

Of the many things to be remembered, perhaps the most important is this: that while in Canada, and in all the Universities in Canada, the educational costs have been mounting, and while attendance has also been mounting, the personnel of the Canadian student has been changing. And the increased costs of education are partly responsible for this change. Many have said that putting up fees has no effect on attendance. It has no effect, seemingly, on the numbers of attendances. But it does affect the character and quality of the attendance. The men I know, who have studied our drifts and tendencies most carefully, are much concerned about this. They say that the students of the University have become much more urban in character. And while they make no complaint against the urban youth, they point to the records of the past and say that some of the very best University material has always derived from the rural districts. The economic standards of such districts are not much higher than they were some decades ago. And the result is that, relatively, fewer boys come from this quarter on account of the sharp increase in University fees. Only very generous endowments in scholarships can redress this balance.

It is worthwhile looking at the reasons for the sharp increase in educational costs. These spring, in part, from the increased cost of living in cities. Dalhousie is in a city in which living expenses have increased three-fold, perhaps, in the last generation. As to the academic costs themselves: If one looks at the original purpose of a University as old as Dalhousie, one sees that many things are now being done which were then not contemplated. No one complains of that, in this changing world. But, for the purpose of the present discussion, it is right to remember that the endowments given up till very recently were given with a view to such instruction as is ordinarily given in the Arts and Science Faculty. Relatively to the whole, the costs of teaching in the Arts and Science Faculty have not increased very much. But, in the Arts and Science Faculty, the great increase in cost springs from the new equipment which is necessary for the teaching of Chemistry and Physics.

A good many Executives in Canadian Universities, of whom Dr. Mackenzie is one, have been saying that what the student pays must, more and more, be brought into line with what the student costs. And unless some miraculous increase in University endowments occurs in Canada that is what is bound to happen. But, if one follows this principle out logically, the students in the Professional Schools, who already have been paying a great deal more than the Arts students have been, would still have to meet a considerable increase, whereas the fees in the Arts and Science Faculty would not need to be increased very much. In the Arts and Science Faculty, itself, the carrying out of this principle would mean that the B.Sc. student should pay a great deal more than the B. A. student. (The University of Glasgow, by the way, whose capacity for bookkeeping cannot be questioned, charges the B.Sc. students precisely double what it charges the Arts students.) Another recent development in the Arts and Science Faculty is the School of Commerce, which is relatively costly because the Commerce Department demands in many courses special work from the Arts Faculty, besides the work it attends to itself. For example, Commerce Departments ask that Professors of Economics teach a different kind of Economics to their students. They demand of the Mathematics Department a special kind of Mathematics, and they demand of the