

fees at McGill and the cost of living in Montreal are both higher than in other places.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Fees in Saskatchewan are..... | \$ 60 |
| Alberta..... | 75 |
| Manitoba..... | 100 |
| New Brunswick..... | 120 |
| Queen's..... | 130 |
| British Columbia..... | 150 |
| Toronto..... | 150 |
| McGill..... | 205 |

The fact that under these circumstances McGill draws a much larger proportion of its students from other provinces, from other parts of the Empire and from foreign countries than any other Canadian engineering school speaks for itself.

Nothing that I have said is to be taken as indicating that we are at a standstill or that we are indifferent to progress. In his last report, the Dean, after outlining the increased facilities provided in the last five years, makes this highly enlightening statement: "Although the expenditure was not large, it has resulted in a marked strengthening of the undergraduate work and constitutes by far the most important advance in the material resources of the Faculty in thirty years." Let me say once more that efficiency is purchasable, and if our Engineering School had greater facilities, more scholarships, and ways and means to add to its staff, there is much that we could do.

I have deviated from my main theme to deal with one specific criticism. Now let me return.

The increases in salaries promised and the additional professors necessary because of increased enrollment involved an endowment greater than the other half of the subscription, and McGill was soon in debt again.

Let me pause here to remark that the debt was not due to either waste or extravagance, the adding of unnecessary buildings, or the creation of new or unnecessary departments.

The other new buildings erected or purchased were:

(a) An Electrical Building, the greater part of the cost of which was supplied by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., Shawinigan Company, Bell Telephone Co. and Northern Electric Company. That building did away with the old workshops which were extravagant and unnecessary, since the students now receive workshop training in practical work with the industrial companies in the vacation time. The building of the new electrical wing, one of the most economically-constructed buildings on our property, made available much needed space in the Chemistry and Engineering building.

(b) The Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry Building constructed by the Pulp and Paper Association. To this venture the University made a substantial contribution and established the E. B. Eddy Chair of Cellulose



A. W. Currie.

Chemistry. This association of University and industry led the way and set an example which others have hastened to emulate. I attach the greatest importance to this experiment, so much so that nothing must stand in the way of its being a success. It would be well worth your while to visit the Institute on University Street. There you will find the laboratories of the workers in pure science, and the men seeking the fundamental truths. Research in the fundamentals precedes and underlies applied research; and it must ever be so. Fundamental Research is the University's job, but this does not mean that the University or the University workers must remain indifferent to the actual problems of industry. So, in that Pulp and Paper Institute building, you find also the technical workers, the men who are applying the truths of science to the problems of the industry. These workers are not hermits, each imprisoned in his narrow cell. They co-operate; they discuss their work; they let each other know what they are doing, and what difficulties are encountered. They bring to bear directly on the problems of the pulp and paper industry the truths of science and they test their conclusions in the