and lowered by the shortest route from the position of attention, and the salute is held for an appropriate pause.

### AIR CANADA SERVES BRUSSELS

Air Canada will add another European destination to its overseas schedule when it begins a service to Brussels in September. The airline will operate two non-stop flights a week between Canada and Belgium, one originating in Montreal, the other serving Toronto, Montreal and Brussels. Both flights continue to Zurich.

Air Canada inaugurated service to the Belgian capital in April 1958 for the Brussels World's Fair,

but the route later proved to be uneconomical and was discontinued in 1962. With increasing passenger and cargo traffic between Canada and continental Europe the route is being reintroduced.

### REINDEER MANAGEMENT CHANGE

Some 2,700 reindeer in the Mackenzie Delta, Northwest Territories, which have been managed since 1960 by private contractors were taken over by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on April 1.

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing said that the Wildlife Service would study the animals to determine the possible level of sustained yield, since the reindeer are an economical source of meat to residents of the Delta. Thrifty management will also be studied. Private ownership, preferably by Eskimos, is the Department's goal.

The reindeer are slightly different in colour and a bit larger than the migratory barren-ground caribou, which number about 357,000.

### UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

Full-time enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges on December 1, 1967, was 261,207, higher by 12.3 per cent, than the preceding year's figure of 232,672.

Total full-time enrolment was somewhat lower than expected, particularly at the undergraduate level. This was mainly owing to the exclusion of 2,747 students in the vocational stream of the 12 newly-established CEGEP (Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel) institutions in Quebec; the transfer of the Normal School, formerly affiliated to the University of Sherbrooke, Quebec, to provincial jurisdiction (approximately 1,200 students); and the raising of their minimum entrance requirement from junior to senior matriculation by certain Nova Scotia institutions. The high enrolment of full-time students have changed their attendance to part-time.

Full-time graduate enrolment increased 22.7 per cent from 1966-67 to 1967-68 and undergraduate enrolment rose 11.3 per cent. The increase in enrolment of women (13.7 per cent) was higher than that of men (11.6 per cent). The gap in the annual increase between men and women has definitely narrowed in the past few years. From 1964-65 to 1965-66 it was 10 per cent, from 1965-66 to 1966-67, 4.7 per cent, and from 1966-67 to 1967-68, 2.4 per cent.

The total number of part-time students increased faster than the number of full-time students. There were 99,079 of the former on December 1, 1967, an increase of about 18 per cent over the previous year's figure.