

FILE 769

FEES

1930 - 1935

DOCKET STARTS:

UNIVERSITY	ARTS	COMMERCE	ENG.	MED	LAW	DENT.	AGR.	GRAD.	STUDIES	LAB PER HOUR APPROX.	REMARKS
PRESENT	167	192	222	267	222	227	25*	90	70+20	5.00	*The total lab fees in Agriculture are \$5 a year * We do not get the \$17.00 it goes to Students Council = 20 graduation fee
Mc GILL PROPOSED	165x	225x	225x	BE 270 F. 350	225	250 x		Non Lab 100.00 Lab 125.00 + graduation fee 20.00 60	7.00		
1920-21.	110	160	215	210 200 plus 30.00 ? graduation fee	160	216					
ACADIA	213	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	Raised fees for 1932-33
ALBERTA	110	121	150	205	135	211	85	64		nil	
BISHOPS	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	?		2.00	A 3-year course
BRIT. COL.	142	-	192	-	-	-	142			nil	
DALHOUSIE	153	173	218	292	244	252		100x		5.00	*\$120 if there is any lab work. Raised fees for 1932-33.
McMASTER	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.00	
MANITOBA	98 113		153 168	235 251	121*	?	70 88	?		nil	*Does not include fees paid to the Law Soc of Manitoba amounting to \$316. Raised fees 1932-33
MT. ALLISON	210	-	212	-	-	-	-	-		2.00	Raised fees for 1932-33
NEW BRUNSWICK	106	-	142	-	-	-	-	-		1.50	
QUEEN'S.	123	130	203	176	-	-	-	?		1.50	Raised fees for 1932-33
SASK.	57	78	77	97*	77	-	77	-		1.00	* Only 2 years of med. sciences offered
TORONTO	120x	155x	230	230	?	230		45		2.00	* Raised fees for 1932-33.
WESTERN.	129	-	-	220	-	-	-	-		1.50	
HARVARD. (TUITION ONLY)	400	600*		400	400	400		400			* Grad. School of Business Administration
M. I. T. (TUITION ONLY)			520								

Students Council 6.00
Athletic Bd 10.00
Undergrad Soc. 1.00
Women 17.00
May 11.00

* Have raised fees for 1932-33.
Supplemental increased from 5 to 10.
Health 5 } 5 annum
Registration 5 }
Graduation 10 }
Lab fees per hr increased from 5 to 7

What about
Graduates Nurses ? 15.
Library School ?
Physical Education ? 50.
Reuch Summer School ?

Other Universities

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Commerce 225
 Universal 17
 Health 5
 Registration & Graduation 3.75

 250.75

Law 231. -
 Health 5
 Graduation 3
 Universal 17

 256 -

Graduated Studies 100
 Lab. 175

Metapedia
 W 1.
 Bonaventure.
 15% Metapedia

Maloney
Linn.

Arts \$ ~~165~~ 165 ✓
 Registration universal fee 5
 Valuation certificates 5
 Health fees Annuals. 5
 Graduation fee 10
 Total fee. $165 + 5 + 3.75$
 For 11 years.

Science -

average = 173.75
 + universal fee 17
 165.1907
 + Health 5
 Reverses 3.75
 Registration 17
 + Lab fees raised from
 \$5 an hour to \$7.50.
 max 60. 240.75

Engineering.

225 -
 + 17
 + 5
 + 3.75

 250.75

Medicine 250.
 Universal fee. 17 ✓
 Health fees 5 ✓
 Registration & Graduation average. ~~10~~
 Outside British Empire average. 25
 \$50 x 2

 350 -

Dentistry 250 ✓
 Universal 17
 Health 5 ✓
 Registration not worth
 calculating.

478.
 229.
 330

An Arts student pays per year

Fee	165.	
Health fee	5.	
Registration fee	5 ⁰⁰	1
Graduation	10 ⁰⁰	2
	<hr/>	
	173	to University
	17	to Students Council
	<hr/>	
	\$190	per annum

A Medical Student of British origin pays per yr.

Fee	275	Foreign
Health	5.	300
Registration	1	75
Graduation	2	<hr/>
	283	375
	17	
	<hr/>	
	300	per annum

An Engineering student pays.

" Commerce
" Law.

Fee	225.	
	8	
	17	
	<hr/>	
	250	per annum

Med	300.
Dent	275
Eng	
Com	250
Law	
Arts	190.

A Dental pays.

250
8
17
<hr/>
275

per annum.

Apply to all undergraduates, in course and those entering this year.

Increase. 24.75 to 36.75 in Arts Science Com. Engineering } British
 " 51.25 " Dentistry }
 " 77.00 " Medicine }
 " 100.00 " " non British
 " 38.75 " Dentistry " "
 Decreases. 18.25 to 48.25 in Arts Science Com. Eng. " "

Include

Laboratory Health
 Registration and Diploma
 Fees and a new Library
 fee of 5.00 in Arts Science
 Com. Eng. & Arch.

New Schedule of Fees All-Inclusive

June 7th, 1935

FEES IN UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

		British		non British	
		Increase or Decrease	Increase or Decrease	Increase or Decrease	Increase or Decrease
B.A. Students	\$ 215.	D. 36.75	D. 18.25	x	} 35 } 35 } 35 } 35 } 35
B.Sc. "	235.	D. 24.75	D. 48.25	x	
B.Com. "	235.	D. 24.85	D. 42.25	x	
B.Eng. "	260.	D. 26.25	D. 36.25	x	
B.Arch. "	260.	D. 26.25	D. 36.25	x	
M.D., C.M. "	360.	D. 77.00	D. 100.00	-	
M.D., C.M. "	460.				
D.D.S. "	310.	D. 52.25	D. 38.75		
D.D.S. "	350.				

Expected to yield increased an. rev. of \$57,580.

N.B. - The new general tuition fee

- (a) applies to students in all years;
- (b) includes all laboratory fees, health, registration, and graduation fees.

FEES IN THE GRADUATE FACULTY

for British and non British, the same; includes laboratory health registration, graduation, library.

		British Increase	Non B. Increase
1. For degree of M.A. (non-science subjects), M.Com., and M.C.L.			
First Year	\$140.	D. 40	D. 10
Any subsequent year of residence	125.	D. 75	D. 50
2. For degree of M.A. (science subjects) involving laboratory work, M.Sc., and M.Eng.			
First Year	\$160.	D. 35	D. 15
Any subsequent year of residence	150.	D. 25	D. 25
3. For degree of Ph.D. (non-science subjects)			
First Year	\$140.	D. 40	D. 10
Second Year	125.	D. 25	D. 25
Third Year	125.	D. 25	D. 25
Any subsequent year of residence	25.		
4. For degree of Ph.D. (science subjects) involving laboratory work			
First Year	\$160.	D. 35	D. 10
Second Year	150.	D. 25	D. 25
Third Year	150.	D. 25	D. 25
Any subsequent year of residence	150.		
5. A student who has completed his course but has not completed his thesis will pay an annual registration fee of \$10.00 and an annual library fee of \$5.00, if he uses the library.			

less the total of miscellaneous fees formerly, i.e.
 Regs. 5. MA }
 5. }
 1. }
 20. }
 - over - 31. }
 35.00 }
 10. }
 46. }
 \$46.

Fees in the graduate faculty are not very materially increased, what cost is taken of the graduation & other fees formerly paid but now included.

LIMITED UNDERGRADUATES AND PARTIALS

Limited Undergraduates in Engineering (British and Non-British students) - Fees increased to \$10. per hour of instruction per week for a full course.

Limited Undergraduates in Arts, Science, and Commerce pay the following tuition fees:-

B.A. Students -	First and Second Years	\$ 45. per course.
	Third and Subsequent Years	55. " "
B.Sc. "	First and Second Years	50. " "
	Third and Subsequent Years	60. " "
B.Com. "	First Year	40. " "
	Second and Subsequent Years	60. " "

Partials in the Faculty of Arts and Science (British and Non-British students) - Fees increased to \$20. per hour of instruction per week for a full course.

LIBRARY FEES

All McGill graduates, and graduates of other universities, who use the Library will be charged an annual fee of \$5.00. *Wrong. This is only in Arts, Science Com., Eng. & Arch. and Medicine*

LAW, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GRADUATE NURSES, LIBRARY SCHOOL

Fees in these courses have not been raised but the following changes have been made:-

1. Non-British students pay the same rate as British students.
2. The Health, Registration, and Graduation Fees will continue to be charged but will be covered by an inclusive fee of \$10.00.

	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Health, Registration, and Graduation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Law	\$225.	\$10.	\$235.
Physical Education	200.	10.	210.
Graduate Nurses	150.	10.	160.
Library School	150.	10.	160.

McGill University,
June 7th, 1935



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

September 23, 1932.

Dean's Office
Faculty of Arts and Science

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal,
McGill University.

*Registered for the B.Sc.
last year. first year*

My dear Principal,

The enclosed clipping from last evening's "Star" is of more interest than appears on the surface. Here, for example, is a case in point. Maurice Smith, of Winnipeg, an excellent student and one of the best students in Mathematics and Physics last year, made some inquiries during the summer and discovered quite correctly that the fees at Edinburgh are fifteen guineas, or about \$62.00 Canadian money, per year and that he can obtain as good boarding and lodging facilities in Edinburgh for a guinea a week as he can in Montreal for \$8.00 or \$10.00 a week. The result is that he calculates, also quite correctly, that he can pay his transportation to and from Edinburgh and save about \$150.00 a year.

he is gone

this is correct according to calendar

the cost in Pure Science 130 guineas

It would be interesting to know what might happen in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere if the information became general that students can obtain a degree in Edinburgh, Glasgow and London for \$150.00 a year less than they can in Canada. I do not think that this situation has very much bearing upon our



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

2.

present financial problems at McGill, but I have seen it coming for several years past.

Yours very truly,

Dean

Encl.

Students' Living Cost Cut

McGill Authorities Find Lower Rates Being Charged For Board and Rooms

LOWER living costs are in prospect for McGill students this session, as university authorities have noted a desire on the part of many householders to get on the list of the approved boarding houses and rooms provided by the university.

Students, university authorities state, can now get board and room in good homes within easy reach of the university for from \$45 to \$50 a month. This will undoubtedly be considered the top price for many students who have had their university allowance considerably shaved.

For those who desire to have a room and board farther out, there is a long list of rooms available at \$12 to \$18 a month. Board can be obtained at approximately \$5 or \$5.50 a week.

While there are many students who can afford a room and the regular "three a day" there is an increased number of students this year who will eat with one eye on the menu and the other on their pocket-book.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

What other universities are doing as to raising fees.

A.

COMPARISON OF FEES TO BE CHARGED 1932-33
IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA.

	ARTS	COMMERCE	ENG'G	MEDICINE	LAW	DENTISTRY	GRADUATE
TORONTO *	120	155	230	230	?	230	Lab. Fees p.hr. \$45:2.00
QUEENS' *	123	130	203	176			- 1.50
ALBERTA	110	121	150	205	135	211	64: nil
BISHOPS) 3-yr. course)	153	-	-	-	-	-	- 2.00
Br. COLUMBIA	142	-	192	-	-	-	nil
DALHOUSIE *	153	173	218	292	244	252	non-lab 100:5.00 Lab. (120
McMASTER	123	-	-	-	-	-	- 2.00
MANITOBA *	113		168	251	121		nil
NEW BRUNSWICK	106	-	142	-	-	-	1.50
SASKATCHEWAN	57	78	77	97	77		1.00
WESTERN	129	-	-	220	-	-	1.50
HARVARD (tuition only)	400	600*		400	400	400	
M.I.T. (tuition only)			520				
McGILL *	165	225	225	275	225	250	non-lab 100 7.00 (lab. 125
" plus other new charges							
Health-Registration	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Graduation	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.66	1.25	
	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	3.33	2.50	
plus fee compulsory to Students Council	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	
MCGILL TOTAL	190.75	250.75	250.75	300.	252.	275.75	
Special charge on non-British students. and in all other Faculties, a charge of \$50 extra on non-British.				75			

p.b. *universities which have raised fees this year.

A.

COMPARISON OF FEES TO BE CHARGED 1932-33
IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA.

	ARTS	COMMERCE	ENG'G	MEDICINE	LAW	DENTISTRY	GRADUATE
TORONTO *	120	155	230	230	?	230	Lab. Fees p.hr. \$45:2.00
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McMASTER	123	-	-	-	-	- Lab. (120	- 2.00
MANITOBA*	113		168	251	121		nil
NEW BRUNSWICK	106	-	142	-	-	-	1.50
SASKATCHEWAN	57	78	77	97	77		1.00
WESTERN	129	-	-	220	-	-	1.50
HARVARD (tuition only)	400	600		400	400	400	
M.I.T. (tuition only)			520				
McGILL *	165	225	225	275	225	250 (lab. 100	7.00
" plus other new charges							
Health-Registration	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Graduation	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.66	1.25	
	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	3.33	2.50	
plus fee compulsory to Students Council	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	
MCGILL TOTAL	190.75	250.75	250.75	300.75	252.	275.75	
Special charge on non-British students and in all other Faculties, a charge of \$50 extra on non-British.				75			

n.b. *universities which have raised fees this year.

Revised copy

raised fees lowered Bd + room charge

FEEES IN DIFFERENT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

University	Arts	Ap. Sci.	Com-merce	Medi-cine	Law	Dentis-try	Agricul-ture	Grad. School
McGill	150 \$125.00	\$205.00	175 \$150.00	\$250.00	\$205.00	\$210.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 80.00
Acadia	1970 1972 136.00	145.00	165-180					144.00
Alberta	110.00	135.00	110.00	198.00	120.00	207.00	70.00	87.00
Bishop's	125.00							
British Columbia	105.00	155.00					105.00	45.00
Dalhousie	125.00	175.00		250.00	200.00	225.00		85.00 110.00 (with lab.)
McMaster	75.00							
Manitoba	92.00	112.00		163.00	110.00		54.00	30.00 (about)
Mount Allison	110.00	145.00						
New Brunswick	1930 1932 86.00	120.00						
Queen's	1930 1932 72.00 120.00	170.00 200.00	150	165.00 160, 160, 185, 185, 185			plus lab fees.	90.00
Saskatchewan	40.00	60.00	67.00	90.00	60.00		60.00	40.00
Toronto	105.00 140.00	205.00 230.00	112.00 156.00	200.00 230.00		205.00 230.00		45.00 student fees included
Western Ontario	85.00 100.00	plus	20-25	153.00 Student + others same in 1st yr 200.00 - 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th				110.00

In making up this statement, account has not been taken of what we call the universal fee, or supplemental examination fee, or the caution money deposit, but I have distributed the graduation fee where such is charged and the registration fee, which I have added to the fee for tuition to make up the annual expenses.

In most of the Universities there is a health fee, which is apparently separate from that for student activities.

No account has been taken of laboratory fees because these depend on the subjects taken and the rate in the other Universities is pretty much the same as our own.

In several Universities the fees for the first two years in a professional course is often lower than for the upper years, except in one case (the University of Manitoba) where the fee for the final year Medicine (the clinical year) is very much less than it is for the lower years.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

June 16, 1932.

President Walter C. Murray, LL.D.,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.

My dear President,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities, and it will help me greatly if you can let me have, by return mail if convenient, the following information regarding your fees for 1932-33:

Are these to be lower or higher than in 1931-32?

What will be your total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc. etc. in each Faculty?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

University of Saskatchewan

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

BURSAR'S OFFICE

June 21st, 1932.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

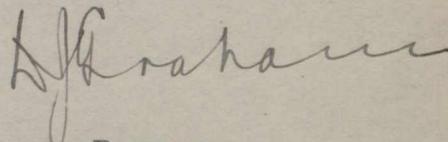
Dear Sir:-

In the absence of President Murray your letter of 16th inst., has been handed me for attention.

While it is true that our fees for 1932-33 will be higher than in 1931-32, we have always been averse to increases and I think our fees for the coming year will still be lower than other Canadian Universities.

I am enclosing tabulation of fees by Faculties for the coming year which I hope will answer your purpose.

Yours very truly,


Bursar.

DJG/EM
Encl.

	<u>ARTS & SCIENCE</u>	<u>DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>ASSOCIATE AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>LAW</u>	<u>ENGINEERING</u>	<u>PHARMACY</u>
Tuition (Per Class)	\$80.00 (\$20.)	\$80.00 (\$20.)	\$20.00	\$100.00	\$100.00 (\$20.)	\$100.00 (\$20.)
Registration	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Lab. Caution Money	5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00	5.00
Student Societies	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Accident & Sick Benefit Fund	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	<u>\$101.00</u>	<u>\$101.00</u>	<u>\$41.00</u>	<u>\$116.00</u>	<u>\$121.00</u>	<u>\$121.00</u>

	<u>Accounting</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Household Science</u>	<u>Physical Education</u>
Tuition (Per Class)	\$100.00 (\$30.)	\$120.00 (15-40)	\$80.00 (20.)	\$80.00	\$80.00 (\$20.)
Registration	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Lab. Caution Money				5.00	
Student Societies	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Accident & Sick Benefit Fund	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	<u>\$116.00</u>	<u>\$136.00</u>	<u>\$96.00</u>	<u>\$101.00</u>	<u>\$96.00</u>

MUSIC

Per Class	\$20.00
Per Examination	<u>20.00</u>
	<u>\$40.00</u>

June 16th, 1932.

Dr. Cecil C. Jones,
Chancellor, University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N.B.

Dear Dr. Jones,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities, and it will help me greatly if you can let me have, by return mail if convenient, the following information regarding your fees for 1932-33:-

Are these to be lower or higher than in 1931-32?

What will be your total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc. etc., in each Faculty?

Thanking you in advance,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

CECIL C. JONES

CHANCELLOR



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, N. B.

June 20, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Our tuition fees at the University of New Brunswick are \$84 in the Arts department and \$120 in the Department of Applied Science. In addition there are the usual laboratory fees. Our students tax themselves for their social and athletic activities; this amounts to about \$20 a year. Our fees will be the same this year as last.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Jones

June 16th, 1932.

Dr. W. Hamilton Fyfe,
Principal,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario.

or, in his absence, The Bursar.

Dear Dr. Fyfe,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities, and it will help me greatly if you can let me have, by return mail if convenient, the following information regarding your fees for 1932-33:

Are these to be lower or higher than in 1931-32?

What will be your total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc. etc. in each Faculty?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

W. H. FYFE, M.A., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL

W. E. McNEILL, M.A., PH.D.
VICE-PRINCIPAL AND TREASURER



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

June 18, 1932

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of the Principal his Secretary has handed me for reply your letter of June 16th.

Fees in all Faculties at Queen's are to be slightly higher in the coming session. They will be as follows:

Arts -	\$120 a year
Applied Science	\$200 a year
Medicine	\$150; 160; 160; 185; 185; 185; in the successive years of the six year Course.

In all cases laboratory deposits are extra. Laboratory supplies are included in Applied Science and Medicine, and in Arts are charged for at the rate of \$3 for each full class.

The fees mentioned above include student interests.

Yours very truly,

W. E. McNeill

Vice-Principal

June 16, 1932.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Robert,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities, and it will help me greatly if you can let me have the following information, by return mail, if convenient, regarding your fees for the session 1932-33:

Are these to be lower or higher than 1931-32.

What is the total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc., in each Faculty?

Thanking you in advance,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

BURSAR'S OFFICE

DR. F. A. MOURÉ

BURSAR AND SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS



TORONTO, 5.

18 June, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir:-

Sir Robert Falconer has asked me to reply to your letter of the 16th instant regarding fees.

We have increased the tuition fees for 1932-33 by \$25 in Arts, Commerce & Finance, Household Science, Social Science, and Public Health Nursing.

To give you the total annual fee in each Faculty, inclusive of special charges for Hart House, Students' Administrative Council, etc., I have had to average the amount as the charges for laboratory supplies and some other items are not uniform in each year. So averaged the figures for 1932-33 may be stated as follows:-

Arts	- \$140.
Commerce & Finance	- 156.
Medicine	- 230.
Applied Science	- 230.
Dentistry	- 230.
Forestry	- 145.
Household Science	- 140.
Social Science	- 104.
Public Health Nursing	- 127.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Falconer".

