provincial grants, interest, etc.—have declined. 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. 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.

University and College Revenues in 1940.—The current revenue of the universities and colleges (about \$16,047,639 in 1941), recorded in Table 8, 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 1941.

Capital Resources.—The value of university plants (sites, buildings and equipment) almost doubled between 1921 and 1932, with an average annual increase of nearly \$4,000,000 in the institutions reported. From 1932 to 1939 there was little change, making the seven-year increase less than \$2,500,000. However, the increase in 1941 over 1939 amounted to \$4,338,000.

The average annual increase in property other than plant was about \$1,500,000 over 20 years. The nominal value, in fact, doubled from the \$28,000,000 of 1921, but its earning power, in terms of interest and dividends, increased by only about one-third.

The increase in capital resources of all kinds, over the period, from 1921 to 1941, was about \$4,000,000 per year—from \$76,000,000 to \$154,000,000.

8.—Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges in Canada, 1921-41

Note.—The larger universities and many of the colleges in Canada are included and represent an enrolment of approximately 80 p.c. of the full-time students of university grade throughout the period. The institutions omitted are mainly those conducted by religious orders, where teachers receive little or no salary, and the financial returns consequently do not present a comparable record.

Year	Current Income					Deficits2	 Surpluses ²	Value of Capital Resources	
	From Endow- ment	Govern- ment Grants	Student Fees ¹	Miscel- laneous	Total	Denotes-	Surpruses-	Plant ³	Endow- ment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	8'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1921	1,497	4.522	1,826	1,244	9.089	80	194	48, 124	28,328
1922	1,709	4,811	1,974	1,295	9,789	96	275	52,784	33,313
1923	1,848	5,186	2,070	1,063	10, 167	148	191	56,461	36,394
1924	1,934	5, 141	2,077	1,457	10,609	192	100	59,765	39,724
1925	1,924	5,038	2,114	1,562	10,638	247	214	61,665	39,744
1926	2,148	5,471	2,380	1,236	11,235	192	132	65,708	42,157
1927	2.183	5,860	2,473	1,233	11,749	262	139	68, 158	43,842
1928	2,293	6,132	2,810	1,211	12,446	379	255	70,480	44,577
1929	2,340	6,195	3,030	1,194	12,759	426	213	71,639	48,554
1930	2,344	6,529	3,142	1,637	13,652	507	311	74,865	48,112
1931	2,258	6,925	3,323	1,455	13,961	600	126	82,403	48,459
1932	2,135	6,578	3,615	1,453	13,781	931	85	89,017	50,172
1933	1,933	5,972	3,992	1,540	13,437	462	156	89,961	49,274
1934	1,924	5,587	3,975	1,625	13,111	610	175	89,635	52,339
1935	1,879	5,635	3,919	1,483	12,916	600	93	89,973	53,939
1936	1,950	5,359	4,457	1,535	13,301	543	115	88,541	54,378
1937	1,986	5,883	4,616	1,396	13,881	406	142	89,111	49,918
1938	2,099	6,040	4,784	1,739	14,662	555	102	90,867	56,685
1939	2,017	6,417	4,977	1,807	15,218	676	45	91,342	57,070
1940	2,025	6,974	5,255	1,990	16,244	333	286	94,644	57,945
1941	2,046	6,804	5, 143	2,054	16,048	[228	116	95,680	58,656

Board and lodging not included.

² Combined deficits or surpluses of schools reporting.

^{*}Site, buildings and equipment.