

Income and Expenditure of University and Colleges.

	University.	Auckland University College.	Victoria College.	Canterbury College.	Otago University.	Totals.
INCOME.						
From—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government	6,100	7,250	8,300	3,260	2,550	27,400
Private foundations	1,100*	390	290†	8	740	2,400
Provincial endowments	Nil	460	70	9,300	7,100‡	17,000
Fees	6,300	1,840	1,860	3,790	3,260	19,000
Total	13,500	10,000	10,500	16,400	15,600	66,000
EXPENDITURE.						
Salaries	3,070§	7,300	8,000	11,400	13,800	43,500 ¶
Administration and maintenance	5,150	1,150	3,300	5,660	2,320	17,600
Scholarships	4,980	140	980	400	100	6,600
Library	Nil	130	270	110	¶	520
Total	13,200	8,700	12,600	17,600	16,200	68,000

North Island, total, £20,500; South Island, total, £32,000.

* Includes £1,009 of interest on accumulated surplus. † Of this, £150 is interest on accumulation, which will be used in a year or so.
 ‡ Includes £1,800 Presbyterian Church grant. § Fees to examiners. || Includes an exceptional outlay of £2,656 on apparatus.
 ¶ No library expenditure recorded in accounts.

(1.) The meagre endowment in the past of higher education in the North Island when compared with the South Island: This is evidenced by the fact that income from endowments in the South Island is £16,400, while in the North Island it is only £530. The significance of this disparity becomes even more patent when the relative growth of population in the South and North Island is compared. In 1879, the year of the Royal Commission's report, the total population of the Dominion was 414,412: in the North Island, 158,407, equal to 38 per cent.; in the South Island, 256,644, equal to 62 per cent. In 1911 the population was 1,098,407: in the North Island, 568,729, equal to 56 per cent.; in the South Island, 444,678, equal to 44 per cent. Deducting from the South Island the population of Marlborough, the West Coast, and Nelson, which are part of Middle University District, the percentages are 63 per cent. and 37 per cent.; and while the population served by the Middle University District is 379,371, equal to 37 per cent. of the whole Dominion, the Victoria College revenue was only 20 per cent. of the total revenue of the four University Colleges, exclusive of the University revenue, the latter being 20 per cent. of the whole.

(2.) A quite inadequate amount is being spent on libraries by all the colleges, and equipments by all the colleges, except possibly by Christchurch on its Engineering School. (3.) There is no margin between revenue and expenditure to meet normal expansion. The financial aspect of specialization calls for attention. It has been generally recognized that the four colleges should not all attempt to teach every subject, and special Government grants have in the past been made on this supposition; but there is unfortunately a tendency to depart from this sound understanding, and, as adequate funds are not available to maintain a university standard of teaching at the four colleges in every subject, the result is the lowering of the standards. It is essential, if co-ordination is to be secured, that the governing bodies of the University and its colleges should be in close touch with one another. How this may be attained falls to be dealt with under organization. From the point of view of economical finance the need is urgent. Salaries and Pensions: The information obtainable as to the former in New Zealand is meagre, but as far as it goes it appears the average is £225 per annum less than the average of the four Australian universities, including the proposed university for West Australia. Not only is the average salary substantially less, but also there is no pension scheme in New Zealand for University teachers. Both of these defects operate in directions detrimental to the best results. To the extent to which salaries suffer by comparison the Chairs are less attractive, and without proper provision for retirement and pensions the occupants of the Chairs may continue to teach after they have ceased to be efficient. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in America aims directly at establishing in higher institutions of learning an efficient system of retiring-allowances for professors, and the administrators of the fund have affirmed that it is as important to provide pensions as to increase laboratories and lecture-rooms. There is great need that the State—which contributes directly and by endowment, as has been stated, some 80 per cent. of University income in New Zealand—should require the adoption of uniform returns from all the colleges, covering the whole subject of their administration. The numerous items of expenditure should be so grouped as to give some fair estimate of the colleges' methods of spending their money. There is no gain to be had by presenting a series of statistics unless they enable sound conclusions to be come to concerning the operations which the expenditure represents: *e.g.*, the returns should show—Amount paid for salaries, distinguishing salaries paid for various grades of teachers; expense of each department, *viz.*, salaries, laboratories, library; how much is spent on teaching; how much is spent on research. It is a fact that all the British universities which accept Government aid (except Oxford and Cambridge) now have to furnish annual returns of revenue and expenditure in conformity with Government requirements. The work of the university is unending, and its wants indefinitely large. An institution professing to conduct the work of a university with manifestly inadequate resources both harms the cause of education and misleads the students, for the latter fail to get the needed stimulus. The aim must be to secure an adequate income and efficient administration.