Erez

M/MB.

June 16th, 1932.

Dr. W. Sherwood Fox,
President,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario.

My dear President Fox,

Will you be good enough to write me, by return if convenient, what your scale of fees will be in all Faculties for the year 1932-33?

I am trying to make an appreciation of the situation for my Board of Governors, and it would be helpful if I knew what the other Canadian universities have decided to do.

With kind regards and wishing you a very pleasant summer,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

LONDON, CANADA

June 18, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.

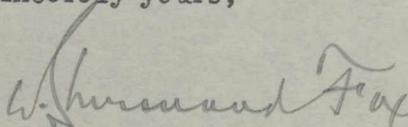
My dear Sir Arthur:

I take much pleasure in replying to your letter of June 16th which has just been received this morning.

On the accompanying pages you will find the information that you desire concerning the fees charged in the various constituent faculties of our University. It is probable that the fees in Public Health will be raised to \$100.00 for 1933-34.

With warm regards and with every good wish for a healthful summer, I am

Sincerely yours,



W. Sherwood Fox,
President.

WSF/ML

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS

FEES

Tuition fees in full will be paid on Registration Day. If paid in two instalments, the first instalment will be payable Registration Day; the second instalment on or before the first day of the second term. All other fees, except examinations fees, are payable Registration Day. Students must register and pay the fees for examination before presenting themselves for any papers.

All checks presented must be certified and made payable to "The University of Western Ontario."

The following fees are payable to the Executive Secretary:

First Registration (for all students on entering)	\$ 5 00
*Tuition, including examinations, one payment.	100 00
Two payments per year, first \$50.00, second \$55.00	105 00
Tuition, special student, each credit, including examination	8 00
Tuition, Extension department, each credit, including examination	8 00
Tuition, Summer School, each credit, including examination	8 00
Maximum	35 00
Tuition, Extramural, each credit, including examination	8 00
Maximum	35 00
Examinations, Supplemental, each paper, September or May	5 00
Maximum	15 00
Examinations, LL.B. Course, each paper	15 00
Examinations, at dates other than January, May or September	15 00
Presiding Examiner's fee, etc. (at outside centre), per half day	3 00
Library Deposit fee (extramural students outside London)	5 00
Change of Faculty	5 00
Change of Registration, after one week from Regist. Day, \$1.00 to	5 00
Late Registration, first week (see also page 6)	2 00
Admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	5 00
Undergraduate Certificate of Standing	3 00
Graduate detailed certificate (after the first two), each	2 00
Athletic Association, each year	10 00
Students' Administrative Assembly Fee, each year	5 00
Students' Health Insurance, each year	5 00
Caution Money (1), each year	5 00
Microscope Rental, each instrument, each year	5 00
Laboratory Fee, each Science, full course	4 00
Half course	2 00
Caution Fee (1), Physics, Chemistry, each course	5 00
Caution Fee (1), Applied Biology, Botany, Geology, Zoology, Psychology, each course	2 00
Degree of B.A. (2), payable May 1st	10 00
Degree of M.A. (3), payable May 1st	20 00
Degree of B.Sc., payable May 1st	10 00
Degree of M.Sc., payable May 1st	20 00
Degree of LL.B., payable May 1st	20 00
Degree of B.D., payable May 1st	24 00

Accessory
fees
for
each
student

NOTE—(1) Caution money minus deductions for breakage, etc., will be returned at end of year. (2) See page 45. (3) See page 51.

*For foreign students tuition fees are double these figures.

1932-33

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FEES

The following fees are payable to the Bursar of the University:

Matriculation (payable once only).....	\$ 5.00
Tuition Fees:	
For the first year.....	150.00
For the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth years.....	200.00
For the fourth year of the B.A., M.D. course.....	200.00
For the M.Sc. Course.....	200.00
Examination for Removal of Conditions.....	5.00
Athletic Association.....	10.00
Admission ad eundem statum.....	10.00
Degree of Doctor of Medicine.....	25.00
Degree of Master of Science.....	20.00
Hospital Ticket.....	8.00
Hippocratic Society.....	7.50
Caution Fee.....	8.00
Tuition for Special Students.....	\$10.00 per credit

NOTE (1) Tuition fees in full may be paid at the time of registration. If paid in two instalments the tuition fees will amount to \$205.00, of which \$105.00 is payable at the time of registration,

the balance to be paid not later than January 31st. All cheques must be certified and made payable to the University of Western Ontario.

- (2) Students who are non-residents of the Province of Ontario will be accepted for registration only on the approval of the Board of Governors, and shall be subject to such additional fees as may be determined by the Board.
- (3) A student who, by reason of sickness or other cause, is in attendance one-half a year or less, will be charged \$105.00 of the tuition fee. If he has paid more than this amount, the balance will be refunded him. A student in attendance until February 1st, will be charged the full tuition fee.
- (4) The Athletic Association Fee and the Hippocratic Society Fee must be paid at the time of registration.
- (5) No student will be admitted to the examination for removal of conditions except on presentation of a card signed by the Bursar, indicating that the fee for such examination has been paid.
- (6) A deposit of eight dollars to cover breakage is required for certain laboratory courses.
- (7) Each student is required to provide himself with a microscope of an approved type.
- (8) Each student taking a laboratory course will purchase for himself apparatus costing from three to ten dollars.

1932-33

FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

FEEES

First Registration (payable once only) \$ 5.00

COURSES FOR GRADUATE NURSES

Tuition, full course, Certificate of Public Health Nurse
(C.P.H.N.)....\$ 75.00
Tuition, full course, Certificate in Hospital
Administration (C.H.A.).....\$ 75.00
Tuition, full course, Certificate of Instructor in
Nursing (C.I.N.).....\$ 75.00
Tuition, full course, Bachelor of Science in Nursing:-
First year in Faculty of Arts\$ 100.00
Second year (First term) in Faculty of Arts\$ 50.00
Final year in Faculty of Public Health\$ 75.00

COURSES FOR GRADUATE PHYSICIANS

Tuition, full course, Diploma of Public Health (D.P.H.)...\$ 140.00
Special courses for physicians, clinical laboratory work,
each 30 hour course\$ 5.00

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES

Diploma of Public Health - D.P.H., payable May 1st\$ 20.00
Bachelor of Science in Nursing - B.Sc. in Nursing\$ 10.00
Certificates - C.P.H.N., C.H.A., or C.I.N.\$ 5.00

June 16, 1932.

Dr. G. J. Trueman,
President,
Mount Allison University,
Sackville, N.B.

Dear Dr. Trueman,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities, and it will help me greatly if you can let me have, by return mail if convenient, the following information regarding your fees for 1932-33:-

Are these lower or higher than 1931-32?

What will be your total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc. etc., in each Faculty?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

June 22, 1932.

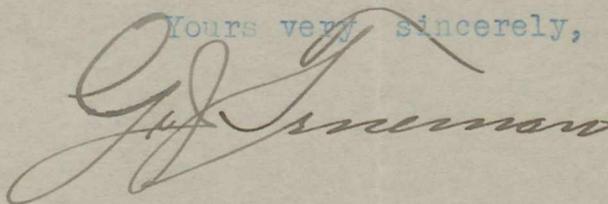
Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.

My dear Sir Arthur:

The fees in the Arts Department last year were \$26.00 a course. This year there has been an increase to \$30.00 a course. Students take either five or six courses. The regular tuition fee would then be \$150.00 for a student taking five subjects, and \$180.00 for a student taking six courses. There has also been an increase in the laboratory fees. In Engineering the tuition for the first year is \$140.00, for the second year \$160.00, and for the third year \$170.00. As you know, students take the last two years of the course either at McGill or the Nova Scotia School of Technology. The Engineering students will hereafter pay \$10.00 a year as a drawing room fee for each course taken, and will share with the other students the privilege of paying a higher laboratory fee in Chemistry and Physics. One would have to add to the above fees \$4.00 for registration fee, a \$10.00 fee for student activities, and \$30.00 for such things as the College paper, reading room, library, medical attendance, etc. This would make for those taking five courses \$194.00 and for those taking six courses \$224.00. In the same way \$44.00 would have to be added to the fees given for Engineering. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the \$30.00 general fee provides privileges paid for in almost all Universities by the students themselves and should, therefore, be carefully examined before a comparison is instituted.

I am mailing you a copy of our latest calendar in which you will find on pages 30, 31 and 32 our expenses in detail.

Yours very sincerely,



President.

GJT/L.

June 16th, 1932.

Rev. F.W.Patterson, D.D., LL.D.,
President,
Acadia University,
Wolfville, N.S.

Dear President,

Will you be good enough to write me,
by return if convenient, giving me the following
information:-

Have you raised or lowered fees this year?

Please indicate what your total fee, inclusive of
all charges for special activities and registration
fee, etc. etc., will be in all Faculties?

I am trying to make an appreciation of
the situation regarding tuition fees in Canada and it
would be a great help to have this information.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



Acadia University
WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 20, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of Dr. Patterson, I wish to comply with the request for information contained in your letter of June 16th.

The tuition fee has been raised this year from \$25.00 a course to \$30.00, but the board and room charge has been reduced from \$8.00 to \$7.50 a week for men and from \$7.50 to \$7.00 a week for women.

The total fee for a Freshman in the various courses is as follows:

B.A. or B.Sc.	\$432 to \$483
B.A. (Theology)	\$448
B.Sc. (Hs. Ec.)	\$472
B.Mus.	\$508 to \$531

432
+83
47915

In the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years, the laboratory fee would, in some instances, be more, thus making the total fee slightly higher. The other charges remain the same.

In the Engineering course, the total fee is as follows:

First and Second Years	\$468
Third Year	\$483

I am mailing you, under separate cover, a copy of our 1932-33 calendar. On pages 44 and 45 you will find a detailed statement of the general and laboratory fees.

I trust this information will be of help to you.

Yours sincerely,

R. M. Thompson

Secretary to the President.

June 16, 1932.

President Carleton Stanley, M.A.
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Stanley,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities, and it will help me greatly if you can let me have, by return mail if convenient, the following information:

Fees for Session 1932-33

Are these lower or higher than 1931-32?

What is your total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc. etc., in each Faculty?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH



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SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCTAVISH ST MONTREAL QUE.

COULD YOU TELEGRAPH ME CONFIDENTIALLY PROPOSED FEES INCREASE VARIOUS
FACULTIES

CARLETON STANLEY

458P

ARTS AND SCIENCE	FROM 150.	to \$200.
COMMERCE	175.	225.
ENGINEERING	205.	300.
MEDICINE	250.	400.
DENTISTRY	210.	300.
LAW	205.	300
LIBRARY SCHOOL	150.	200.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	150.	200.
FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL	150.	200.

Mr. Spencer
 Please let Sir Arthur
 have the proposal

President
Carlton Stanley

Dalhousie

Confidential Halifax N.S.

New fees suggested.
~~Suggested increases~~

Arts & Science	two hundred and
Commerce	two twenty five
Engineering	three
Medicine	four
Dentistry	three
Law	three
Library School	two
Physical Education	two
French Immersion Sch.	two

Others

Dalhousie

Staff generally ~~not~~ fearful
especially Arts and Science,
matter not ~~decide~~ definitely
decided, ^{more} Scholarships would
accompany increase.

I think fees in Canada generally
ridiculously low ~~but~~ prefer
gradual increase. Currie



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 22, 1932.

Confidential

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have just returned to town after an absence of a few days, and find yours of June 16.

We are putting up the fees very slightly; the increase for all students falling in the Registration Fee.

Last year this fee, including Students' Health Service, was \$ 10.00. We are increasing it to \$ 15.00. (Medicine has hitherto paid a maximum of \$ 5.00 for Registration and Health Service, so that the Medical students' fee for Registration is increased by \$ 10.00.)

The fee per class for Arts and Science was \$ 25.00, so that the annual tuition fee in Arts and Science, which includes Commerce, varied from \$ 125.00 for five classes, which was the normal number, to \$ 150.00 for six classes, the number taken by about one-sixth of the students. We have left the tuition fee standing for Arts and Science students. But we have put the fees up on the average of \$ 20.00 a year for Commerce students, and for all students we have made changes in the laboratory fees. Hitherto laboratory fees in this Faculty were \$ 10.00 each for Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, Botany, and Zoology. We have increased the laboratory fee to \$ 15.00 in Zoology, and to \$ 20.00 in Physics and Chemistry. (To complete the Arts degree, our students must take at least one Science course. It does not matter which. But, as the B. Sc. students nearly all take both Physics and Chemistry, and more than one course of each, B. Sc. students will henceforth pay considerably more than B. A. students. This is as it should be. If you will look at Glasgow University Calendar, you will see that Arts students pay 45 guineas a year, and B. Sc. students 90 guineas a year. The bookkeeping methods of Glasgow are irreproachable, and they know where the heavy costs come. I discovered last winter that a third of the whole cost of maintaining the Arts and Science Faculty springs from the two subjects - Physics and Chemistry. Out of the other two-thirds we teach Engineering - first two years of the course, - Commerce, a four-years' course, 6 languages, Mathematics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, History, Philosophy, Education, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Fine Arts, etc., etc. The proportion, of course, is absolutely wrong-headed.)

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Fees in Dentistry we have increased from \$ 225.00 to \$ 235.00 for tuition and laboratory.

Fees in Medicine we have increased from \$ 250.00 to \$ 275.00 including tuition and laboratory.

Fees in Law we have increased from \$ 200.00 to \$ 225.00.

We had a maximum fee in Engineering of \$ 170.00. We have increased this maximum fee to \$ 200.00.

Incidental changes - As a disciplinary measure, as well as a revenue maker, we have increased the Supplemental Examination fees from \$ 3.00 to \$ 10.00. I compute that, even if we reduce the number of Supplementals by 50%, we shall have an increase in revenue of over \$ 1,000.00. We have increased the charge for the B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com., certificates from \$ 5.00 to \$ 10.00, and the cost of certificates in Medicine, Dentistry and Law from \$ 10.00 to \$ 20.00.

The average rate of increase in the various Faculties is about \$ 10.00 a head for Arts students; \$ 20.00 a head for Commerce students; \$ 20.00 to \$ 25.00, perhaps, for B.Sc. students; \$ 15.00 for Dental students; about \$ 30.00 for Law students; and about \$ 45.00 for Medical students. Also, we have put a straight tax of \$ 100.00 a year on those coming from outside the British Empire, - both for professional and pre-professional students.

I should have insisted on some of this increment being devoted to scholarships in Arts had it not been for the fact that in the last ten months we have got \$ 140,000. endowment for scholarships in Arts. The addition of these scholarships takes a good deal of the edge off my aversion to increasing fees.

For your eyes alone, I enclose a copy of some general remarks I made to my Governors when this question came up for discussion.

Hoping that this information will be of interest to you,

Yours ever sincerely,

Carleton Stanley.

CS/LH.
Encl.

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

Language Professors, very often, a special training in languages. They ask libraries to provide books which interest only Commerce students. The three other Canadian Universities, which have large Commerce Departments, recognise this. One of them charges Commerce students one-sixth more than the ordinary fees, and the other two charge about fifty per cent more.

To return to the matter of the expense of teaching Science: The laboratory fees in Dalhousie are lower than they should be, in some Departments. It was the Head of the Chemistry Department who first called my attention to this. He said, jokingly, that the Chemistry Department was "getting away with murder"; that the fee in all the classes was much too small, and again, that if \$10.00 were the right fee for the Elementary class, then \$20.00 should be charged for some other classes, and one class should be charged \$30.00. A study of other University Calendars shows that in most Universities, laboratory fees are higher in Chemistry than in any other Science, and that Physics comes next; whereas the laboratory fee in Biology and Geology is lower. Special classes in Zoology that use up a good many animals are, for the most part, marked off from other Biological classes.

I think the Governors will be interested to know that 26% of the entire cost of the Arts and Science Faculty (including pre-professional students of all kinds, Commerce students, Engineering students, students taking the three other Sciences of Botany, Zoology, Geology, as well as all the other subjects taught, - 6 languages, History, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Philosophy, etc.,) that 26% of the entire cost arises from the cost of teaching Physics and Chemistry. Indeed, if the overhead on the Science Building is included, the cost is about one-third.

Hence, I say that if the principle of charging the student a larger proportion of his cost is applied in the Arts Faculty, then the fees for Commerce students should be raised, and considerably higher laboratory fees should be charged for all classes in Chemistry, and all classes in Physics, with perhaps special fees in Chemistry where senior students and graduate students use very expensive materials. The fee in Zoology, also, should be raised a little.

I should add here that I have carefully discussed all of this with the Heads of Departments concerned, and also asked their views about the result of increased fees. Professor MacDonald thought that an increase of \$20.00 to \$25.00 would make no difference to attendance in Commerce, and that it was very fair. Professor Nickerson would welcome a decrease in the number of his students taking Chemistry because facilities are already overtaxed, and, as you have heard, he thinks the increased fee is only fair. Professor Bronson also, and Professor Bell, think that the increased fee in Physics and in Zoology is sound.

Halifax, N. S.
June 9, 1932.

June 27th, 1932.

President Carlton Stanley, M.A.,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

My dear Stanley,

Let me acknowledge with many thanks your letter of June 22nd re fees. Let me say that this is by far the most intelligent letter regarding that matter that I have so far received from any of the universities, disclosing that you have given this matter earnest and exhaustive consideration and examination.

About ten days ago I had a meeting of the Deans in my office which Mr. Glassco and Col. Bovey attended. I was not very well myself or I should have been there. I asked them to consider two things: fees, and the question of their comparative fairness one to the other, and also to the cost of education in each Faculty; and in the second place, I sought their opinion as to what proportion of any increase in fees might be applied to scholarships. Apparently, all the time was taken up in convincing each other that fees could not be raised under any consideration, and nothing was done regarding the question of scholarships. This fee question with us must be settled in the next couple of weeks, in time for our Board meeting which takes place about the middle of July.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

June 16, 1932.

The Secretary and Bursar,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities, and it will help me greatly if you can let me have the following information by return mail:-

Fees for Session 1932-33

Are these lower or higher than 1931-32?

What is the total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc. etc., in each Faculty?

Thanking you in advance,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER - CANADA

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR

June 23rd, 1932.

Sir A. W. Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of June 16th,
our tuition fees for the coming session are the
same as those for 1931-32, namely,

Faculty of Arts & Science	\$115.00
Faculty of Agriculture	115.00
Faculty of Applied Science	165.00

and includes all fees and charges.

Trusting that this information may be
of service to you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

F. Davies

Bursar.

ML.

June 16, 1932.

Dr. James A. MacLean, LL.D.,
President,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear Dr. MacLean,

I am making an appreciation of the situation regarding tuition fees in Canadian universities and it will help me greatly if you can let me have, by return mail, if convenient, the following information regarding your fees for 1932-33:-

Are these lower or higher than 1931-32?

What will be your total fee, inclusive of all special charges for registration, student activities, etc., in each Faculty?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 22nd, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

I am glad to give you the information you request regarding fees at the University of Manitoba.

There will be an increase in tuition fees for 1932-1933 in Arts and Science, Engineering and Architecture, and in the degree courses in Agriculture and Home Economics. In Arts and Science the Tuition Fee of \$65.00 will be increased to \$85.00; in Engineering and Architecture the Tuition Fee of \$125.00 and Examination Fee of \$10.00 will be replaced by a combined Tuition and Examination Fee of \$150.00; in the Degree Courses in Agriculture and Home Economics there will be an increase in the tuition fees in the First and Second Years from \$40.00 to \$55.00, and in the Third and Fourth Years from \$65.00 to \$85.00. Fees in Medicine are not being now increased, an increase having been put into effect in this Faculty in 1930-1931.

