

in 1956-57 came from summer earnings, 27.6 per cent from the family, 10 per cent from loans and 9.8 per cent from scholarships and bursaries.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In Canada governments are the major source of scholarships, bursaries and loans. The primary responsibility for ensuring that young people with the capacity for a university education are not barred for financial reasons rests with the provincial governments.

According to a survey made by the Department of Labour for the year 1956-57, Provincial Governments contributed \$2 million for scholarships, bursaries and fellowships, or 29 per cent of the total national expenditure. The Federal Government contributed 31 per cent and the remaining 40 per cent was made up of contributions by universities, industry, private individuals and from other sources.

Quebec contributed over \$1 million or 54 per cent of the total expenditure by all the provinces. Ontario contributed 25 per cent; the Western Provinces 15 per cent and the Maritime Provinces 5 per cent. Quebec granted 4,385 bursaries, Ontario 881, the Western provinces 789 and the Maritimes 244.

During 1956-57 the average value of undergraduate scholarships was \$330, while the average cost of a year at a university was \$1,200.

The total value of loans as part of the student aid programme is estimated at about \$2,125,000 annually, of which the Provincial Governments contribute 63 per cent and the Federal Government 3 per cent. The average annual value of loans to undergraduates in 1956-57 was between \$250 and \$260.

The most extensive scheme of student aid in Canada and that which most nearly approaches a national plan is the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, inaugurated in 1939. Eligibility for bursaries under this scheme is based on financial need and academic ability. Awards are available for study in any degree course except theology. Students may be given assistance to attend universities in other provinces or even in another country, should the course they select not be available at a university in their own province.

The plan is administered by provincial departments of education and details vary from province to province; some provinces give assistance as an outright grant and some on a loan basis. Applications are sent in by local Boards of Education and selection is made by a small committee composed of representatives of the Federal Department of Labour, the Provincial Department of Education and the universities. Awards may vary from \$25 to \$800, according to individual need; the national average is \$200. In no province does the average exceed \$500 a year.

The programme is based in theory on a 50-50 grant by the Federal and Provincial Govern-

ment. In fact, however, the contributions by some provinces have greatly exceeded the Federal contribution. For the current year the Federal appropriation for the Programme has been fixed at \$219,600 which amounts to only 18 per cent of the estimated expenditure. Provincial Governments have increased their expenditures for student substantially to meet the growing demand for this type of assistance.

* * * * *

NEW BIRD SANCTUARIES

Two new Bird Sanctuaries have been established in arctic Canada.

The East Bay and Harry Gibbons Sanctuaries on the east and west coasts of Southampton Island in northern Hudson Bay have long been the nesting grounds of snow and blue geese, king eider, brant, and many other species of migrating water-fowl. The rare Ross' goose has been known to nest in the area. But with more people and aircraft in the North, the old days of isolation are going and it was felt that measures should be taken to protect the water-fowl.

The Harry Gibbons Bird Sanctuary (575 sq. miles) is on the west coast of Southampton Island at the delta of the Boas River. It is named in honour of Harry Gibbons, born at Wager Bay, son of a white father and an Eskimo mother. Mr. Gibbons, who died in 1954, was awarded the Coronation Medal for his services as guide and interpreter to many scientists working on Southampton Island. The Boas River goose colony has been studied more intensively than any other in the Canadian Arctic. Some 20,000 geese have been banded there since 1952.

The East Bay Sanctuary (450 sq. miles) on the east coast of Southampton Island is the most easily accessible of all goose colonies on Southampton Island and supplies most of the blue geese taken between Winisk and Cape Henrietta Maria, Ontario. It is also one of the main nesting areas for brant.

Southampton Island birds are an important source of food for Eskimos living on the west and south shores. When the hunting seasons open south of the Northwest Territories, and migration begins, the same bird populations provide sport for great numbers of hunters along the Atlantic, Mississippi and Central Flyways. About 90 per cent of the blue and snow geese that break their migration in the autumn between Cape Tatnam, Manitoba, and Sutton River, Ontario, are hatched on the Southampton Island nesting grounds.

Like the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary established two years ago on South Baffin Island, the new Harry Gibbons and East Bay refuges are supervised by the Canadian Wildlife Service. Many of the local Eskimos are - like the late Harry Gibbons - keenly interested in the bird life of their region and often supply valuable information to biologists working on Southampton Island.