

University Trends of 1931.—In 1931 there was an unusual increase in enrolment over the preceding year due, no doubt, to employment conditions. Similar increases were experienced by the high schools. The larger branches of study were affected as follows:—

Faculty.	1930.	1931.
Arts, Pure Science.....	16,637	18,187
Engineering and Applied Science.....	3,360	3,827
Medicine and Dentistry.....	3,230	3,353
Theology.....	2,063	2,192
Agriculture.....	956	1,277
Household Science.....	807	995
Totals, full time undergraduates.....	30,359	32,783

Current expenses of the year amounted to \$20,079,000, while a further \$6,134,000 was spent for new buildings, etc. on capital account. The largest sum in the latter category was that of the University of Montreal for the erection of its new central building. Capital expenditures in excess of half a million dollars were also made by each of Manitoba, Queen's, Toronto and Victoria universities. The heavy expenditures of McMaster in establishing itself at Hamilton belong to the preceding year.

The revenue from investments was \$2,581,000, from government grants \$5,896,000, from tuition fees \$3,656,000, from other sources \$7,062,000, including gifts and fees for board and lodging where they were given. Government grants fell from \$7,413,000 in the preceding year, and have been further reduced in 1932. Revenue from investments was down slightly, that from fees up considerably, as follows:—

Source.	1930.	1931.
Investments.....	\$ 2,667,250	\$ 2,581,423
Government Grants.....	7,413,270	5,895,794
Tuition Fees.....	3,291,754	3,655,935
Other Sources.....	6,947,962	7,061,873
Totals, Receipts.....	20,300,236	19,195,025

From the standpoint of financial support there are at least three distinct classes of institution. First there are those that rely on grants from provincial treasuries for their upkeep. Six of the provinces have such universities and the remaining three have colleges in this class. Secondly, there are the institutions such as Dalhousie, McGill and McMaster universities, to cite a few, that rely for their support on endowments, and do not receive provincial grants. Thirdly, there are colleges either operated or controlled by religious denominations, which do not receive provincial assistance, and which may not have a financial endowment sufficient to carry them. These may have another type of endowment,—in men, like the University of Ottawa and other Roman Catholic colleges conducted by religious orders. Since salaries are commonly only nominal in these schools, expenses are comparatively low per pupil accommodated. The other section of the third group—mainly Protestant theological and arts colleges—commonly rely on church contributions where their financial endowments are inadequate.