The total fees in the various faculties are as follows:-

ARTS AND SCIENCE:

Registration (payable the first time of registration in this Faculty).....	\$2.00
Tuition.....	\$85.00
Examination.....	15.00
Student Organizations.....	11.00
Library.....	2.00

And if Science is taken -

Caution Money.....	5.00
Laboratory Fee.....	<u>2.50 to \$10.00</u>
Total.....	<u>\$122.50 to \$130.00</u>

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

-2-

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
(Continued)

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE:

Registration (payable the first time of registration in this Faculty).....	\$ 2.00
Tuition and Examination.....	150.00
Student Organizations.....	11.00
Caution Money.....	5.00
Library.....	2.00
Total.....	<u>\$170.00</u>

MEDICINE:

Registration (payable the first time of registration in this Faculty).....	5.00
Tuition.....	225.00
(Fifth or Intern Year \$100.00)	
Examination.....	10.00
Student Organizations.....	11.00
Caution Money (First Year).....	10.00
(Second, Third & Fourth Years \$5.00)	
Hospital Fee (Third and Fourth Years only) ..	10.00

There is in addition payment on account of a Microscope as follows:-

First Year.....	30.00
Second Year.....	25.00
Third Year.....	25.00
Fourth Year (balance).....	18.00

The total fees payable by a student of the First Year in Medicine, including instalment on Microscope, amount to \$291.00.

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS:

<u>First and Second Year Degree Courses -</u>	
Tuition.....	55.00
Sick Benefit.....	2.00
Caution Money.....	5.00
Student Organizations.....	10.00
Total.....	<u>\$72.00</u>

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

-3-

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
(Continued)

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS(Continued):

<u>Third and Fourth Year Degree Courses -</u>	
Tuition.....	\$ 85.00
Sick Benefit.....	2.00
Caution Money.....	5.00
Student Organizations.....	<u>10.00</u>
Total.....	<u>\$102.00</u>

LAW:

Registration(payable the first time of registration in this Faculty).....	2.00
Tuition.....	100.00
Examination.....	8.00
Student Organizations.....	<u>10.00</u>
Total.....	<u>\$120.00</u>

Yours faithfully,

James W. Currie ^{Pres.} *Currie*

President.

WBHT/T.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

*Correspondence with
people re increase,
foreign students,
how to apply increase,
etc.*

August 4th, 1932

The Principal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am receiving enquiries as to the exact method we are going to use of determining whether a student is British or non-British and whether the test is to be nationality or domicile. I imagine it is to be nationality but I can see some difficult and doubtful cases ahead.

When the time of registration comes my office will probably have to find out whether a student is British or non-British and write this on the card he takes to the Bursar's Office, so that I wish to be quite sure of the methods of deciding.

To whom should doubtful cases be referred? (Dean Corbett?).

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Heatthard.

*attended to
Principally Domicile*

August 17, 1932.

B. A. Allison, Esq.,
701 B. Bloomfield Avenue,
Oakmont.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry that your letter of July 25th, addressed to me has not been answered before, but I have been away from the city for a brief vacation. The fees to be paid by your son, John Baxter Allison when he enrolls in the Faculty of Engineering will not be greater than the usual fees paid by all students of the British Empire. The Raising of fees for students outside the Empire was not meant to include such cases as yours.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

701B Bloomfield Avenue,
Outremont, Que., July 25th, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Sherbrooke St., W.,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir:-

Recently a notice appeared in the Montreal Daily Star that the fees of the different faculties of McGill University are to be increased for British Empire students and to a greater extent for foreign students.

My family and I have resided in Montreal for the past nine years. Although my son, John Baxter Allison, was born in the United States, he has received the greater portion of his education in Canada, attending Guy Drummond School, Strathcona Academy, Outremont, and completing his first year in B.Sc., (Engineering) at McGill University this past May.

Furthermore, the prospects of our returning to the United States are remote for in my position as Chief Chemist of The Barrett Company Limited, it is necessary that I reside in Montreal, and my son upon his graduation intends to obtain employment in Canada if it is possible for him to do so. Although we are not naturalized citizens, to all intents and purposes we are British subjects.

Intending to enroll in the Faculty of Engineering, and wondering whether he would be considered a British Empire or foreign student, my son was referred to Mr. Bentley, Comptroller, who in turn advised him to write to you as you may desire to take this matter up with the Board, hence this letter to which I sincerely hope you will give your close attention and if possible have my son classed as a British Empire student, or if not, have an exception made in his particular case.

You can readily understand that although my circumstances are by no means straightened as yet, if it is at all possible I would like to have my son classed as a British student as the Engineering fees are difficult enough to meet at the present time.

Trusting that you will consider this letter seriously, and awaiting a reply at your earliest convenience, I remain,

Yours very truly,

B. Allison

BAA/MH.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

July 21st, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I learn with surprise through the papers that it has been proposed to increase the fees of American students at the French Summer School. If the director, whose budget has been approved by yourself and the Governors for the past eleven years, showing always a favourable balance, had been consulted he would firstly have corrected the mis-statement that the present fee is \$150.00. Our students have never paid more than \$140.00. Secondly, I would have pointed out to you that our Canadian students represent only about 15 % of the attendance, and that our American students are mostly school teachers, whose salaries have been considerably reduced, and that such an increase in their fees would, without any doubt, spell ruin to the School.

I hope that nothing irrevocable has been done so far, and that you will be kind enough to authorize me to assure my students, who are much upset by the news, that nothing definite has yet been decided.

I am at your disposal to put before you all the arguments and documents accruing from my experience of eleven years.

Yours faithfully,

P. du Pours

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

Dear Dr. Ebbett,

Thank you for your letter of August 20th. I appreciate the spirit in which it was written, and am always glad to hear from graduates of McGill about matters connected with the University. I am especially glad to find that both your father and yourself are members of the Graduates' Society.

The additional charge which goes into force this year on foreign students attending the University was only decided upon after long and earnest consideration. Like all other institutions and individuals, we are feeling the effect of the business depression. McGill is dependent for her existence upon the private gifts and contributions of her friends; she receives no large grants from federal or provincial governments. Naturally, a private and independent university feels the pinch of present conditions more keenly than universities which are state-supported. If our income were sufficient to cover our expenditure I don't think the question would ever have arisen, although other Canadian universities charge foreign students increased fees, and several state universities in your country charge a higher fee for those who reside outside the state.

I dare say this will affect more students from the United States than from any other country, although we have a fair number from different parts of the world. For instance, more than half the students in the Faculty of Medicine are non-Canadian. We welcome these foreign students, regarding their presence as a tribute to the reputation of McGill in other lands. But I do not think American students coming to our Medical School should complain. For several years now, and probably for some years to come, they will enjoy the benefit of an exchange situation very much in their favour. The premium they obtain on their American funds will far more than offset any increase we have made this year in fees. If they attended Harvard Medical School

(over)

2.

they would pay a fee of nearly \$500 a year, and if in attendance at Johns Hopkins it would be over \$600. Our fees in Medicine, as our fees in all the other faculties, are, we believe too low. But until fees generally are raised throughout Canada we cannot make our fees what we believe they should be.

The present is a testing time for all institutions, and for traditions as well. It may be that we shall lose by the step we have been forced to take. But we are obliged to give it a trial. Our deficit has mounted steadily during the past five years, and though we receive generous gifts from some of the large Foundations and from private individuals, these are all ear-marked for special purposes, and increase, rather than diminish the calls on our General Funds, so that we are severely taxed to meet the strain of maintenance.

With kindest wishes always,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

August 20/1932-

P. L. B. EBBETT, M. D.
HOULTON, MAINE

Sir Arthur Currie.

Principal of M^c Gill University.

Dear Sir :-

The announcement of the altered fees for tuition for the coming session of M^c Gill, as announced by the Board of Governors, has provoked considerable discussion between my father (Med '03) and myself (arts '32 - Med '36) - It seems to both of us that the attitude taken is rather out of keeping with the past traditions, - that is, we have never known M^c Gill to discriminate in any way between Canadian and foreign students. We fear that this discrimination is bound to cause a great deal of unfavourable comment, and will undoubtedly keep a great number of foreign students, particularly Americans, from attending M^c Gill. Can any

P. L. B. EBBETT, M. D.

HOULTON, MAINE

blame a person for concluding that if there are financial barriers placed against the foreign student, that he will find himself confronted later on with other barriers and general disfavor? From my past years at M^r. Gill I know that all students are scholastically and socially treated with no discrimination as to nationality, but unfortunately this will not be known by those who have not had the good fortune to attend M^r. Gill.

This letter is not meant as a destructive criticism, but rather as an impersonal comment on the attitude which we fear M^r. Gill will provoke among her foreign students.

Respectfully yours,

George H. Ebbett.

DRAFT FOR MR. GLASSCO.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, the decision to ask foreign students to pay a higher fee for admission to McGill University was not a hasty decision, nor was it a decision made with any great amount of enthusiasm by the Board.

What you say about "science knowing no racial, sectarian, national or other differences amongst men" is quite admitted.

The second point you make is that many Americans attending McGill University help to build up its reputation. That is quite true, but it is a fact that for the last several years, owing to the favourable exchange rates which have prevailed, students coming from the United States have really received their education for much less than they would pay in their own country. For instance, most of these American students attend the School of Medicine. McGill's Medical School has just as fine a reputation as Johns Hopkins or Harvard. Were these students to go to Harvard they would have to pay a fee of \$400 plus certain other charges; were they to attend Johns Hopkins it would cost them well over \$600 a year; whereas American students attending here have been getting off for about \$200 a year, American money.

Furthermore, it is quite a common practice. Many of the state universities, which are among the largest of American universities, charge foreigners, and even those coming from outside the state, extra fees; and the practice has been adopted in some of the other Canadian universities before being put into effect here.

You say in the same paragraph that "It is due to these foreigners that this university gets a name abroad" That is a contention with which I cannot agree, though it has some force.

As to your third point, about McGill's relationship with the Rockefeller Foundation, let me assure you that the Rockefellers have no objection to our policy in the matter of fees. I cannot agree at all with your suggestion that "as the Rockefeller grant was really foreign money, therefore it should not have been accepted."

In your fourth point you speak about the promotion of peace and justice. I cannot think that because students from the United States pay a very small extra fee, which is more than offset by the advantage they enjoy in exchange premiums on their American money, there is any danger to our international relationships.

You may say what you like about border lines and their non-existence, but they do exist, and will always exist. The Hawley-Smoot tariff takes very definite cognizance of that border line between the United States and other countries.

Let me conclude by saying that if the financial resources of the University were capable of meeting all demands upon it for instruction and scientific work, this question would not have arisen. There are few more cosmopolitan universities than McGill, whose influence will always be on the side of better international relationships.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

GRADUATE FACULTY

2.6.6.32

Dear Sir Arthur,

You may be interested to see how Marlborough College tackled their problem. It is a fine scheme.

I am in the Laurentians for a week or two. Reilly is looking after the McDowell Physics Laboratory,

I hope that you had a good game with Shaw or Whitlock

Yours very sincerely

RD Mc

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Life Governors of Marlborough College will held in the Adderley Library, Marlborough College, on Friday, the 24th day of June instant, at 12.30 p.m.

By Order of the Council:

J. A. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

Marlborough College,
June 9th, 1932.

N.B.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

ASP

Report of the Council of Marlborough College,

To be presented to the Life Governors

at the Annual Meeting to be held on the 24th June, 1932.

At this time last year plans for new Science Laboratories and a new A House were under consideration but during the critical days of last Autumn it was decided reluctantly that schemes involving such large sums of money must be postponed. With a building programme in prospect, a quiet year in the big spending departments was essential. Fortunately no large repairs or improvements called for immediate attention and expenditure under the heading Works Department shows a decrease of about £2,500 compared with 1930, and with the general low level of food prices about £1000 less was spent on food. The total surplus on the year amounted to £11859 13 3.

This surplus was opportune and has made it possible to pay off a temporary overdraft at the Bank which at the end of 1930 was nearly £10,000. This was caused by the purchase of Barton Farm. It was possible also to make from the surplus a grant of £1000 towards improvements carried out at Preshute House.

The existing mortgages and loans are still £10,000.

It is improbable that future surpluses will be as large, and certainly in 1932 the income will be reduced by the grants made towards reduction of fees in necessitous cases. It is recommended by the Auditors that depreciation on certain properties be brought into account, and also that an obsolescence fund should be started in order to meet heavy capital expenditure of non-remunerative character which must be faced in the near future if certain of the older buildings are to be brought more into keeping with modern requirements. Redemption of land tax and tithes is also being proceeded with, but this, though involving considerable capital outlay, will prove remunerative in the future.

In October, when the national financial crisis made it difficult for many parents to meet the expense of school fees, a Fund was started from which temporary assistance might be given by some reduction of fees in specially hard cases. The Council accepted for this purpose a voluntary contribution made by temporary reduction of salaries of the teaching staff and officers of the College, adding a sum in the proportion of 3 to 2 to the contribution so made. A general invitation was sent to parents to apply for temporary assistance and over £3000 has been allowed in remission of school fees to applicants under this scheme. Some generous contributions to the fund have been received from parents of boys in the School. This help has been temporary, for the current school year only.

It is the intention of the Council during the next few years to reduce the expenses of parents by the abolition of certain extra charges, by an improvement of the value of scholarships, and by other measures of special relief. The estimated annual surplus thus reduced will be used to finance certain necessary improvements of accommodation.

The School is at full strength of 743 boys. Though the lists for five years ahead are not filling quite so quickly there are more applications for vacancies at short notice than can be accepted. At present there does not appear to be any cause for anxiety that the numbers will drop.

There are still 15 boys in the school being educated under the War Memorial scheme.

The health of the boys continues to be very good: the daily average of sick was for the Summer Term 1.25; for the Michaelmas Term .75 (.33 injuries); and for the Lent Term 4.4 (of which 4% is accounted for by an influenza epidemic which provided no serious case). The death of a boy during the Summer Term from multiple osteomyelitis is recorded with regret.

Approval was given early this year for alterations in the Kitchen department. An oven has been installed in place of the old open fire with the roasting jacks, and the pantry has been enlarged to allow the dining hall dishes to be washed without overcrowding the kitchen. The oven will allow of a greater range of dishes with a smaller consumption of fuel.

The Council have regretfully accepted the resignation of The Rt. Hon. Lord Ernle, P.C., C.V.O., and gratefully record the valuable help received from his wisdom and experience during his twenty years membership.

The Council record with regret the deaths of the Right Rev. Theodore Woods, Bishop of Winchester and Sir William Waterlow, Bt., K.B.E., Lord Mayor of London in 1929. As Old Marlburians, Ex-Presidents of the Marlburian Club and members of Council both had shown active and unfailing interest in the School, and the loss of their loyal services is deeply felt.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of Council: Mr. Cyril Bailey, Mr. T. D. Barlow and the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston. A clerical vacancy remains.

The following members of the Council retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election:—

The Rev. Dr. W. Lock.
 The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Croydon.
 The Rev. Canon Woodward, M.C.
 The Lord Askwith, K.C.B.
 Dr. Cyril Norwood.
 Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B.
 S. A. P. Kitcat, Esq.
 Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS GAINED DIRECT FROM THE SCHOOL SINCE THE LAST REPORT.

OXFORD.

A. C. F. L. Harrison, Scholarship for Classics at Pembroke College.
 W. G. Lamarque, Open Scholarship for Classics at Oriel College.
 F. A. Lepper, Open Scholarship for Classics at New College.
 L. W. Burton, Foundation Scholarship for Classics at Trinity College, and Abbott Scholarship.
 J. G. Monroe, Nolloth Scholarship for Classics at Oriel College.
 P. H. Scholfield, Thomas Exhibition for Mathematics at Queen's College.

CAMBRIDGE.

D. E. L. Haines, Major Scholarship for Classics at Trinity College.
 A. R. D. Ramsay, Major Scholarship for Mathematics at Peterhouse.
 J. R. Trevaldwyn, Major Scholarship for Mathematics at St. John's College.
 J. S. Maples, Minor Scholarship for Classics at Clare College.
 J. A. Townsend, Minor Scholarship for Classics at Sidney Sussex College.
 A. C. Jamieson, Exhibition for Classics at Trinity Hall.
 P. J. C. Sherrard, Exhibition for Modern Languages at Kings' College.

OPEN NOMINATIONS.

Woolwich (R.M.A.)

D. B. Ronald
 G. B. Walker

Sandhurst (R.M.C.)

E. C. T. Wilson
 H. M. A. Hunter
 R. O. Paterson
 J. K. Greenwood
 P. M. Nelson

Royal Navy.

R. M. Rothwell (Engineering)

Cranwell (R.A.F.)

C. J. R. Pink (Hon. King's Cadet)

DISTINCTIONS GAINED BY OLD MARLBURIANS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

- J. Z. Young, Fellowship at Magdalen College.
 M. D. Tennant, New College, First Class Classical Moderations.
 Q. B. Hurst, Lincoln College, Stanhope Prize for Historical Essay.

CAMBRIDGE.

- E. A. G. Robinson, elected to an official Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College.
 A. H. J. Knight, Trinity College, appointed University Lecturer in German.
 G. G. Gilling Lax, King's College, Whewell Scholarship.
 A. J. Aglen, Trinity College, First Class Mathematical Tripos, Part I.
 W. A. Camps, Pembroke College, First Class Classical Tripos, Part I.
 R. M. Chapman, Corpus Christi College, First Class Mathematical Tripos, Part I.
 V. J. Chapman, Pembroke College, First Class Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I.
 R. M. Cook, Clare College, First Class Classical Tripos, Part II.
 G. I. Crawford, Senior Scholarship at Trinity College.
 T. P. de Paravicini, Clare College, First Class Mechanical Sciences Tripos.
 G. G. Gilling-Lax, King's College, First Class, Division 2, Historical Tripos, Part II.
 P. Grierson, Gonville and Caius College, First Class, Division 2, History Tripos, Part I.
 R. F. Kemball, Clare College, First Class Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I.
 T. R. Leatham, St. John's College, First Class Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos (German).
 G. L. McDermott, King's College, First Class Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos, Part I. (French and German).
 R. C. Oldfield, Exhibition for Moral Sciences at Peterhouse.
 R. J. Pumphrey, Trinity Hall, appointed Demonstrator in the Department of Zoology.
 W. W. Russell, Clare College, First Class Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos (German).
 J. G. C. Spencer, Magdalene College, Freedom Research Fund, University Entrance Scholarship in Pathology.
 P. F. D. Tennant, Senior Scholarship at Trinity College.

OTHER DISTINCTIONS OF OLD MARLBURIANS.

- Rayner Goddard, K.C., appointed a Justice of the High Court, and created Knight Bachelor.
 The Rev. G. F. Fisher designated Bishop of Chester.
 G. C. Upcott, C.B., appointed Comptroller and Auditor General in the Exchequer and Audit Department.
 Lord Askwith, K.C.B., appointed Chairman of a joint Parliamentary Delegation to consider the position of Bermuda in view of the Ottawa Conference.
 The Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 A. W. Farquharson, Knight Bachelor.
 A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., Knight Bachelor.
 M. L. Tew, Knight Bachelor.
 Major-General E. D. Giles, C.M.G., D.S.O., Companion of the Order of the Bath
 Brigadier E. de Burgh, D.S.O., O.B.E., Companion of the Order of the Bath.
 Brigadier W. P. H. Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O., appointed Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King.
 F. K. Griffith, appointed Recorder of Richmond, Yorks.
 E. W. Evans, C.M.G., appointed Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.
 H. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 H. Mordaunt Rogers, elected President of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.
 K. S. Fitze, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
 N. R. C. Warwick, O.B.E., Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Fourth Class.
 J. S. Gardiner, elected Trustee of the British Museum Natural History.
 H. Mordaunt Rogers, elected President of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.
 Colonel L. P. Collins, D.S.O., O.B.E., appointed first Commandant of the new Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.
 T. L. Hart-Smith, appointed Principal of the College for the sons of Chieftains at Raipur, C.P., India.
 Captain R. D. Busk appointed Chief Constable of Montgomeryshire.
 S. J. L. Hill, awarded Sword of Honour at the Royal Military College.
 R. C. Warlow-Harry, Royal Military Academy, Prize Cadet.
 J. P. Thorp, Royal Military Academy, Cadet Scholarship.

Bishop's University
Lennoxville, Quebec

OFFICE OF THE
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
REV. A. H. MCGREER, M.A., D.D., M.C.

June 2nd., 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I recall having read in the press an announcement of your plan to increase the fees at McGill and to increase the number of bursaries for students and I am wondering if you would be so kind as to let me have your opinion of the value of such an arrangement.

We have a very inadequate number of bursaries and the process of increasing them through private benefactions is a very slow one. Some of our students could undoubtedly pay considerably more than we charge for tuition and board, while others find it difficult to meet the demands made by our present scale of charges. In theory to increase the fees and multiply the bursaries would appear to equalize the cost of university training. I wonder if you have found it to work out satisfactorily in practise.

