

Various federal departments and councils, such as the Department of Health and Welfare, the Department of Agriculture, the Canada Council, the National Research Council and the Defence Research Board, provide grants for research (and often for travel too), to university professors and graduate students.

Substantial grants toward the building of new vocational-training facilities and in aid of the actual conduct of courses were made from 1961 to 1967 by the federal Department of Labour under a vocational and technical training agreement with the provinces. Programmes included: technical and vocational high-school training; technician training; trade and other occupational training; training in co-operation with industry; training of the unemployed; training of disabled; training of technical and vocational teachers; training for federal departments and agencies; student aid; manpower requirements and manpower-training research. The federal share of the costs of these programmes for the duration of the agreement (1961-1967) has been estimated at upwards of \$800 million. When all the projects that have been approved are implemented, there is an additional commitment on the part of the Federal Government of about \$765 million to be paid out after March 31, 1967. When this happens, a total of 425,000 new student places will have been provided.

Provincial financing is done by means of a variety of grant schemes. In the early days, most provinces used flat and incentive grants based on such considerations as number of teachers, number of pupils, days in session, and average daily attendance. Special grants were introduced as incentives for purchasing special equipment or for serving hot lunches at school. Next, attempts were made to introduce an equalization formula designed to help poor districts.

In general, provincial grants to school-boards are applied to construction costs and to operating expenses. Relative amounts vary from province to province, but the average provincial contribution across Canada is about 48 per cent of these costs and expenses.

The provincial governments usually pay all the costs of teachers' colleges, trade and technical schools, and schools for the deaf, the blind, and those requiring special education.

Private schools are normally supported by student fees, endowment income, contributions, and a variety of gifts from sponsoring bodies.

An example of the national total annual expenditure on education: In 1966, the cost of all formal academic and vocational education in Canada exceeded \$3.75 billion, which was 6.5 per cent of the gross national product or 8.8 per cent of the total personal income.

School Buildings

Plans and designs for new schools change as enrolments rise and as new methods and courses are introduced. Considerations of functional architectural cohesiveness, beauty and costs are weighed against the provision of such facilities as team-teaching, audio-visual and programmed instruction, and air-conditioning.