

and lodging in university residences averaged \$500 to \$600, with the highest charge being over \$800. Rates in Ontario and Quebec were in general, somewhat higher than in the other provinces.

Total costs for the eight to nine month academic year for students living away from home in 1960 would average about \$1,400, excluding transportation costs, and would be somewhat higher for most graduate and professional courses.

To help pay these costs, many students take summer jobs and some have part-time jobs during the academic year. There is no Canadian Government scholarship scheme like that in the United Kingdom, though certain federal departments do make awards, and many scholarships and bursaries are available at all levels of higher education.\* Relatively few university entrance awards are open to students from outside Canada, although foreign students who have completed a year of higher education in Canada can usually compete with Canadian students for "in-course" awards. In addition, many loan funds are available to needy students.

Proportionately more awards are available for students from outside Canada at the graduate level, including certain federally-assisted grant programmes. At some institutions foreign students may compete with Canadians for awards given by individual universities or private organizations.

#### Financing of higher education

By the terms of the British North America Act, the administration of education within their own boundaries was assigned to the jurisdiction of the provinces. There is no federal ministry or department of education. However, various Federal Government Departments contribute to higher education costs.

With the exception of three federal services colleges, including the Royal Military College of Canada, opened in 1876 and authorized to grant degrees in 1959, the universities and colleges usually receive financial support from a variety of governmental and other sources. Current operating income for 31 of the larger institutions in 1958-59, according to figures released by the Canadian Association of University Business Officers, amounted to over \$96 million (excluding ancillary enterprises). Sources of this income included:

Federal Government.....	24%
Provincial Governments .....	31%
Endowment income .....	5%
Student fees .....	28%
Other sources .....	<u>12%</u>
	100%

Total current operating income for all institutions in the same year, about \$125 million excluding ancillary enterprises, was in about the same proportion, although percentages for individual institutions varied widely.

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\* For information about scholarships offered by the Canada Council in the arts, humanities and social sciences, see p. 14.