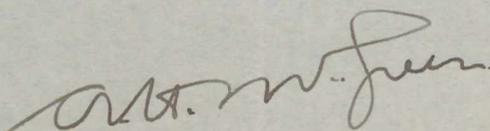
I read with interest the account of your Convocation. From some of my friends who were present I have heard that it was most successful.

I hope you and Lady Currie are both well.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,



Principal.

June 6, 1933.

Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.C.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
Bishop's University,
Lennoxville, Que.

My dear Principal,

Owing to my absence from the City for the weekend, I did not see your letter of the 2nd until this morning.

Becoming effective at the beginning of the year 1932-33, we made a substantial increase in fees. At that time, it was almost the unanimous opinion of the Deans and others that an increase in fees would result in no increase in our revenue: naturally, no dean cares to see the attendance in his Faculty growing smaller. But their fears were unfounded, and as a matter of fact, during the past year we collected nearly \$90,000 more in fees.

In my argument to the Board of Governors urging an increase in fees, I gave it as my opinion, very strongly held, that the fees charged in Canadian universities were altogether too small and that the Canadian student did not pay nearly as high a proportion of the cost of his education as he should. In all the Western Provinces, fees were ridiculously low, - a fact which has added greatly to the unfortunate position in which the Universities there now find themselves.

I also stated that I thought a certain sum should be set aside each year to be used at the discretion of the Deans, to aid worthy students in their final two years at the University. In the end, we agreed to set \$10,000 per annum aside, and this sum was, I believe, wisely spent on loans to good students. I agree with you that we have far too few bursaries and that it is difficult

to collect from the public such funds, though, in many deserving cases, we have found that the friends of the University are generous.

At the present time I am considering the advisability of recommending to the Board that students who obtain a very high percentage in their year's work (say, 85%), should be allowed a reduction in their fees for the ensuing year. I had thought of recommending \$50.00. While, as I said before, I hold firmly to the opinion that the vast majority of students can and should pay more than they do towards the cost of their education, it is an unfortunate fact that young men and young women of superior intelligence are often deprived of any benefit that may come from higher education by the inability of themselves or their parents to provide the cost.

I believe the University of Lennoxville would be well advised to raise its fees and to take from 10% to 20% of that increased revenue to provide bursaries, according to your best judgment.

Cordially reciprocating your good wishes, and asking to be kindly remembered to Mrs. McGreer,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

COVERDALE & COLPITTS

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

120 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

W. H. COVERDALE
W. W. COLPITTS
GEO. W. BURPEE
GEO. H. BURGESS

May 22, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Unfortunately I shall be unable to attend the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Monday, May 26th, because I am obliged to be in New York on that day and in Cleveland on the following day, but I have read Mr. Howard Murray's excellent memorandum on the subject of fees with a great deal of interest.

It seems to me that one is forced to the conclusion, after reading this report, that the fees at McGill are quite too low in every faculty and that they should be raised.

W In view of the large number of students at McGill from the United States, it seems also that larger fees should be assessed against them than against Canadians because one is at once struck by the great disparity between the fees charged at McGill and those at the principal American colleges.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Colpitts

WWC:RM

June 28, 1932.

I am calling you together at this unusual time in order to apprise you of a matter of vital importance not only to the financial resources of the university but to its academic policy as well. Ordinarily, on the subject of fees the Board of Governors would alone have to deal, and they are indeed the body with sole power in the matter. But under present conditions any increase in fees cannot but affect the academic policy as well, and I have for this reason wished to ~~tell you of our decision.~~ *consult with you before making a final pronouncement*

We have, I suppose, been guilty of the fault betrayed by all business organizations in the country. It seems to me that for the income available this university has always over-extended. In normal times that is not a bad fault, because it discloses a hope and a confidence for the future without which progress would be slow indeed.

I must again refer to the fact which I have often mentioned but which is, I believe not yet universally understood. Our last campaign was twelve years ago, just after the end of the war. So great was the need at that time that all the money raised was allocated before a single dollar was collected. That means that to have made the strides forward that we have witnessed in the last ten years we had to discount the future. Even so, all would have been well had not our plans miscarried. We hoped to hold a campaign in 1927, but owing to the delay in the very necessary hospital campaign we ~~delayed~~ *postponed the carrying out of our intentions*, with the result that we stood aside and by the time the people had had a chance to recover from the laudable sacrifices made for the hospitals the depression was upon us, and all hopes of a successful campaign deferred. I know of not a single corporation or individual who anticipated that the depression would last so long. The result has been that for the last four or five years the annual deficits of the university have continued and, indeed, are mounting higher.

Some of our investments universally regarded as extremely safe when they were made have disappointed us. While a university, like any other institution, can stand deficits for a number of years, such a state of affairs cannot be continued indefinitely, especially in times like the present. By the exercise of the most rigid economy and by the sacrifices made in many departments we would have materially reduced our deficit for the past year had the income not again grievously fallen. Yet it is a fact that we are still making 4.58% *on the book value.*

I think I should also say that gifts and bequests have not been anything like what we had a right to expect. In ^{ten} ~~xxxx~~ years they have only averaged \$300,000 a year. Compare this with the grant which Toronto University receives from the Government alone, \$2,500,000 every year, or with the \$50,000,000 reported by Harvard in a five year period, and you will see how difficult it is for us to keep pace.

In the coming year further economies must be exercised. The teaching staff have with the most laudable spirit of cooperation willingly accepted a reduction in salaries which were not by any means too high.

What I particularly wish to speak of this afternoon is the matter of an increase in fees. We have always held the view that fees in Canadian universities have been too low. This contention is borne out by a comparison of our fees with those in the leading universities of the U.S. and G. Britain. It is unreasonable to expect a university to qualify students for the practice of law for a much less annual fee than that paid by a day boy at any of the private schools.

and while the cost of living is high in a city like Montreal still a student can attend any faculty here for less money than a boy pays at one of the private schools.

Let me now give you the charge which the education of each student makes upon the general fund of the university. And in this computation I do not take into consideration any charge which the provision and maintenance of buildings might reasonably imply. I admit some of these computations would stand revision in order to arrive at a fairer estimate of costs. For instance the Dean of Engineering objects and I think rightly to the amount of chemistry instruction charged to his faculty.

I also wish to give you the present fees of McGill compared with those charged for next year by other Canadian universities. Our practice of one inclusive fee is not followed everywhere and it required the most minute examination of each calendar to make any reasonable estimate of what students pay elsewhere.



The Principal's
Remarks at
Corporation re
Increase of fees?

	BRITISH EMPIRE		FOREIGN	
	<u>STUDENTS</u>		<u>STUDENTS</u>	
Arts and Science	165.00		215.00	
Engineering	225.00		275.00	
Medicine	275.00		350.00	
Dentistry	250.00		300.00	
Law	225.00		275.00	
Commerce	225.00		275.00	
Graduate Faculty	100.00	125.00*	150.00	175.00*
School Physical Education	200.00		250.00	
School for Graduate Nurses	150.00		200.00	

EXTRA CHARGES

Laboratory Fees	7.00	pr.hr.pr.wk.	8.00	pr.hr.pr.wk.
Registration Fee	5.00		10.00	
Health Fee	5.00		5.00	
Graduation (diploma)	10.00		15.00	
Supplemental Examinations	10.00		10.00	

*The higher fee if taking Laboratory Courses.

Fees for Partials and Limited Students will be increased pro rata.

SHOULD FEES AT MCGILL BE RAISED THIS YEAR?

The following table shows the present fees and proposed schedule of increase:-

Arts and Science	Present fees plus other chgs.	Proposed fees	Increase	Present net cost to University per student	No. students 1931-32
	130	200	50	261.23	
"	11- 17	11-17			1066
Engineering	205 17	300 17	95	656.91	343
Commerce	-175 11- 17	225 11-17	50	61.68	262
Medicine	250 11- 17	400 11-17	150	527.15	470
Dentistry	210 17	300 17	90	1497.20	34
Law	205 17	300 17	95	49.00	94
Library School	150 11	200	50	nil	18
Physical Education	150 11	200	50	227.85	35
French Summer Sch.	150	200	50	nil.	230

Two reasons have been advanced for raising fees:-

1. To increase the revenue of the University.
2. Because fees generally are too low in Canadian universities

1. Will raising fees, during this depression, increase the revenue of the University?

At a meeting held in the Principal's Office on June 11th, the Deans of the Faculties went on record as being unanimously of the opinion that to raise fees on the schedule above at this time would so reduce the number of students able to pay them that not an increase but a loss in revenue would result.

The reasons advanced by the Faculties for this opinion may be summarized briefly as follows:-

ARTS AND SCIENCE
ARTS DIVISION

x Fees already are too high. In 1920 they were 100
1929 125
1931 150
1933 proposed 200

thus doubling the fee since 1920. During this time the fee in Medicine has been increased only 25%, and this in spite of all the improvements and facilities they are able to offer their students from the large gifts received in these years.

Arts already bears an unjust proportion of the burden in Arts and Science. The total registration for the B.A. 1931-32 was 650, plus 262 in Commerce, a total of 892. There were 311 students registered for the B.Sc. and preliminary professional schools. These 311 cost the University at least twice as much as the 892 students in Arts and Commerce, yet the fee is the same, except for the laboratory fee additional.

The practice of charging students in Arts and Pure Science a larger percentage of what it costs the University to educate them than is charged to students in the professional schools is fundamentally opposed to sound university policy and not in the best interests of the University, the professional schools themselves or the community. Why should they be bonused thus at the expense of fundamental Arts training? All students in the professional schools receive their preliminary education in the Faculty of Arts and Science; all are calling out for a better quality of work in the preliminary studies, all want their students to spend an increasing amount of time in the preliminary Faculty. There to propose such an increase now will affect the University at its weakest point.

Again, we are trying to improve the quality of our student body by training men to send out into the schools. The fact that most of these are drawn from students who have little means and find it very difficult to finance a first-class university education should be taken into consideration. Raising our fee so steeply now will affect the whole education of this community and of Canada in the future.

The basic principle underlying university finance is that each student should pay an equal percentage of what it costs the University for his education. In practice there are vast qualifications of this principle. (This will be seen by reference to the table on page 1.)

SCIENCE DIVISION

The Dean is emphatic in stating that when laboratory fees are added to the \$150 already charged, the student is now bearing all he can possibly stand, and in the face of present conditions in the community it would be suicidal to ask him to pay more. The psychological effect of an announcement of such an increase broadcast over the country will be to influence many a parent in deciding against McGill. We should follow the example of business organizations who, in these times, in order to increase their revenue reduce their prices. What would the community think of a business concern attempting to raise prices in these hard times? We could probably make more money by slightly lowering fees than by raising them. The psychological effect of such an announcement at this time would be enormous. Many a student would say, "I could go to McGill for only a little more" and they would come to McGill. We would attract more students, and of the better kind, and all agree that they could be handled without increase of staff.

MEDICINE

In normal times we have 900 applications, and select approximately 100 of the best. This year we have only 500 applications. The Canadian ones are fewer; the number of undesirables greater. The Faculty anticipate a registration of only 80. To get 20 more we would be obliged to lower our standards. The Faculty now have on their lists many students unable to come to McGill; in some cases \$100 or \$150 would mean the difference between coming and not coming.

(Submitted that this decrease of applications may be accounted for in part by our published announcement some time ago "fees at McGill will be substantially raised next session", thus proof of the contention that raising fees will reduce our registration substantially.)

The Faculty would approve raising the fee to \$400 for American students.

ENGINEERING

Just prior to his death Dean H.M. MacKay set down his views on the subject of raising fees. The Faculty is now running at only 60 to 70% of its capacity as regards number of students who can be handled economically; 150 to 200 more could be accommodated with relatively small overhead increase. It is most inadvisable to increase

fees until registration is up to 500 (1931-32 registration 368). Quality of our student body will suffer by making it still more difficult for able young men, with little money, to come to McGill.

The students are finding it almost impossible to pay present fees. More calls on the Loan Fund than ever. Only 15 out of 75 students finishing first year have been successful in getting summer employment. These students depend mainly on summer jobs to pay their way through. So it is a serious situation.

The most active branch of Engineering at present is Mining. Any increase here will inevitably turn students to Queen's and Toronto where there are good schools.

In opinion of the Faculty the full effect of the depression on registration may only be felt in 1932-33. The situation is much worse than last year; the sole factor governing attendance will be the ability to pay, or the parents' ability to sacrifice something else in order to allow their children to attend university.

LAW

In 1930 Dean Corbett pointed out that the material equipment in this Faculty is very scanty; quarters cramped, uncomfortable, not altogether safe; cannot increase book shelves because of danger of collapse. And even more urgent than buildings is need of strengthening staff. Most inadvisable to increase fees under these conditions.

Any substantial increase now will drive students to the Université de Montréal., where rates are now lower than ours and no increase in prospect. Our Faculty is one of our least expensive; the charge to the General Fund is only \$49 per student. No justification for raising fees unless we improved staff; and present staff greatly opposed to this until salaries are restored on the permanent basis.

DENTISTRY

We had a registration only 34 last year. This year only 7 graduates. At a time when we are making a bid for students we cannot raise fees. What we need in this Faculty is to treble the number of students.

It will appear from the foregoing that in the opinion of those most in touch with the student body, an increase of fees will not bring increased revenue;- to say nothing of the loss of goodwill we should suffer for raising fees (already the highest in Canada) at a time such as the present; the full effect of this might only be felt next time there was a campaign for funds.

2. Admitted that fees generally in Canadian universities are too low, it does not appear that the present is an opportune time to lead in a general increase. We must wait until this world-wide depression is over and conditions return to normal.

Besides, fees at McGill already are the highest in Canada and have been for some time. It is, in the interests of a general increase, more necessary for some of the other universities to approach our level than for us to go still further ahead of them. Protagonists of a raise in fees on this ground have perhaps overlooked this aspect.

Furthermore, it is unlikely that the provincial universities would follow us far along these lines. The higher we raise our fees the better pleased they are; it means that more students stay home and go to their own universities.

The alternative proposal is that we impose a GENERAL REGISTRATION or UNIVERSAL fee on all students, from \$15 to \$25. And that fees should be payable in 3 instalments, without interest. This universal fee to be payable 1/3rd with each instalment.

This is advocated for two reasons:-

1. It would, obviously, be a more painless process than a general increase; it need not be advertised; the psychological effect would not be the same as an increase of fees. It is ~~ix~~ more of the nature of a tax.

2. It is the surest possible way of obtaining increased revenue from the student body.

EDINBURGH BOND

(a) Because by putting this into effect, presuming the students number the same as last year, we would have an increase in revenue of approximately \$35,000 per annum.

(b) Even if we lost, say, 200 students this year due to the depression, we would still be able to count on \$30,000.

(c) There would not be the same necessity to establish scholarships. Therefore we would be more certain of the revenue to help against our deficit.

(d) At best we can only expect a net increase of \$25,000 per annum from raising fees on the schedule proposed and if the Deans are right in their ideas, nothing like this amount. But out of our increase, or even out of our general fund if there was no increase, we would under this plan be bound to establish scholarships in all faculties; this is one of the conditions insisted upon by all if fees are increased.

Therefore submitted that a new Registration or Universal Fee is a much sounder proposition to produce the desired result - increased revenue from the student body.

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EDWARD B. CH. BOARD

Wm
Sumary

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Therefore submitted that a new Registration or Universal Fee is a much sounder proposition to produce the desired result - increased revenue from the student body.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Substantive
Case for increase

February 17, 1932.

The Board of Governors of McGill University has as yet made no decision with regard to a reduction in the salaries of the administrative, teaching and clerical staff at McGill University, neither has any decision been made regarding the raising of fees in any faculty or school.

These questions are considered annually, and all I can say is that any adjustments necessary will not become effective until May 31st, the end of the University financial year. I might add that certain professors have already written to me and intimated that in view of the effect of the financial depression on the University's income they would ~~be~~ willingly accept a reduction in salary, provided they had the assurance that the adjustment would be but temporary and would have no effect on their pension expectations.

As to fees, these are generally higher at McGill than at any other Canadian University, and in some cases markedly so. Except in some special instances, I do not advocate an increase in fees until certain much-required facilities are provided and the staff in some departments strengthened. We must realise that the depression affects

the ability of parents to pay, and that they are able to pay the fees asked is scarcely ever the test by which one should judge whether it is worth while to admit students to the privileges of a university education. It might with reason be argued, however, that fees should be raised because the amount now paid by each student falls so far short of the cost of his education to the University. In some departments this disproportion is so evident that something must be done in the very near future.

Principal and Vice Chancellor

For the Daily

To Mr. Glasco:

I am most anxious about this question of fees. I cannot be here for a few days but in my absence I want you to call a meeting tomorrow, if possible, getting together

Lemesurier	MacKay
Brown	Johnson
Eve	Simpson

and Colonel Bovey.

I don't want them to start arguing about whether or not fees are to be raised. Tell them the Board insist on it. Coincident with that announcement about raising fees I want to make some definite announcement about scholarships, so many each year in each faculty and what the terms will be. I want you to go thoroughly into this matter with them, get their views, what scholarships shall we provide out of the increased revenue. They will say there won't be any increased revenue; if not, all right, the Board will have to take the responsibility for that. I want their best advice about providing "free places" for the most brilliant students, using a certain proportion of the increase in revenue. Bovey will give me a complete report of the meeting.

AWC:DM

F E E S

Meeting held in the Principal's Office, June 9th, 1932.

Present:

Dean Ira Mac Kay
Dean F.M.G. Johnson
Dean A.S. Eve
Dean E. Brown
Prof. Simpson
Prof. Lemesurier
Colonel Bovey
Mr. A.P.S. Glasco

Mr. Glasco took the Chair. He explained that the Governors felt that some increase in fees was necessary. In reply to a question as to the cost of administration, he stated that it was divided among the faculties in accordance with the number of students; also that the cost of University Departments was distributed among the faculties concerned. He then gave the following statistics:

Arts and Science	Cost per student	Fees & Other Receipts	Charged to General Fund
	\$535	\$178 \$95	\$261
Commerce.....	281	183 37	61
Engineering.....	1244	210 179	657
Medicine	1054	227* 300	527
Dentistry.....	1725	181 46	1497
Law	504	186* 269	49

* Regular fee \$250, but students repeating courses only pay half fee.

* Receipts reduced by withdrawals during the year.

A proposed Schedule of Increases was shown to the meeting.

Professor Lemesurier queried at once whether the result of any such increases would not be to reduce the number of students so greatly as to more than counter-balance the amount received from the increase. There was no prospect of the University of Montreal ^{increasing fees} in Law: their fees are now lower than ours and they are not losing anything on their Law Faculty. The result of an increase in Law here would be, he was quite sure, that a number of our students would go to the University of Montreal. He proposed that instead of any increase in fee we should have a universal registration fee of from \$10 to \$25.

Mr. Glasco observed that coincidentally with any increase the Principal hoped to announce that a certain number of first-class students would be relieved from their fees.

Dr. Eve agreed that the project of scholarships was good. Dean Brown pointed out that the Stevens Institute of Technology gives certificates based on academic credits, redeemable in payment of fees. Dean MacKay said that such a complicated system was not necessary here.

Dean Brown considered that this year any increase whatever would seriously affect the numbers of students in the Faculty of Engineering. He had had more calls than ever on Loan Funds already. He had expected that the depression would increase the numbers of students, owing to the fact that young men who might have got jobs could not obtain them. This had happened this year; but next year he felt that parents' ability to pay would be the principal factor. He pointed out also that a very large number of students in Engineering depended on money which they had made themselves during the summer. This source had practically dried up. Out of 75 students qualified for the Survey School, all of whom would have had work in any normal year, only 15 have work this year. He also remarked that the numbers of students coming from outside Montreal would certainly be seriously affected. Fees in other Engineering Schools are as follows:

British Columbia	\$175.00
Alberta	150.00
Queen's	165.00 (an exceptionally good school)
Toronto	200.00

Most of the activity immediately in sight was in Mining, and at a higher fee no one would come to McGill in preference to Toronto or Queen's, both of which have an excellent reputation and a very large number of graduates in the business.

