

year 1934-35 are presented and reference is made to previous editions of the Year Book in which statistics regarding the finances, staffs, etc., of these institutions are given. Statistics of this nature may be consulted in the report "Higher Education in Canada 1936-38", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

**Trends in Current Revenue since 1921.**—Recorded revenues rose from less than \$10,000,000 in 1921 and 1922 to almost \$14,000,000 in 1931, then after declining for four years, rose again to their present level of \$15,000,000. Since the decline of 1931 began, heavy deficits have been shown by many of the institutions. Evidence of these having been met to some extent by the use of capital funds is to be found in the final column of the Table 9 showing value of endowments and other revenue-yielding property.

Important changes have taken place in the sources of revenue. These are summarized by the following percentages:—

	P. C. of Total Revenue Contributed.	
	1921.	1939.
Government grants.....	49.8	42.2
Student fees.....	20.1	32.7
Endowments.....	16.4	13.2
Miscellaneous (including religious bodies).....	13.7	11.9
All sources.....	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Students have been called upon to provide a decidedly increased proportion of the money required to operate the universities, while other sources of revenue—provincial grants, interest, etc.—have declined, relatively, at approximately equal rates. This is a trend that, unaccompanied by any substantial increase in funds available for student aid, tends to make financial means, rather than intellectual ability, the basic qualification for a university education in Canada.

From the matriculation scholarships and bursaries at present available only one student per hundred of each year's high school graduating class can receive financial assistance, i.e., only one in seven or eight of those who enter university. The others must rely on private means—with some exceptions, such as those at present benefiting from student aid under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program.

Even in provincial universities in Canada, in normal times, students have not been admitted without fees as is still the practice in some of the state universities in the United States and other countries. In the latest ten years the increase in tuition fees for a year in the Arts course at the provincial universities has ranged from 37 p.c. to 200 p.c., averaging about 80 p.c. for the 7,000 students concerned.

The prospect of equality in educational opportunity for persons of equal ability—the generally accepted ideal of democracy—seems more and more remote.

**University and College Revenues in 1939.**—The current revenue of the universities and colleges (about \$15,200,000 in 1939), recorded in Table 9, is exclusive of income from board and lodging. However, it does not all represent revenue for the purpose of higher education. Some of the colleges have preparatory departments, and most of the larger universities spend considerable parts of their incomes on extension services for the general public. Deduction of such sums, and addition of an estimate for the unreported institutions (with 20 p.c. of total enrolment) would indicate that the total amount available for operation of places of higher education in Canada was between \$17,000,000 and \$18,000,000 for the academic year ended in 1939.