In reply to a query, Mr. Glasco said that the dropping of schools (subsidiary schools) made very little difference to the University revenue. If the School of Physical Education were dropped, we would have to keep several of the staff and the saving would only be \$4000 per annum. Dropping the School of Graduate Nurses would save \$7000; dropping the School for Social Workers had only saved \$3,200.

Professor Simpson said that as far as the Faculty of Medicine was concerned, they were quite certain that any increase would prevent a large number of students from coming. The selection in the Faculty of Medicine starts very early. In good times they received about 900 applications from which they selected about 115. Of these about 105 registered. This year there were only 500 applications; there were just as many undesirables; and much fewer desirables. Canadian applications were very much down.

In normal times applications in the Faculty of Medicine run:

30 from Quebec
25 from the rest of Canada
40 from the United States

The Americans come largely from the States of California and Washington, where McGill has an exceptionally high reputation.

The Faculty of Medicine accepted this year 150 students, but judging by correspondence, etc. up to date, they are only sure of 80. To make up the additional 20 for the 100 normal, we would like to have means of taking in some poor material.

Professor Simpson suggested that fees for non-Canadian students might be raised to \$350 or \$400.

In reply to a remark that we got assistance from the Rockefeller Institute, he said that the Rockefeller help has never been given us on the basis of our taking American students.

Most American schools charge additional fees to non-American students. Frequently, they charge additional fees to students from any other state than their own.

Dean Johnson stated that next year we shall have fewer students in any case. He thought that we should try and settle the maximum number of students which the University could take and then find a fee which would bring them. Any business organization at this time, wishing to increase its receipts, tries to obtain more customers at a lower cost. He thought it quite likely that we could make more money by lowering fees than by raising them.

Professor Simpson said that it was actually the question with many who would be excellent students of raising the very last few dollars for their education. If he had even \$1000 to divide in small scholarships among ~~xxxxxx~~ first class students, several would come to the University who now cannot do so. In one case, especially, a very good student in the Maritime Provinces, \$150 would probably make the difference!

In the Faculty of Medicine they would rather take only 75 students per annum; they were taking 100; they could take 115.

Dr. Eve said that an increase in numbers could be made everywhere without adding to the staff. This was unanimously concurred in.

The meeting then returned to the consideration of Professor LeBeaucurier's proposal.

The general feeling was that it would be much better to charge a registration fee, and give no publicity. Any broadcasting of the fact that fees have been raised would result in a dropping of students far larger than the increased fees would compensate for.

Dean Brown suggested that it would be a good thing, if necessary, for the Finance Committee of Governors to meet with the Committee of Deans. He pointed out that if at the present time any business organization were proposing to increase the price of its product they would certainly consult with the sales force, and that the Deans, who were in direct touch with the students and knew what the students could afford and what they could not were in the position of a sales force. It was suggested that the fees, including the new registration fee proposed by Professor LeBeaucurier, might be made payable in two instalments and the present interest charge on the second instalment of fees taken off.

Professor Simpson said that this would suit the Faculty of Medicine very well. They already have three terms and were proposing to add a summer term, which would be available for students who wished to get over some of their work ahead of time. He suggested that instead of the present fee, which would amount to \$83.00 per term, fees in Medicine be payable in three instalments of \$90 each. This would include the registration fee, amounting in this case to \$21.00. It was proposed that all fees should be payable in three instalments instead of two, as previously suggested, without any interest charges.

Mr. Glasco said that if the fees in Medicine were to be paid in three instalments it would be quite easy to collect all the others in

three instalments. It was suggested that the registration fee might be roughly equivalent to 10% of the present fee in each Faculty, special consideration being given to the Faculty of Engineering.

Mr. Glasco and Colonel Boyce, as the result of many interviews with students, and in the case of Mr. Glasco with parents of students, concurred in the view that any increase at present, other than in the way of a registration fee, would result in a serious drop in the numbers of students. Most of our students come from families which are not well off and have already suffered considerably from the depression. This year it is not a case of making sacrifices (it might have been last year); this year people have actually not the money, and cannot raise it.

Summary.

1. It was the unanimous opinion of all those present at the meeting, including the Purser, that any material increase in fees just now would be far more than balanced by an immediate drop in the number of students.
2. The meeting considered that a registration fee varying from \$15 to say \$21 in Medicine could be added, to be collected in instalments with the annual fees.
3. The meeting considered that the annual fee in all faculties should be collected in three instalments, without interest charge.

June 11, 1932.

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,
Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Chancellor,

During my slight indisposition this week, I asked that a meeting of Deans be called to discuss with the Bursar the scholarships we proposed to set up coincident with the increase of fees decided upon by the Board. I told the Bursar to confine the discussion to this phase of the question, and that the Board would take the responsibility for the decision that it was imperative to increase fees now. Colonel Dovey attended in my absence, and gives me the following report, which I feel I must submit to you, as Chancellor and Chairman of the Board.

The Deans were given the proposed schedule of increases and told that we hoped to announce a number of scholarships, which would more than counteract any adverse comment that might be made. They came to the meeting, apparently, having given the question much thought, and were all thoroughly prepared to advance their reasons why they felt an increase at the present time not only unwise but likely to cause a serious loss to the University in revenue and goodwill.

Their opinion is firm and unanimous that the increases proposed would so reduce the number of students able to attend the University that not an increase but a loss in revenue would result. Their position may be summarized, briefly, as follows:-

MEDICINE

In normal times we receive 900 applications for admission, from which we select about 115 of the best candidates. Of these approximately 105 register, as follows:-

Approximately 30 from Quebec
 " 25 from the rest of Canada
 " 40 from the United States, largely
 from California and Washington

This year we have only 300 applications; the Canadian applications are much fewer; the number of undesirable candidates is increased and the desirable ones very much less. The Faculty anticipates that only about 80 will come. If we are to get the additional 20 to make up our quota, it means we must lower our standards and take some inferior material.

(Inasmuch as the Faculty of Medicine is the first Faculty to deal with registration for the coming session, I feel that these figures may be confirmation of the opinion that an increase in fees would mean a severe decrease in numbers. Following the meeting of the Board at which we decided upon an increase, announcement was made in the press that "fees at McGill would be substantially raised next session". I believe that this announcement partially accounts for this drop in applications in Medicine.)

Professor Simpson states that notification of increase in fees will undoubtedly turn away a number of these 80 candidates already on our list; he goes so far as to suggest that the number would be at once reduced to 60. He states that last session he learned that even \$100 or \$150 was likely to mean the difference between coming to McGill and not coming, in many cases, stating that if he had even \$1000 to divide up among several first-class prospects in small scholarships, it would be the means of bringing these men here; he had one case particularly in mind, that of a very good student from the Maritimes who could not come because he could not scrape together the last \$150 necessary for his expenses.

I shall give you, later on, the alternative proposal of the Deans, a general registration tax or fee. In Medicine, it is suggested that instead of \$83 for each of the three terms, a fee of \$90 might be demanded from each Canadian student.

We have considered raising the fees to American students. Dean Martin strongly recommends this. In the U.S. I am informed, many schools impose an additional fee on students even from other States. Professor Simpson is correct when he says that the Rockefeller Foundation have never made any stipulations about American students the condition of their gifts. I feel, and I think the Faculty would agree, that fees for American students should be substantially increased at once. I do not think even in the U.S. this would be regarded as an unfair discrimination.

LAW

The opinion was held that any substantial increase in fees will without question drive students to the Université de Montréal. It is reported that their Faculty carries itself without expense to the University and that for this reason there is no prospect of an increase. Their rates are now lower than ours. Our Faculty of Law, too, is one of the least expensive; the charge to the General Fund per student being only \$49.00.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

The feeling of representatives of the Faculty was that fees were already too high.

Arts

In 1920, fees were	\$100
In 1929, fees were	\$125
In 1930, fees were	\$150
Proposed for 1933, fees	\$200

They point out that this doubles the fee since 1920; whereas in Medicine in 1920 fees were \$200.00, and last year \$250.00, an increase of only 25% in thirteen years, in the face of all the improvements and facilities which the Faculty has been able to provide out of the large gifts it had received.

The Dean of Science was emphatic in his statement that when laboratory fees are added to the \$150.00 already charged, the student is now bearing all he possibly can stand, and in the face of present conditions cannot be asked to pay more.

Both Deans were inclined to think we should follow the example of business organizations, which, in these times, in order to increase revenue, reduce their prices, in order to attract more customers. What would the community think of a business concern who attempted to raise prices at this time?

The Dean of Science stated that in his opinion we might obtain more revenue by slightly lowering fees; the psychological effect of an announcement to this effect broadcast over the country would be to bring in a number of extra students. The Deans at this meeting were unanimous in stating that they could handle more students without increase of staff.

ENGINEERING

The students in Engineering are now finding it almost impossible to pay present fees. There have been more calls on the Loan Funds than ever before, and only 15 out of 75 students finishing the first year have been successful in obtaining summer employment. This is serious, inasmuch as in normal times these students all obtain employment and depend very largely on it to pay their way through the university.

The most active branch of Engineering at the moment is Mining. It was stated that any increase in fees here would inevitably send students to Queen's and Toronto, both of which have excellent schools and more graduates employed in the business than we have.

The Dean pointed out that our fees in Engineering at present are high compared with those of other Canadian institutions:-

British Columbia	\$175.
Alberta	\$150
Queen's	\$165 (exceptionally good school)
Toronto	\$200
McGill present	\$205
" proposed	\$300

He further stated that in his opinion we would only feel the full effect of the depression as regards numbers of students next year. This year many graduates who lost their jobs and had a little money saved, decided to spend the year in post-graduate work; many parents whose sons would have had employment in normal times decided to start them at the University, trusting that the financial situation would be so improved in the course of the year that they could give them a university course. The situation, however, had not improved, and the sole factor this season would be the parents' ability to pay.

DENTISTRY

The Faculty was not represented at the meeting, but it is well known that lately we have not obtained an adequate number of students; therefore, at a time when we are making a definite effort to attract them, we cannot raise fees. The opinion has been expressed that raising fees in Dentistry a few years ago has adversely affected our registration.

The alternative proposal of the meeting was that we impose a general registration fee of from \$15 to \$25; that fees should be payable in three instalments, without interest; that this registration fee should be payable one-third with each instalment.

A general registration fee, if registration next session were equal to the 1931-32 figures, would bring in an increased revenue from fees of \$

On the other hand, assuming for a moment that the Deans are too pessimistic in their opinion, and figuring that as a result of increasing the fees on the schedule proposed we would lose only 15% of our student body (which is, I am sure you will agree, a most conservative estimate), the following table shows that we would only have a net gain of \$24,575.00.

	Total 1st yr. reg'n	15% not return'g	Net sub- ject to increase	Increased Revenue Estimated	Loss through 15% drop- ping out	Net increase to be expected from fees.
Arts	325	50	275	13,750	7,500	
Com.	67	10	57	2,850	1,750	
Eng.	126	20	106	10,070	4,100	
Med.	98	15	83	12,450	3,750	
Dent.	7	1	6	540	210	
Law	49	7	42	3,990	1,435	
Lib.Sch.	18	3	15	750	450	
				\$ 44,400	\$19,185	\$25,205

As Against

Amount to be derived from general registration fee, estimated on last year's registration figures, 2207 students at an av. of \$15. each \$34,105.

Even if we lost 800 students this year in the general course of events, this would mean only a difference of \$4,000 in this figure of \$34,105.

F E E S

The fees paid by McGill students are at present as follows:

			*	
Arts and Science	\$150.00	plus	\$17.00	men
			11.00	women
Engineering	205.00		17.00	
Law	205.00		17.00	
Commerce	175.00		17.00	
Medicine	250.00		17.00	
Dentistry	210.00		17.00	
Graduate Nurses	100.00		11.00	women
Library School	150.00		11.00	or 4.50
Physical Education	150.00		11.00	
Graduate Studies	70.00		----	

* for the men students this is made up of

Students Council fee	\$6.00
Athletic Board	10.00
Undergraduate Society	<u>1.00</u>
	\$17.00

the \$6.00 charge includes Daily \$1.50;
Council 1.50

* for the women students the \$11.00 is made up of

Athletic Board	\$ 4.50
Students Council	\$1.50
Daily	1.50
Physical Education	3.00
Women's Union	1.00
Women's Student Athletic Association	1.00
	<u>1.50</u> \$11.00

F E E S

Fees at McGill have steadily increased and are now (and always have been) the highest paid in any Canadian University. Compared with some universities they are as two and a half is to one. I have even known of Montreal French Canadian Roman Catholics who have gone to Queen's and Toronto and Western for their professional courses because living is cheaper and fees lower than at McGill.

At the same time, I believe university fees are too low; and were we able to supply certain deficiencies in staff and facilities, I would have no hesitation in recommending an increase, even now.

But in my opinion, increasing the fees at the present time is bound to lower the attendance, and therefore the income. All commercial and business houses, even transportation companies, lower rates in order to increase business and returns. Can the opposite principle be successfully applied to universities?

Another factor bearing on the situation is, of course, the depression. It is estimated that 65% of our student body must earn something during the summer vacation in order to continue their courses. There is less work available for this summer than there has ever been before, and an increase in fees is therefore bound to be doubly burdensome.

If, however, it should be decided that fees must be increased, could we not say that we will raise the fees on the following schedule, the increase to be spread over the next three years, raising one-third each year :-

Arts.....	\$200
Engineering....	255
Law	300
Commerce.....	200
Medicine.....	400
Dentistry.....	300
Library School.	200
Physical Ed....	200

I should also recommend that a certain proportion of the increased revenue be set aside to provide scholarships. One should not deprive the poor but brilliant student of the chance of winning a University education.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

F E E S

Fees at McGill have steadily increased and are now (and always have been) the highest paid in any Canadian University. Compared with some universities they are as two and a half is to one. I have even known of Montreal French Canadian Roman Catholics who have gone to Queen's and Toronto and Western for their professional courses because living is cheaper and fees lower than at McGill.

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April 4, 1932.

COST OF INSTRUCTIONFACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND SCHOOL OF COMMERCESESSION 1930-31EXPENDITURE

Administration of Faculty	8,020.00
Salaries and Wages	222,703.25
Materials, Equipment etc.	16,383.64
Other Expenses	3,440.63
Physics	58,640.53
Chemistry	40,050.28
Mathematics	17,385.00
Geology & Mineralogy	10,954.88
Other Instruction (Included in Salaries)	-
Physical Education	13,466.38
	<hr/>
	371,044.59
	<hr/> <hr/>

INCOME

Revenue from Endowments	71,662.95
Grants & Other Income	17,002.75
	<hr/>
Fees	88,665.70
	205,115.50
	<hr/>
	293,781.20
	<hr/> <hr/>

<u>Charge to General Funds</u>	77,263.39
<u>Number of Regular Students</u>	1,142.
<u>Cost per Regular Student</u>	324.91
<u>Revenue from Endowments, Grants and Other</u> <u>Income per Regular Student</u>	77.64
<u>Average Fees per Regular Student</u>	179.61
<u>Charge to General Funds per Regular Student</u>	67.66
<u>Undergraduate Tuition Fee - Arts</u>	150.00
Commerce	175.00
<u>Average Tuition Fee based on above number of students</u>	155.00

1927-28 - 1720.41 -
 1928-29 - 6602.67 - 1st yr of the Grant 10,000.
 1929 - 2661.47 - surplus

1930-31 = 2052.46
 1931-32 - 6468.55
 2052.46
 4416.09

2,052.46	Administration of Faculty
18,382.84	Salaries and Wages
10,440.88	Materials, Equipment, etc.
18,040.28	Other Expenses
60,080.28	Physical Education
17,382.00	Chemistry
10,254.88	Mathematics
12,488.28	Geology & Mineralogy
	Other Instruction (Included in Salaries)
	Physical Education

371,044.50

FEDINBERGER BOND

71,682.98	Revenue from Endowments
19,002.70	Grants & Other Funds
88,685.70	
208,128.20	
298,781.20	

71,682.98	Charges to General Funds
1,142.	Number of Regular Students
384.01	Cost per Regular Student
	Revenue from Endowments, Grants and Other
77.84	Income per Regular Student
170.87	Average Fee per Regular Student
87.56	Charges to General Funds per Regular Student
180.00	Undergraduate Tuition Fee - Arts
175.00	Commerce
125.00	Average Tuition Fee based on above number of students

Notes on Raising Fees

I Loan Funds

1. There are a number of clever but poor students who cannot afford to pay increased fees.
2. Scholarships awarded competitively may be won by ~~clever~~ rich students.
3. I think Loan Funds would meet the present difficulties more effectively and would eventually not cripple the University's finances at all.
4. Assuming that 2500 students each pay \$10 a year for Health Service and an increased tuition fee on the average of \$20, and that the 400 graduates each year pay \$10 for their diploma, we have an increased annual revenue of \$79,000.
5. Of this we might place \$10,000 at the disposal of Faculties, approximately as follows

Arts and Science	3000
Commerce	1000
Medicine	2000
Engineering	2000
Law	500
Dentistry	500

? M. S. P. E. and Library School ?

6. This money would be loaned to clever deserving students really in need of money by the faculties, and the loan would carry interest etc. like our other loan-funds, and would be repaid by the student after graduation.

7. The only stipulation I would suggest is that no student be loaned more than his fees.

8.

(3)

How much should fees be raised?

I suggest that the tuition fees be

Degree	Fee	Increase	
B. A.	160	10	
B. Sc.	175	25	
B. Com.	200	25	
B. Eng.	250	45	(? too much)
In. S.	300	50	
Dent.	250	40	
Grad. Studies	100	30	
	+ lab fees		

5⁰⁰ ✓
5⁰⁰ ✓
10⁰⁰ ✓
10⁰⁰ ✓
4.75⁰⁰ ✓

For Graduate Students I like the Dalhousie Plan and would suggest \$100 if no labs and \$120 if there are labs.

If these increases were adopted, the suggested loan-fund would certainly take care of all cases of hardship in the Faculty of Arts and Science caused by the increases in fees.

FACULTY OF LAW

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

*Opinions of the
Deans against
raising fees.*

June 4th, 1930.

The Principal,
McGill University.

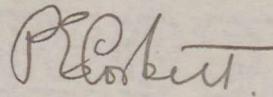
Dear Sir Arthur:-

I feel morally certain that if I called a meeting of the Faculty of Law at the present moment to discuss raising the fees, they would advise against it. The fees were raised fifty dollars only last year, and at that time there was some objection in the Faculty.

Personally, in view of the recent increase, I think that we should postpone any further change for the moment. At the present time our material equipment in this Faculty is very scanty. Our quarters are cramped, uncomfortable, and, we are told, not altogether safe. As you know, we are forbidden to increase our bookshelves because of the danger of collapse if further weight is added in the upper story. I am not advancing this argument as a beginning of a campaign for a new building. There are other things to be done before I should think of making any such move. For one thing we need more permanent teaching staff before we need any buildings, and if our present quarters are done over and increased so as to cover the two upper floors they will probably be adequate for some time to come. But I do feel some doubt as to the expediency of asking any higher payments from students in view of the present situation. If, however, you desire an official expression of opinion by the Faculty, I shall at once call a meeting. On the other hand if you would like to get an

opinion in favour of the increase, I am certain that it would be advisable to wait for another year at least.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "P. E. Corbett".

P. E. Corbett.

June 5th, 1930.

Dean Percy Corbett,
Faculty of Law.

Dear Dean Corbett,

I am satisfied to take
your opinion as the most likely opinion of
the Faculty of Law regarding increase in fees
at the present time.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Dean Corbett

Sorry he missed you

He would strengthen his objection re raising fees since talking with his staff.

The staff feel very strongly on the subject. They are against any expansion of the Faculty i.e. the additional professor, until their salaries are restored.

The only possible justification for an increase is the addition of this professor.

Understands the Deans are standing unanimously against any general raise, he would join this; and therefore he would be more strongly against a raise in Law since writing you.

4990
H.H. 10
2910

1500

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 25, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal,
McGill University.

My dear Principal,

Following your letter to me dated May 30th last I called a meeting of the Faculty on June 5th to consider the proposed increase in student fees in the University. I probably should have reported to you on this meeting at an earlier date but I understood that any recommendation made by the Faculty would come before Corporation.

I had no exact data or information to offer to the Faculty but after discussing the matter in a general way for an hour the Faculty passed the following recommendation:

" Members of Faculty present feel that the fees charged to the students in Arts and Pure Science should not be increased at present but respectfully suggest that if this increase is made that ^{the} proceeds should be given for exhibitions and scholarships in the Faculty or for other means of encouraging and assisting the best students. "

This recommendation calls, I think, for some enlargement. The basic principle underlying university finance, as I understand it, is that each student should pay an equal percentage of the cost of what he receives from the University. There are, however, some vast qualifications to this principle in actual practice.

There are at present in this Faculty approximately 1000 students in Arts and Commerce and 140 students in Science. The Arts and Commerce students do all their work in this building, the Science students in the outlying

buildings and the exchange of classes between these two groups is about exactly equal. I estimate, therefore, that the 140 students in Science cost at least twice as much as the 1000 students in Arts and Commerce. There is always I recognize a wide disparity between the cost of these two groups, but the disparity in McGill is enormous.

I estimate approximately that the percentage of cost value paid by student fees in the several large University Faculties is about as follows:

For Arts and Commerce - 60%
 For Arts and Commerce and Science - 30% - 40%
 For Medicine and Engineering - 20%

These figures, Mr. Principal, I should say, are almost exactly the reverse of what they should be, having in mind the ultimate end and aims of university education. The final aim of university education is the liberal education of all university students and of the community in the Arts and Pure Sciences. One need only glance at the situation to recognize the truth of this generalization. All the students in the professional faculties receive their preliminary education in Arts and Science and all professional schools are calling out for a better quality of work in these preliminary studies. It is apparent, almost without comment, therefore, that the success ^{of} the professional schools depends fundamentally upon the work done in the central college. I confess, too, that I cannot see any good reason why the universities should bonus professional education in the costly way which obtains at present in nearly all the universities of this continent. The opportunities for distinction and sometimes very high remuneration in these professions ought to be a sufficient incentive to maintain ^{the} success without excessive assistance from the community, especially in view of the admitted fact that these professions are already overcrowded.

I am afraid, too, that this proposed increase of fees will affect this College and University at its weakest point. The weak ^{point} in this College, as I have pointed out very often, is that so few of our distinguished graduates undertake educational work in the country ~~and~~ in the high schools, universities and colleges. The percentage of our students who seem to have any ambition in this direction is almost negligible. I cannot help feeling, therefore, that this increase may pro-

foundly affect the whole education of this community and of Canada in the future. It happens to be true also, not only in McGill but elsewhere, that this class of students is drawn from those students in the university who have little means and who find it very difficult to finance a first class university education. I fear, therefore, that this proposed increase of fees may affect this class of students very adversely. Therefore I apprehend the second part of the recommendation made by this Faculty.

I do not think there is anything that would bring better results to the central college and to the whole University than the proposal which the Faculty has made to apply the increase of fees, or a large part of it, to exhibitions and scholarships for first class students. This proposal if carried out, I think, would strengthen us at the centre and I need scarcely add that a strong centre generally means a strong institution everyway. I have in mind, therefore, a plan which I mentioned to the Faculty at its meeting which I should like to suggest to the authorities of the University. This plan is generally that we should offer about five exhibitions of \$800 - \$1000 per annum and ten scholarships of \$500 per annum, tenable for two years, to students entering the College and a similar set of exhibitions and scholarships, tenable for two years to students entering their junior or third year in the College. These exhibitions and scholarships would be open to competition for the whole of Canada and Great Britain. The papers would be sent every year to London, England, and to any other examination centres in Canada where students wish to write. I am inclined to think that this ^{is the practical} way in which to assist distinguished students in the Old Country to come to McGill along the lines hinted at by the Headmasters' Delegation which was here a few weeks ago. It is quite easy to prepare examinations for candidates from all first class schools anywhere in the British Empire in a way which will offer them an equal chance to succeed. I should like, therefore, to urge that this proposal receive most careful and sympathetic consideration by the administration of the University.

Yours very truly,

Geo. A. MacKay
Dean

Dear Sir Arthur

This memo is not much good now but
I may contain some suggestions worth
considering

Notes on the Proposal to Raise Students' Fees

J. B. M. K.

It is difficult to be definite on this subject without full knowledge of the costs of administration and wages in the University and of the ways and methods by which University expenditure is levied in part upon the various faculties and groups of students. There are, however, a few general principles which should not be overlooked.

1. The administration of a University or of any other public service enterprise is vastly different from the administration of a business enterprise. The aim of business administration is maximum income and minimum expenditure; the aim of University administration, minimum income and maximum results. Business administration is based upon market prices of money, goods and labour, and University administration upon educational values. A thorough knowledge of all the impalpable educational factors in a University is, therefore, essential to its successful administration. I believe, with deference, that the Universities of Canada, following the example of similar institutions in the United States, have considerably overlooked this principle from the beginning and the result has been that we have built our Universities in much the same way as we have built other undertakings, buying and building beyond our needs and undoing today what has been well done yesterday. The waste has been colossal. Our present difficulties are not, therefore, of recent date, they go back to the very foundations of our Universities.

2. The officers of business administration in a University must carry its academic officers with them in all proposed measures of major interest and importance. The academic officers are presumed to be the best judges of the value of their own work or, if they are not, they should not be where they are. Any serious cleavage between the administrative officers and the academic officers not only leads to discontent and schism, but it also leads to the appropriation of University funds to objects which its academic officers neither can nor will employ. No captain of industry, for example, would offer machines and tools to his expert workmen which they neither could nor would employ in their work.

3. The acid test of University administration is the index, $\frac{\text{professors' salaries}}{\text{students' fees}}$, and the numerator of this index should not be decreased or the denominator increased until all other means of retrenchment and all further hopes of adequate additional income have been exhausted. All or nearly all the Universities of Canada, Old McGill among them, are now, however, apparently in this position and the situation must, therefore, be faced with both eyes unflinchingly.

4. Students in Arts and Pure Science should not be required to pay a larger, or nearly so large a percentage of the correctly assessed costs of what they get as students in the professional and occupational faculties or schools and for the following reasons:-

A. This practice is educationally unsound because it hits at the very idea of education in the community and, therefore, at the true meaning and purpose of a University and in the following ways: (1) It levies too heavy a burden upon those classes of students who do not intend to proceed into the professional faculties, viz. (a) students who intend to proceed into the Graduate Schools and to become University men themselves in due time, (b) students who intend to become teachers in the public schools and (c) students who entertain an interest in education apart from its professional and occupational value, and it is upon these three classes that the educational life of the community largely depends. (2) It handicaps the very students whom it is supposed to benefit, that is the students in the professional and occupational faculties, and this simply because the success of these students is largely determined at the start by the preliminary training and education which they receive in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

B. This practice is humanly unsound. As the student advances year by year in experience and training he ought to be able to carry an increasingly heavier share of the cost of his own success. There is a great difference between a lad of seventeen leaving the High School and a man of twenty-two years leaving the University. The man is more mature: he is more self-reliant: he has the additional pull of a

definite purpose in life which he sees ahead of him at shorter range: he can obtain employment more easily and at better wages and he can borrow money more easily always, as he should, taking out an insurance policy to cover his indebtedness in case of fatality.

C. This practice is also financially unsound, and this because it levies too heavy a charge against the student at the beginning of his University career and, therefore, prevents many young students of great promise and slender means from coming to the University at all. It will also have the effect with us of inducing more students to enter the Faculty by Senior Matriculation and so reduce our income from fees in the First Year.

5. Students in Science cost much more than students in Arts on account of the additional heavy cost for buildings, laboratories, equipment, materials and supplies and for laboratory supervision, incident to a University education in scientific subjects, and these students should, therefore, be required to make a fair payment towards the maintenance of these additional facilities. I do not say that they should pay the whole additional cost, but they should pay a substantial amount of it for here, as always, there is no exact rule in human affairs.

6. Graduate students are a class by themselves. The future of the Universities depends upon them and they have no great hopes of high pecuniary rewards in the future and their fees should, therefore, be moderate. On the other hand, there are some very salient reasons why they should not be too low. (a) This level of education is much the most expensive which the Universities have to undertake. (b) If the fees are very low, too many students of low initiative are led to stay on under the shelter of their Alma Mater instead of venturing out into the real world for which their education was intended to make them better and stronger men. (c) After many years of observation I venture to suggest, with deference, that the student should pause at this point. It is not advisable that a student who has just obtained his B.A. with high honours should proceed at once to three years of

intensive special study for his Doctorate. He is not yet mature enough to stand the strain. A very large number of these students afterwards prove disappointing humiliating failures. At this point, therefore, the student is well advised to prove himself and accept a minor position in the University or, better still, spend three or four or even more years as principal or one of the teachers in a High School or Junior College until he come to realize the high responsibilities of the career which he has planned for himself, and in the meantime he can always save a little money and greatly improve his chances of obtaining part time work in the University when he returns to complete his studies. I see no reason why there should be any substantial difference between Undergraduate and Graduate fees.

7. I offer the following practical suggestions which may be deduced from the principles enumerated above.

1. A Health fee of \$5.00 may be added.
2. Fees for supplemental examinations should be raised from \$5.00 to \$10.00.
3. A graduation fee of \$10.00 may be added and should be collected at midsession or not later than April 1st in the final year.
4. Laboratory fees should be substantially increased.
5. Fees in the Graduate School should be increased to \$125.00.
6. All further necessary increases should be made on a percentage basis and not by a flat rate levy on the whole student body.
7. Students domiciled in the United States should pay their fees in United States money or its equivalent in Canadian money. It is unfair that students from the United States should derive their funds in the United States, come over to Canada and purchase as good or a better article here at Canadian exchange values and then employ it to earn money at a premium in the United States after graduation.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 5th, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have not been able to get the corporate opinion of the Faculty of Applied Science regarding Mr. Howard Murray's proposal to increase the fees in Applied Science, but I have discussed the matter with several of the leading members of the Faculty, both before and since the receipt of your letter. Two points emerge quite clearly, and I think may be taken as representing our views.

First: The Faculty is now running at about 60 - 70 per cent of its capacity as regards the number of students who can be handled. We could accommodate from 150 to 200 more in Engineering with a relatively small increase in overhead expense. It will be at least three years yet, in all probability, before we are up to our capacity as regards the number of students, and we doubt whether, as a purely business matter, it would be advisable to increase the fees until our registration is up to say 500.

*Registration
1931-32
was 308*

Second: We feel that should any considerable increase be made in the fees, a substantial sum should be set aside for scholarships awarded on a basis of merit.

Sir Arthur Currie.

2.

Possibly, for students in the Montreal district, free tuition might be a reasonable basis for such scholarships, but it would be very advantageous to have a few scholarships available for students from other provinces which would not only cover tuition, but also do something to equalize the difference between the cost of living in Montreal and other university centres. Unless something of this kind could be arranged, an increase in the fees would make it still more difficult for able young men who have little money to spare, to come to McGill, and the quality of our student body would, we believe, suffer accordingly. It would be premature at present to discuss the details of any system of scholarships, but I think we are pretty well agreed on the necessity for something of the kind should the fees be materially increased.

Yours faithfully,

Wm. Mackay

Dean.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 29th,
1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal - McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Re: Summer Term Scholarships and Raising
of Fees in Medical Faculty.

Pursuant to our conversation on the above subject, may I put in writing a proposition for your consideration?

Our Standing Committee suggest that the clinical years be divided into four terms of ten weeks each instead of as at present three terms of ten weeks and a long summer vacation. This would enable any students, who so desire, to take a summer term during each clinical year, and thus complete the required studies at the beginning of the usual fifth year. They would thus put in fifteen terms, as required by statutory regulations, and yet graduate in four years. This would, of course, not prevent other students from continuing as heretofore over a period of five years, if they preferred to abandon the summer term.

Re Fees: With the existing depression, I would suggest no change in fees at present for Canadian students, who will still pay \$250.00 a year, but distributed in term payments of \$83.33 (\$1250.00 for the whole course). I would suggest, however, that the American students, of whom we have about forty in each year, be charged at the rate of \$100.00 a term, i.e., \$300.00 a year (\$1500.00 for the whole course). Such a plan would be applicable as for students entering in September, 1932.

This would at once increase our annual revenue for the first year by \$2,000, and by the end of fifteen terms, whether taken in four or five-year periods, by \$10,000.00 a year.

I would suggest that this American money be devoted to scholarships for Canadian students.

Sir Arthur Currie.

January 29, 1932.

This proposed increase in fees for Americans would have no bearing on the acceptance of the summer term plan, though, I believe, that the offer of a shorter course would attract both Canadian and American students to our School.

There would be an additional revenue from such students (perhaps ten) as would be compelled to repeat their clinical years, and for which, according to the statutes, we would be allowed to charge half of the regular fee, namely, \$4.66 for each summer term.

With respect to the payment of teachers for the summer term, \$1,200.00 would be the most that would be required for honoraria.

A plan such as the above would then at once realize \$800.00 for scholarships this coming year. If, as a certain raiser, we were to offer scholarships which would provide enough to absolve a student from his fees, we would at once have enough for three such scholarships. Later on, of course, we could offer a great deal more.

Trusting that I have made this proposition clear, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

C. J. Martin.
DEAN.

February 3, 1932.

Dean C. F. Martin,
Faculty of Medicine.

Dear Dean Martin,

I have your letter of January 29th with reference to summer term, scholarships, and raising of fees in the Medical Faculty. I shall give this letter the careful consideration which it deserves. It is not something on which action can be taken without long and serious consideration.

As mentioned to you yesterday, I am in favour of the raising of fees in the Faculty of Medicine, and I think I am in favour of discrimination between American and Canadian students. I believe that one reason why you receive so many applications from Americans is because our fees are so much lower than in the leading medical schools of the United States.

President Fox of Western University told me that their fees in Medicine for Canadians were \$200 and for Americans \$400 and that they had plenty of American applications. I think our fees for American students should be at least \$400, but there is the matter of which I spoke yesterday. One of our arguments to the Rockefeller Foundation in applying for support for our Medical School was that many of the American physicians and surgeons received their training here.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

*This
not answered
JMcM.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 5th,
1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal - McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Re: Summer Term Scholarships and Raising
of Fees.

Many thanks for your letter on the above subject, all of which I have noted, and we will await your further decision in this matter before discussing it at all in Faculty.

On the other hand, may we continue to consider the question of the summer term, which I think would be quite an advance for our students? I think it might be possible, with very little addition to the budget, to institute such a plan in the near future. I would estimate at the outside a sum of \$800.00 for this purpose, part of which, I think, might be taken out of the funds of the University Medical Clinic, if Meakins would agree.

I would urge this chiefly on the basis that the shortening of the term is worthy of favourable consideration, and it might attract more Canadian students to our School.

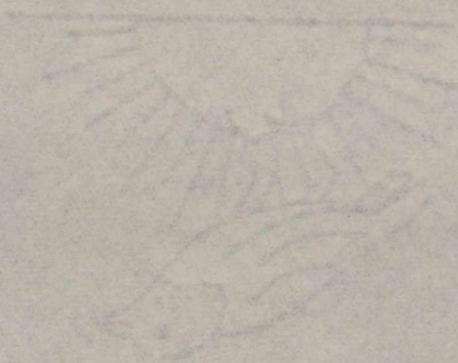
Faithfully yours,

C. J. Martin.
DEAN.

Tuition Fees in Medicine

1919-20	147.00 plus 30.00 Grad Fee in Final Year
1920-21	200.00 plus 30.00 " " " " "
1925-26	205.00 - none
1926-27	250.00 - none

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY



	Present Net Cost to us after deducting fees & Income			
	<u>TUITION FEES</u>	<u>Per Student</u>		
	<u>Present</u>		<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Arts and Science	150.	261.23	200.	50.00
Commerce	175.	61.68	225.	50.00
Engineering	205.	656.91	300.	95.00
Medicine	250.	527.15	400.	150.00
Dentistry	210.	1497.20	300.	90.00
Law	205.	49.00	300.	95.00
Library School	150.	Nothing	200.	50.00
Physical Education	150.	227.85	200.	50.00
French Summer School	150.	Nothing	200.	50.00

For Medicine: see Dr. Martin's recommendations and also the recommendations of the Survey Committee, that American students be charged more. Why not raise the fees for American students and leave them as they are for Canadian? Would not this tend to increase our Canadian registration and make us more of a power in the country as the survey report recommends as so desirable? Even although we do get American money for McGill, an increase, a considerable increase is justified in what we charge American students.

For French Summer School: you have publicly said that it is more than paying its way now. Can we justify the increase?

Scheme

1. Except for Graduate Studies (see 2) figures include all fees that every student must pay. e.g. McGill fees include the \$17.00 universal fee.
2. Announcements do not always state clearly whether graduate students pay health fees and students' activities fees etc., so that the figures in the Graduate Studies column are for registration, tuition and graduation only.
3. Laboratory fees are not included where they vary with the courses taken (e.g. in Arts) but an approximate rate per hour is stated in a separate column.
4. Where the tutorial fee differs in different years, e.g. in Medicine at Queen's, the average is used.
5. All compulsory registration and graduation fees are spread over the normal length of the course. e.g. A \$10.00 B.A. fee is reckoned as \$2.50 a year in a four year course
6. The fees are for men students.
7. Caution money (always returnable) is not included.
8. The Graduate Fees are those for a Master's degree.
9. Where fees differ according to the domicile of the student, e.g. in Agriculture at Macdonald College, the minimum fee is given.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

HOWARD MURRAY
112 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

April 12th, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

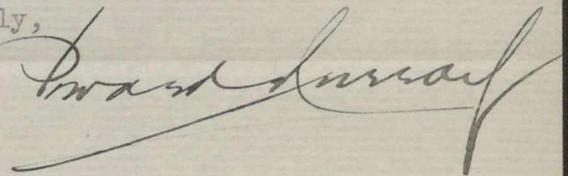
Dear Mr. Principal:-

Accompanying this letter is a memorandum on the subject of student fees at McGill University with some attempt to make a comparison with the fees exacted at other universities. I submit this to you as an outcome of my own short study of the subject, based on data received from Dr. Nicholson.

If you think it well, I am quite willing to present it at a Corporation meeting. It may be as a preliminary to this you may wish to first consult the Deans. Whatever procedure you may decide upon, I hope you will find something of value and interest in the memorandum.

Of course, you will find a lot of familiar data reviewed, which you will understand is for the benefit of those members of the Corporation, who are not aware of the facts.

Yours faithfully,



HM/FM

Encl.

SESSIONS 1919-1920

Arts	App. Science Architecture	Commerce	Medicine	Law	Dentistry	Agriculture
58. 150	147. 205	197. 205	58. 175	147. 250	77. 205	125. 210
x	AGRICULTURE - For farmers sons and daughters of the Province of Quebec <u>first two years</u> , free tuition, 3rd and 4th years \$50., students outside the Province \$50. a year and students from outside Canada \$100. lab. fee extra.					

SESSION 1920-1921

Arts	Applied Science	Commerce	Medicine	Law	Dentistry	Agriculture
100. plus lab. fees	205. Architecture the same	150. plus lab fees	200.	150. LL.B. and one B.C.L. course 100.	200.	same as above

~~26-29-1925~~

ARTS increased to \$125. and Medicine to 250. in 1926. LAW increased to \$205. in 1929.

Law increased in 1929 to 205

Howard Murray's

proposals for

increasing fees, 1920

FEEES IN DIFFERENT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

University	Arts	Ap. Sci.	Commerce	Medicine	Law	Dentistry	Agriculture	Grade
McGill	\$125.00	\$205.00	\$150.00	\$250.00	\$205.00	\$210.00	\$50.00	80
Acadia	112.00	100.00						90
Alberta	115.00	140.00	115.00	210.00	135.00	205.00	75.00	90
Bishop's	125.00							
British Columbia	100.00	150.00					100.00	45
Dalhousie	115.00	150.00		225.00	175.00	200.00		85 110 (with lab)
McMaster	75.00							25
Manitoba	90.00	110.00		185.00			52.00	90
Mount Allison	90.00	120.00						
New Brunswick	86.00	120.00						
Queen's	70.00	130.00		165.00				90
Saskatchewan	30.00	60.00	60.00	80.00			60.00	35
Toronto	100.00	215.00	110.00	230.00		200.00		45
Western Ontario	85.00							110.00

It seems difficult to put down an exact figure for fees in the different Canadian Universities other than McGill, because in most of them, there are more extra fees, apart from the regular fee for tuition, than there are in McGill, such as, a fee for Physical Education, library fee, registration fee, graduation fee, annual examination fee and some other, but I have endeavoured to figure out just how much extra a student would have to pay per year, in addition to the regular tuition fee for these extras and the total set down is the result. In all likelihood, however, it should be somewhat higher, but I should think not more than \$5.00, or at the outside \$10.00 in any case.

I find that laboratory fees are charged in practically every University and they run pretty much at the same rate as we charge.

The fee paid for student activities, collected for objects specifically named, generally amounts to about the same as ours, but I do not find anywhere among these fees, that students are compelled to pay for admission to the Intercollegiate games.

In some cases, the tuition fee for the first two years is lower than for the upper years, but I have made an average in such cases.

Fees for higher degrees generally run about the same as our own. In some cases, however, they are considerably lower, and in others considerably higher.

As regards the fees in American Universities, I am sorry that I have not got their latest catalogues, but I find that fees there (in the larger Universities) are greatly in excess of those charged at McGill. For a course in Arts, the fee runs at about \$400.00 per annum, although in Columbia and Yale it appears to be a little less. Apparently the fee in Applied Science in these Universities is not any higher than it is in Arts and the same is really true of all the other Faculties. In Harvard, the Commerce fee is \$500.00; in Columbia, Dental students pay \$440 and \$500 in Medicine. The fees in the Graduate Schools are also very much higher than ours, running up to at least \$200.00.

April
Fourteenth
1930.

Howard Murray Esq.,
112 St. James Street,
Montreal.

I have your memo re student fees. This is a subject which Corporation might very well consider. The Board of Governors is the deciding Body and any time the matter is brought before them it is well to be provided with the opinion of Corporation. The matter could be introduced at the next meeting and referred to a committee.

An increase of fees is often referred to by the Governors, but as we are anywhere from 50 to 100% higher than other Universities we have been diffident about suggesting changes.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Memorandum on the subject of Fees.

In approaching the subject of student fees charged by any university, it is well to touch upon the fundamental principle accepted by a university as the basis of its polity.

It will, I think, be accepted that in a university the principle of "selection" should be a basic element, which leads naturally to the element of quality in its product. The principle of "selection" is the very antithesis of the principle of mass production; and while the question of fees is not entirely of the essence of this principle, yet it is a contributory factor, and affects to some extent the main idea.

In this connection it is interesting to note the principle adopted by a small University, that of the State of Iowa. This University has emphasized the fact of its adoption of the principle of "selection". Incidental to this, it proposes to charge a larger fee to applicants for admission, who reside outside the State. Being endowed by the State of Iowa, it is compelled to keep its tuition fee at \$200. for residents of the State.

As against this, the other extreme is reached by the Duke University in North Carolina. This, of course, is a new university brought into being through the bequest of the late J. B. Duke. At this school of learning the principle has been adopted that a student need not be especially prepared for matriculation; instead of which, the University undertakes to prepare the raw material for its own mold. The feasibility of this departure from recognized principles has yet to be demonstrated.

The question of the fees contributed by students to the University is surely one which should engage the attention of Corporation. Members of Corporation are fully equipped to recognize the relationship between the service rendered by the University to the student body, and the contribution made by the student body to the University. It is not only a business matter; it is one which embodies within it all of the efforts being made by Corporation to improve and augment the service which the University is to render, not only in material things, such as buildings and equipment, but through the improvement and growth in the University of ability, scholarship and inspiration in the teaching staff of the various faculties. This is emphatically so in the more professional faculties, where no fee can possibly be commensurate if the student is there instructed by men of the highest attainments. Those who may best gauge these relationships are the Members of Corporation.

This memorandum is made with a view to determining whether the fees now being paid by students are in keeping with other values brought about by the change in the standard of living in Canada, and whether they are in keeping with relative fees paid in other Universities; and further, whether the fees in the different faculties are in comparative adjustment.

Princeton

Princeton is not established as a faculty organization. It has "Departments of Instruction" with many different subjects only. It has a School of Engineering in which students take engineering, being obliged as well to take a course in Modern Languages, English, Economics, Mathematics and Physics. The sub-departments are the usual ones of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering.

The fees, however, in general are the same as in all courses. This annual tuition fee is \$450. In addition to this, there is a fee of \$50. charged for each extra course taken to remove a deficiency or an entrance condition. There are some rather heavy extra fees; for instance, for a course in Chemistry a term fee of \$18. is charged.

In making comparisons as between one university and another, one can easily fall into the error of over-emphasizing the benefits to be derived by a student, by being over-influenced by a university's possession of buildings and equipment. Equally so may one's opinion be influenced by reading the courses of instruction offered by a university.

Harvard

The essence of the value of a university lies rather in other qualities, and emphatically those of the character and quality of its teaching, and the inspiration and guidance transmitted to students. It is not part of this outline, however, to deal with these matters, except by way of explanation in that whatever comparisons are made, they are only being made on material facts.

This brings us to our references as to faculties and courses of instruction at Harvard. The general undergraduate orbit is found within the Faculty of "Arts and Sciences". In this Faculty the courses of instruction are of wide variety, much wider than in the Arts Faculty at McGill. There are 89 subjects offered in this Faculty.

It is only necessary to mention this, because any further analysis would bring us at once to the question as to whether a student has acquired any better education from embracing a greater number of subjects, or of a different variety from those offered at McGill. This need not engage our attention.

It is interesting to note that under a new plan the regulations governing admission have been altered, and examinations in four subjects are required, namely:-

- (a) English
- (b) Latin or Greek or, for the candidates for the degree of S. B., French, German, Spanish, Italian, or two-year Latin.
- (c) Mathematics, or Physics, or Chemistry.
- (d) Any subject (not already selected under (b) or (c)) from the following list:-

Latin	Italian	Chemistry
Greek	History	Botany
French	Mathematics	Zoology
German	Physics	Biology
Spanish		

These four examinations must be taken at one time.

Harvard now has an Engineering School, apart from its co-operation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, giving both a four year, and a five year programme, the latter including business administration.

Its Law School has a programme of three years with an optional graduate year of study and research.

The work in its Medical School may be done in four full years.

The Faculty of Architecture has charge of the School of Architecture, and the School of Landscape Architecture.

Membership in either of these Schools as regular students is open to men who are graduates of a college or scientific school in good standing. Other students may be admitted as special students, but such admission does not carry with it admission to candidacy for a degree. These students must have had at least three years of preparation, consisting either of office experience, or of satisfactory work in a college or scientific school of

good standing.

A student who lacks the necessary knowledge may complete his preparation by taking the appropriate courses after entrance.

This recital merely indicates that the School of Architecture has more of the aspect of a graduate school than of undergraduate courses.

Harvard prefaces its introduction to the subject of fees by stating that: "The actual cost of study at Harvard College depends upon an individual's resources, tastes and ability."

The tuition fee is \$400. per annum. This tuition fee is the same for the Engineering School, and seems to apply as well to the Graduate School of Arts and Science.

In this memorandum, cost of board and lodging at the American Universities is not dealt with, as this portion of the cost to a student is not comparable at the different centres.

For instance, it is reasonable to imagine that at Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there are enrolled many students whose homes are in Boston, the University City. This is equally true of McGill; but, on the other hand, quite unlikely to be the case at Princeton.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The tuition fee for all students pursuing regular courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is \$400. per year.

The majority of the courses are conducted for a four year term, except that of architecture, which requires five years; but in a number of the courses summer terms are required, for which additional fees are charged. Moreover, in the Architectural course office practice is necessary during the summer.

No doubt the work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is carried out on a higher standard than the applied science courses of any of the other universities. Also, the variety of the courses given extends beyond those of any other university, such for instance as Aeronautical Engineering, Division of Municipal and Industrial Research, Engineering Administration, Naval Architecture, Marine Engineering, and Electro Chemical Engineering.

However, the fact remains that the fees charged are relatively the same as in other American Universities, notwithstanding the long list of available fellowships and scholarships.

English Public Schools.

It is interesting to make a comparison between our University charges and those for the education of a boy in the Public Schools of England.

Incidentally these Schools, about 55 in number, in 1912 had enrolled about 17,089 boys. In 1928 the total enrollment of the same Schools had grown to 22,373, indicating a revival of confidence and esteem by the people of England in these Schools, and also indicating that their charges are considered reasonable.

It has been estimated that in the average school the annual cost for board and tuition is £156; and of this sum tuition alone costs £50. per year, this being the amount charged to day boys.

The year is about the same length as the University Academic Year. It consists of three terms per year with holidays averaging sixteen weeks, so that the School Year is only about eight and a half months. This corresponds to the McGill Academic Year from October 1st to June 1st - eight months.

McGill

Faculty of Arts

The fee is now \$125. for students enrolled in the Session 1926-27 et seq., but the class "Arts '30" was enrolled in the Session 1926-27, so that all students in the Faculty of Arts are now paying \$125. instead of \$100. Hence, the footnote in the Calendar of 1929 is not now applicable.

The last increase of \$25. was made 4 years ago.

As the miscellaneous fees apply to all faculties, they are only noted here for the sake of record, and the possible distinction between extra fees in the most expensive faculty as against the minimum miscellaneous fee in the Arts Faculty, the least expensive of all.

In this Faculty, the laboratory fee, if the student takes a Science subject involving laboratory work, is the maximum amount of \$30. for any one course and \$60. for any one student in the Academic Year. The "miscellaneous fee" so-called, for the support of undergraduate organizations is \$17.

All other fees, such as that for supplemental examinations, caution money, and others, for the purpose of this report may be ignored.

In the Department of Commerce, the sessional fee is \$150. and the same miscellaneous fees apply. There is a provision that an Arts student transferring to Second Year Commerce must pay a fee of \$175. for that year. This higher fee in the Department of Commerce is brought about by the added expenses of that Department in the courses of Accountancy, etc.

Conclusion: The recommendation is now made that the Sessional Fee in the Faculty of Arts be established at \$150. for all students taking the courses in that Faculty, including those in the Department of Commerce. The students now enrolled are 248 in the Department of Commerce, and 1,028 in the Faculty of Arts. This increase to be effective as of October 1st, 1930.

Assuming that the Arts Faculty would then have enrolled 1,000 students, this increase would bring about an added revenue of \$25,000.

Faculty of Law

In this Faculty there are 93 students enrolled, mostly all of whom are from the Province of Quebec. The fees in this Faculty were very low until about three years ago, when they were increased to \$155. For the Session 1929-30 this fee has been raised to \$205. While the fee in this Faculty should be equivalent to that of Medicine and Applied Science, it is suggested that the fee be made \$250.

Faculty of Medicine

In this Faculty, there are 469 students enrolled. Three years ago, the sessional fee in this Faculty was raised to \$250. There is a charge of \$105. for a microscope which each student must pay, with instalment payments allowable. There is a fee of \$20. for those who take out extra dissecting material. A fee of \$100. for the Graduate Course in Public Health can be ignored for present purposes, as it is an optional course - neither is it necessary to take into consideration the fee for any repeated courses.

In this Faculty, special conditions apply which should be touched upon. In the first place, the full course of 7 years brings the student to an earning capacity stage at least 3 years later than, for instance, a student in the Faculty of Arts. It can be safely taken for granted, however, that the graduates of the McGill School of Medicine largely find employment in various hospitals. It might be reasonable to suggest that at an average age of 26 years the graduate in Medicine has attained an earning power

Equal to that of the Arts graduate. This is all that should be considered as applying to the relative fees paid to the University. After the age referred to, the handicap of time is removed, and individual effort, capacity, intelligence and ability, operate as quickly as anyone can foretell. This seems to be a fairly average opinion held by medical men of knowledge and experience.

Conclusion: It is recommended that the fee in the Medical Faculty shall be increased to \$275.

Faculty of Graduate Studies.

In this Faculty, there are 174 students enrolled. The fees in this Faculty seem remarkably low. For instance, for the course leading to the degree of M. A. a fee of \$60. is demanded, plus a graduation fee of \$20. It would seem that the minimum fee for any of these courses should be \$120., with the separation of the graduation fee eliminated as in undergraduate courses.

It seems logical to suggest that a student who is prepared to take a Graduate Course leading to a higher degree, and who has already received a service from the University in his under-graduate courses, should be then prepared to pay a more reasonable fee for this extra tuition and guidance. He will now receive from the University the stamp of scholarship and intellectual attainment which can hardly be measured in terms of money, but his contribution to the University should with justice be augmented.

Department of Music.

In this Department, there are 233 students enrolled. This enrollment includes both part and class students. The fee is \$200. per year. Partial students may enroll for a term of 11 weeks at about \$50. Class students are accepted with a fee varying between \$5. and \$25. per term. In the event of degree examinations being taken, other fees are exacted.

Probably the bulk of these students are taking class work, and paying a class fee. The Director of this Department will require to be consulted before any conclusion can be reached, especially in view of the recent concessions granted to the Conservatory of Music in Montreal.

Faculty of Applied Science.

In this Faculty, there are 340 students enrolled. The sessional fee is now \$205., and has remained at this sum since 1920. This fee was not raised three years ago concurrently with the fees in some of the other Faculties.

The courses in this Faculty, comprising six Engineering courses, require 4 years of study. The course in Architecture requires 5 years. Any of the degrees in Engineering are predicated upon 6 months' experience in Practical Engineering work, and it may well be that this work may be unremunerative to the student. This applies also to the course in Architecture, but in that course the student must have put in 8 months' work with an Architect or Contractor, and if the examinations under the regulations of the R.I.B.A. are taken, twelve months' work is required. The Summer School in Surveying occupying four weeks' time is a requirement in all Engineering Courses in the first year work. Other Summer School Courses of from four weeks to two weeks apply in Engineering. It is not of practical moment to consider that these Summer Courses detract very much from a student's earning power during a summer vacation. His earning power in any outside work appertaining to engineering or construction work is, on the whole, greater than the work which might be undertaken by a student in Arts.

Conclusion: It is recommended that this sessional fee be increased to \$275.

The question might be raised as to the almost parity of the fees in Applied Science and Medicine, when the latter course is two years

longer. The answer to this is that the cost to the University for instruction in Medicine is less per annum than in Applied Science, largely because of the greater number of full-time professors, and the greater amount of equipment involved in the latter Faculty.

Departments of Pharmacy and Dentistry.

In these Departments, 60 students in all are enrolled, 22 and 38 respectively.

Assuming that two courses are taken by a student, the course in Junior Practical Pharmacy and the course in Junior Chemistry and Physics, the total fee will be \$100.

In the Department of Dentistry the sessional fee is \$210. In this Department also, the cost of instruments and material for first year students is at least \$150., and for second year students \$350., but it is fair to state that as these instruments are practically all that will be needed in an ordinary Dental practice, and as the University receives no profit from this source, these additional payments do not enter into the matter of fees.

As both of these courses are entirely commercial in their outcome, they are, beyond all others, courses for which the University should receive full value.

Conclusion: It is recommended that the Dentistry fee be increased to \$250. and the first year Pharmacy fee to \$125.

It would seem advisable to leave undisturbed the fees in the Graduate Nurses' School; Physical Education; School for Social Workers; and the Library School. For example, it must be recognized that the service being offered in the Department of Physical Education will take on an entirely different character, when a modern gymnasium is available, although the instruction now being given is relatively adequate and valuable.

The financial statement of the University indicates the well known fact that the expenditure for "Operation" alone is far in excess of the fees received.

For the year ended May 31st, 1928, the total expense of the Faculties and Departments was \$1,280,790. The income, excluding interest but including the amounts designated "Other Income", amounted to only \$450,621. Of this sum the fees collected amounted to \$355,160., or under 30% of the total expenses. The amounts in the Expense Account designated "Other Expenses" were larger for the two Faculties of Applied Science and Medicine than in other Faculties. Taking Applied Science alone, it is found that the total expenses were \$233,585., while the fees received and other income received amounted to \$58,556., or 25% of the total expenses.

This expense for a student (enrolled that year) amounted to \$820., for which the University received \$205.

The Faculty of Medicine incurred expenses totalling \$343,547. against receipts from "Fees" and "Other Income" of \$99,178., or about 28% of the total expenses.

As to the fees in other universities, the conditions as applying to other Canadian universities are not comparable; at the University of Toronto, for instance, because of its position as a Government subsidized institution.

In conclusion, there might be adopted as a general principle that the objective of a university should be to make provision step by step to bring about contributions on the part of the students to an amount, which would equal fifty percent of the cost of tuition. This is not unreasonable in view of modern cost conditions. The principle has been recognized in general

education. By the Education Acts of Lower and Upper Canada of 1843 it was then provided that grants would be given by the Government, augmented by amounts to be raised by local taxation, which should eventually reach fifty percent of the total cost.

Franklin D. Roosevelt



WESTMINSTER BOARD

May 30th, 1930.

Dean C. F. Martin,
Faculty of Medicine.

Dear Dean Martin,

At the last meeting of Corporation, a memorandum prepared by Mr. Howard Murray, one of the members of Corporation, was circulated and briefly considered.

The memorandum dealt with the question of fees now charged at this University, and generally urged that these fees be raised.

The matter is worthy of much consideration, and I should like to have an expression of opinion from the Faculty of Medicine on this proposal.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

May 30th, 1930.

Dean H. Barton,
Macdonald College.

Dear Dean Barton,

At the last meeting of Corporation, a memorandum prepared by Mr. Howard Murray, one of the members of Corporation, was circulated and briefly considered.

The memorandum dealt with the question of fees now charged at this University, and generally urged that these fees be raised.

The matter is worthy of serious consideration, and I should like to have an expression of opinion from the Faculty of Medicine on this proposal.

Agriculture

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Dictated by the Principal
but signed in his absence.

May 30th, 1930.

Dean Percy Corbett,
Faculty of Law,
McGill University.

Dear Dean Corbett,

At the last meeting of Corporation, a memorandum prepared by Mr. Howard Murray, one of the members of Corporation, was circulated and briefly considered.

The memorandum dealt with the question of fees now charged at this University, and generally urged that these fees be raised.

The matter is worthy of much consideration, and I should like to have an expression of opinion from the Faculty of Law on the proposal.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Dictated by the Principal
but signed in his absence.

May 30, 1930.

Dean Ira MacKay,
Faculty of Arts,
McGill University.

Dear Dean MacKay,

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The memorandum dealt with the question of fees now charged at this University and generally urged that these fees be raised.

The matter is worthy of much consideration and I would like to have an expression of opinion from the Faculty of Arts on this matter.

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COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FEES

Name of University McMaster University

GRADUATE SCHOOL

1. Registration Fee \$5.00
2. Fee for Examination of Certificates
3. Tuition fee
4. Laboratory fee \$50.00
5. Examination fee → \$10.00
6. Graduation fee
7. Caution money
8. Fee for Student Activities
(what is included under this head?)
.....
.....
.....
.....
9. Other fees
-
.....
10. Total amount of fees for the full course for the

degree From \$15.00 to \$30.00 in a non-laboratory subject,
according to the number of examinations.

Note: We have no Graduate School in the ordinary sense. The above figures refer to our M.A. work which is given extra-murally except in the Science Departments.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FEES

Name of University **McMaster University**

Faculty of Arts

1. Registration Fee **Included in tuition**
2. Fee for Examination of Certificates
3. Tuition fee **.\$75.00. hitherto... \$100.00. beginning 1930-31.**
4. Laboratory fee **.From . \$3.00. to . \$18.00. per course, . varying with individual courses.**
5. Examination fee **Included in tuition**
6. Graduation fee **.\$10.00**
7. Caution money **.\$5.00, . collected. from. resident. students only.**
8. Fee for Student Activities
(what is included under this head?)

Men.....	\$12.75	Women.....	\$9.25	These figures are for 1930-31; a slight increase over former figures.
Student Council.....	.50	.....	Student Council	.50
Men's Std't Bdy. .	.75	.....	Women's Std't Bdy..	1.25
Athletic Ass'n..	7.50	.....	Women's Athletic	3.00
Publication Bd. .	3.00	.....	Publication Bd.....	3.00
Debating Union..	1.00	.....	Women's Lit. Soc. .	.50
			Women's Debat.."	.75	
	\$12.75		Y. W. C. A. .	.25	
				\$9.25	

9. Other fees
- Physical Training.. I. & II. Yrs.. **.\$5.00;** Medical Examination **\$2.00;**
- Supplemental Examination fee **.\$5.00 to . \$15.00;**
10. Total amount of fees for the full course for the degree **Men. \$479.00... Women. \$465.00 .. excluding laboratory fees.**

June 16 1930

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

McGill University
Montreal, Que.

May 19th, 1930

Dear Sir or Madam:-

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation of McGill University will be held in the Arts Faculty Room on Monday, May 26th, 1930 at 4.15 p.m.

J.A. Nicholson

Registrar

Agenda

1. Granting Diplomas

- (1) In the Library School
- (2) In the School for Graduate Nurses
- (3) In the School of Physical Education
- (4) In the School for Social Workers
- (5) In the Department of Pharmacy
- (6) In the Conservatorium of Music

2. Granting Degrees

- (1) Degree of B.H.S.
- (2) Degree of B.S.A. and B.Sc. (in Agr.)
- (3) Degree of B.Com., B.Sc. in Arts and B.A.
- (4) Degree of B.Arch. and B.Sc. (Applied Science)
- (5) Degree of B.C.L.
- (6) Degree of D.D.S.
- (7) Degree of M.D., C.M.
- (8) Degrees of M.A., M.S.A., M.Sc., and Ph.D.

3. Report from Committee of Principal and Deans.

Bulkeley-Evans

4. Consideration of statement regarding fees by Mr. Howard Murray (copy enclosed).

H

5. Other business.

X Memo of fees showing those of other Canadian
universities and fees generally raised or not for outsiders
X Relation of fees to cost per Faculty. -
McGILL UNIVERSITY

Memorandum on the subject of Fees.

In approaching the subject of student fees charged by any university, it is well to touch upon the fundamental principle accepted by a university as the basis of its policy.

It will, I think, be accepted that in a university the principle of "selection" should be a basic element, which leads naturally to the element of quality in its product. The principle of "selection" is the very antithesis of the principle of mass production; and while the question of fees is not entirely of the essence of this principle, yet it is a contributory factor, and affects to some extent the main idea.

In this connection it is interesting to note the principle adopted by a small University, that of the State of Iowa. This University has emphasized the fact of its adoption of the principle of "selection". Incidental to this, it proposes to charge a larger fee to applicants for admission, who reside outside the State. Being endowed by the State of Iowa, it is compelled to keep its tuition fee at \$192. for residents of the State; for outsiders it is \$456.00.

As against this, the other extreme is reached by the Duke University in North Carolina. This, of course, is a new university brought into being through the bequest of the late J.B. Duke. At this school of learning the principle has been adopted that a student need not be especially prepared for matriculation; instead of which, the University undertakes to prepare the raw material for its own mold. The feasibility of this departure from recognized principles has yet to be demonstrated.

The question of the fees contributed by students to the university is surely one which should engage the attention of Corporation. Members of Corporation are fully equipped to recognize the relationship between the service rendered by the university to the student body, and the contribution made by the student body to the university. It is not only a business matter; it is one which embodies within it all of the efforts being made by Corporation to improve and augment the service which the university is to render, not only in material things, such as buildings and equipment, but through the improvement and growth in the university of ability, scholarship and inspiration in the teaching staff of the various faculties. This is emphatically so in the more professional faculties, where no fee can possibly be commensurate if the student is there instructed by men of the highest attainments. Those who may best gauge these relationships are the Members of Corporation.

This memorandum is made with a view to determining whether the fees now being paid by students are in keeping with other values brought about by the change in the standard of living in Canada, and whether they are in keeping with relative fees paid in other universities; and further, whether the fees in the different faculties are in comparative adjustment.

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In making comparisons as between one university and another, one can easily fall into the error of over-emphasizing the benefits to be derived by a student, by being over-influenced by a university's possession of buildings and equipment. Equally so may one's opinion be influenced by reading the courses of instruction offered by a university.

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A student who lacks the necessary knowledge may complete his preparation by taking the appropriate courses after entrance.

This recital merely indicates that the School of Architecture has more of the aspect of a graduate school than of undergraduate courses.

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The tuition fee is \$400. per annum. This tuition fee is the same for the Engineering School, and seems to apply as well to the Graduate

School of Arts and Science.

In this memorandum, cost of board and lodging at the American Universities is not dealt with, as this portion of the cost to a student is not comparable at the different centres.

For instance, it is reasonable to imagine that at Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there are enrolled many students whose homes are in Boston, the University City. This is equally true of McGill; but on the other hand, quite unlikely to be the case at Princeton.

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No doubt the work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is carried out on a higher standard than the Applied Science courses of any of the other Universities. Also, the variety of the courses given extends beyond those of any other University, such for instance as Aeronautical Engineering, Division of Municipal and Industrial Research, Engineering Administration, Naval Architecture, Marine Engineering, and Electro Chemical Engineering.

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It is interesting to make a comparison between our University charges and those for the education of a boy in the Public Schools of England.

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McGill

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The last increase of \$25. was made 4 years ago.

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In this Faculty, the laboratory fee, if the student takes a Science subject involving laboratory work, is the maximum amount of \$30. for any one course and \$60. for any one student in the Academic Year. The "miscellaneous fee" so-called, for the support of undergraduate organizations is \$17.

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In the Department of Commerce, the sessional fee is \$150. and the same miscellaneous fees apply. There is a provision that an Arts student transferring to Second Year Commerce must pay a fee of \$175. for that year. This higher fee in the Department of Commerce is brought about by the added expenses of that Department in the courses of Accountancy, etc.

Conclusion: The recommendation is now made that the Sessional Fee in the Faculty of Arts be established at \$150. for all students taking the courses in that Faculty, including those in the Department of Commerce. The students now enrolled are 248 in the Department of Commerce, and 1,028 in the Faculty of Arts. This increase to be effective on October 1st, 1930.

Assuming that the Arts Faculty would then have enrolled 1,000 students, this increase would bring about an added revenue of \$25,000.

Faculty of Law

In this Faculty there are 93 students enrolled, mostly all of whom are from the Province of Quebec. The fees in this Faculty were very low until about three years ago, when they were increased to \$155. For the Session 1929-30 this fee has been raised to \$205. While the fee in this Faculty should be equivalent to that of Medicine and Applied Science, it is suggested that the fee be made \$250.

Faculty of Medicine

In this Faculty, there are 469 students enrolled. Three years ago, the sessional fee in this Faculty was raised to \$250. There is a charge of \$105. for a microscope which each student must pay, with instalment payments allowable. There is a fee of \$20. for those who take out extra dissecting material. A fee of \$100. for the Graduate Course in Public Health can be ignored for present purposes, as it is an optional course - neither is it necessary to take into consideration the fee for any repeated courses.

In this Faculty, special conditions apply which should be touched upon. In the first place, the full course of 7 years brings the students to an earning capacity stage at least 3 years later than, for instance, a student in the Faculty of Arts. It can be safely taken for granted, however, that the graduates of the McGill School of Medicine largely find employment in various hospitals. It might be reasonable to suggest that at an average of 26 years the graduate in Medicine has attained an earning power equal to that of the Arts Graduate. This is all that should be considered as applying to the relative fees paid to the University. After the age referred to, the handicap of time is removed, and individual effort, capacity, intelligence and ability, operate as quickly as anyone can foretell. This seems to be a fairly average opinion held by medical men of knowledge and experience.

Conclusion: It is recommended that the fee in the Medical Faculty shall be increased to \$275.

Faculty of Graduate Studies

In this Faculty, there are 174 students enrolled. The fees in this Faculty seem remarkably low. For instance, for the course leading to the degree of M.A. a fee of \$60. is demanded, plus a graduation fee of \$20. It would seem that the minimum fee for any of these courses should be \$120., with the separation of the graduation fee eliminated as in undergraduate courses.

It seems logical to suggest that a student who is prepared to take a Graduate Course leading to a higher degree, and who has already received a service from the University in his under-graduate courses, should be then prepared to pay a more reasonable fee for this extra tuition and guidance. He will now receive from the University the stamp of scholarship and intellectual attainment which can hardly be measured in terms of money, but his contribution to the University should with justice be augmented.

Department of Music

In this Department, there are 233 students enrolled. This enrollment includes both part and class students. The fee is \$200. per year. Partial students may enroll for a term of 11 weeks at about \$50. Class students are accepted with a fee varying between \$5. and \$25. per term. In the event of degree examinations being taken, other fees are exacted.

Probably the bulk of these students are taking class work, and paying a class fee. The Director of this Department will require to be consulted before any conclusion can be reached, especially in view of the recent concessions granted to the Conservatorium of Music in Montreal.

Faculty of Applied Science

In this Faculty, there are 340 students enrolled. The sessional fee is now \$205., and has remained at this sum since 1920. This fee was not raised three years ago concurrently with the fees in some of the other Faculties.

The courses in this Faculty, comprising six Engineering courses, require 4 years of study. The course in Architecture requires 5 years. Any of the degrees in Engineering are predicated upon 6 months' experience in Practical Engineering work, and it may well be that this work may be unremunerative to the student. This applies also to the course in Architecture, but in that course the student must have put in 8 months' work with an Architect or Contractor, and if the examinations under the regulations of the R.I.B.A. are taken, twelve months' work is required. The Summer School in Surveying occupying four weeks' time is a requirement in all Engineering Courses in the first year work. Other Summer School Courses of from four weeks to two weeks apply in Engineering. It is not of practical moment to consider that these Summer Courses detract very much from a student's earning power during a summer vacation. His earning power in any outside work appertaining to engineering or construction work is, on the whole, greater than the work which might be undertaken by a student in Arts.

Conclusion: It is recommended that this sessional fee be increased to \$275.

The question might be raised as to the almost parity of the fees in Applied Science and Medicine, when the latter course is two years longer. The answer to this is that the cost to the University for instruction in Medicine is less per annum than in Applied Science, largely because of the greater number of full-time professors, and the greater amount of equipment involved in the latter Faculty.

Departments of Pharmacy and Dentistry

In these Departments, 60 students in all are enrolled, 22 and 38 respectively.

Assuming that two courses are taken by a student, the course in Junior Practical Pharmacy and the course in Junior Chemistry and Physics, the total fee will be \$100.

In the Department of Dentistry the sessional fee is \$210. In this Department also, the cost of instruments and material for first year students is at least \$150., and for second year students \$350., but it is fair to state that as these instruments are practically all that will be needed in an ordinary Dental practice, and as the University receives no profit from this source, these additional payments do not enter into the matter of fees.

As both of these courses are entirely commercial in their outcome, they are, beyond all others, courses for which the University should receive full value.

Conclusion: It is recommended that the Dentistry fee be increased to \$250. and the first year Pharmacy fee to \$125.

It would seem advisable to leave undisturbed the fees in the Graduate Nurses' School; Physical Education; School for Social Workers; and the Library School. For example, it must be recognized that the service being offered in the Department of Physical Education will take on an entirely different character, when a modern gymnasium is available, although the instruction now being given is relatively adequate and valuable.

The financial statement of the University indicates the well known fact that the expenditure for "Operation" alone is far in excess of the fees received.

For the year ended May 31st, 1928, the total expense of the Faculties and Departments was \$1,280,790. The income, excluding interest but including the amounts designated "other Income", amounted to only \$450,621. Of this sum the fees collected amounted to \$355,160., or under 30% of the total expenses. The amounts in the Expense Account designated "other expenses" were larger for the two Faculties of Applied Science and Medicine than in other Faculties. Taking Applied Science alone, it is found that the total expenses were \$233,585., while the fees received and other income received amounted to \$58,556., or 25% of the total expenses.

This expense for a student (enrolled that year) amounted to \$820., for which the University received \$205.

The Faculty of Medicine incurred expenses totalling \$343,547. against receipts from "Fees and "Other Income" of \$99,178., or about 28% of the total expenses.

As to the fees in other Universities, the conditions as applying to other Canadian Universities are not comparable; at the University of Toronto, for instance, because of its position as a Government subsidized institution.

In conclusion, there might be adopted as a general principle that the objective of a University should be to make provision step by step to bring about contributions on the part of the students to an amount, which would equal fifty percent of the cost of tuition. This is not unreasonable in view of modern cost conditions. The principle has been recognized in general education. By the Education Acts of Lower and Upper Canada of 1843 it was then provided that grants would be given by the Government, augmented by amounts to be raised by local taxation, which should eventually reach fifty percent of the total cost.

Duplicate

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In this connection it is interesting to note the principle adopted by a small University, that of the State of Iowa. This University has emphasized the fact of its adoption of the principle of "selection". Incidental to this, it proposes to charge a larger fee to applicants for admission, who reside outside the State. Being endowed by the State of Iowa, it is compelled to keep its tuition fee at \$192. for residents of the State; for outsiders it is \$456.00.

As against this, the other extreme is reached by the Duke University in North Carolina. This, of course, is a new university brought into being through the bequest of the late J.B. Duke. At this school of learning the principle has been adopted that a student need not be especially prepared for matriculation; instead of which, the University undertakes to prepare the raw material for its own mold. The feasibility of this departure from recognized principles has yet to be demonstrated.

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In this Faculty, there are 469 students enrolled. Three years ago, the sessional fee in this Faculty was raised to \$250. There is a charge of \$105. for a microscope which each student must pay, with instalment payments allowable. There is a fee of \$20. for those who take out extra dissecting material. A fee of \$100. for the Graduate Course in Public Health can be ignored for present purposes, as it is an optional course - neither is it necessary to take into consideration the fee for any repeated courses.

In this Faculty, special conditions apply which should be touched upon. In the first place, the full course of 7 years brings the students to an earning capacity stage at least 3 years later than, for instance, a student in the Faculty of Arts. It can be safely taken for granted, however, that the graduates of the McGill School of Medicine largely find employment in various hospitals. It might be reasonable to suggest that at an average of 26 years the graduate in Medicine has attained an earning power equal to that of the Arts Graduate. This is all that should be considered as applying to the relative fees paid to the University. After the age referred to, the handicap of time is removed, and individual effort, capacity, intelligence and ability, operate as quickly as anyone can foretell. This seems to be a fairly average opinion held by medical men of knowledge and experience.

Conclusion: It is recommended that the fee in the Medical Faculty shall be increased to \$275.

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In this Faculty, there are 174 students enrolled. The fees in this Faculty seem remarkably low. For instance, for the course leading to the degree of M.A. a fee of \$60. is demanded, plus a graduation fee of \$20. It would seem that the minimum fee for any of these courses should be \$120., with the separation of the graduation fee eliminated as in undergraduate courses.

It seems logical to suggest that a student who is prepared to take a Graduate Course leading to a higher degree, and who has already received a service from the University in his under-graduate courses, should be then prepared to pay a more reasonable fee for this extra tuition and guidance. He will now receive from the University the stamp of scholarship and intellectual attainment which can hardly be measured in terms of money, but his contribution to the University should with justice be augmented.

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Conclusion: It is recommended that this sessional fee be increased to \$275.

The question might be raised as to the almost parity of the fees in Applied Science and Medicine, when the latter course is two years longer. The answer to this is that the cost to the University for instruction in Medicine is less per annum than in Applied Science, largely because of the greater number of full-time professors, and the greater amount of equipment involved in the latter Faculty.

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Assuming that two courses are taken by a student, the course in Junior Practical Pharmacy and the course in Junior Chemistry and Physics, the total fee will be \$100.

In the Department of Dentistry the sessional fee is \$210. In this Department also, the cost of instruments and material for first year students is at least \$150., and for second year students \$350., but it is fair to state that as these instruments are practically all that will be needed in an ordinary Dental practice, and as the University receives no profit from this source, these additional payments do not enter into the matter of fees.

As both of these courses are entirely commercial in their outcome, they are, beyond all others, courses for which the University should receive full value.

Conclusion: It is recommended that the Dentistry fee be increased to \$250. and the first year Pharmacy fee to \$125.

It would seem advisable to leave undisturbed the fees in the Graduate Nurses' School; Physical Education; School for Social Workers; and the Library School. For example, it must be recognized that the service being offered in the Department of Physical Education will take on an entirely different character, when a modern gymnasium is available, although the instruction now being given is relatively adequate and valuable.

The financial statement of the University indicates the well known fact that the expenditure for "Operation" alone is far in excess of the fees received.

For the year ended May 31st, 1928, the total expense of the Faculties and Departments was \$1,280,790. The income, excluding interest but including the amounts designated "other Income", amounted to only \$450,621. Of this sum the fees collected amounted to \$355,160., or under 30% of the total expenses. The amounts in the Expense Account designated "other expenses" were larger for the two Faculties of Applied Science and Medicine than in other Faculties. Taking Applied Science alone, it is found that the total expenses were \$233,585., while the fees received and other income received amounted to \$58,556., or 25% of the total expenses.

This expense for a student (enrolled that year) amounted to \$820., for which the University received \$205.

The Faculty of Medicine incurred expenses totalling \$343,547. against receipts from "Fees and "Other Income" of \$99,178., or about 28% of the total expenses.

As to the fees in other Universities, the conditions as applying to other Canadian Universities are not comparable; at the University of Toronto, for instance, because of its position as a Government subsidized institution.

In conclusion, there might be adopted as a general principle that the objective of a University should be to make provision step by step to bring about contributions on the part of the students to an amount, which would equal fifty percent of the cost of tuition. This is not unreasonable in view of modern cost conditions. The principle has been recognized in general education. By the Education Acts of Lower and Upper Canada of 1843 it was then provided that grants would be given by the Government, augmented by amounts to be raised by local taxation, which should eventually reach fifty percent of the total cost.

Howard
Murray's

DUPLICATE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Memorandum on the subject of Fees.

In approaching the subject of student fees charged by any university, it is well to touch upon the fundamental principle accepted by a university as the basis of its policy.

It will, I think, be accepted that in a university the principle of "selection" should be a basic element, which leads naturally to the element of quality in its product. The principle of "selection" is the very antithesis of the principle of mass production; and while the question of fees is not entirely of the essence of this principle, yet it is a contributory factor, and affects to some extent the main idea.

In this connection it is interesting to note the principle adopted by a small University, that of the State of Iowa. This University has emphasized the fact of its adoption of the principle of "selection". Incidental to this, it proposes to charge a larger fee to applicants for admission, who reside outside the State. Being endowed by the State of Iowa, it is compelled to keep its tuition fee at \$192. for residents of the State; for outsiders it is \$456.00.

As against this, the other extreme is reached by the Duke University in North Carolina. This, of course, is a new university brought into being through the bequest of the late J.B. Duke. At this school of learning the principle has been adopted that a student need not be especially prepared for matriculation; instead of which, the University undertakes to prepare the raw material for its own mold. The feasibility of this departure from recognized principles has yet to be demonstrated.

The question of the fees contributed by students to the university is surely one which should engage the attention of Corporation. Members of Corporation are fully equipped to recognize the relationship between the service rendered by the university to the student body, and the contribution made by the student body to the university. It is not only a business matter; it is one which embodies within it all of the efforts being made by Corporation to improve and augment the service which the university is to render, not only in material things, such as buildings and equipment, but through the improvement and growth in the university of ability, scholarship and inspiration in the teaching staff of the various faculties. This is emphatically so in the more professional faculties, where no fee can possibly be commensurate if the student is there instructed by men of the highest attainments. Those who may best gauge these relationships are the Members of Corporation.

This memorandum is made with a view to determining whether the fees now being paid by students are in keeping with other values brought about by the change in the standard of living in Canada, and whether they are in keeping with relative fees paid in other universities; and further, whether the fees in the different faculties are in comparative adjustment.

Princeton

Princeton is not established as a faculty organization. It has "Departments of Instruction" with many different subjects only. It has a School of Engineering in which students take engineering, being obliged as well to take a course in Modern Languages, English, Economics, Mathematics and Physics. The sub-departments are the usual ones of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering.

The fees, however, in general are the same as in all courses. This annual tuition fee is \$450. In addition to this, there is a fee of \$50. charged for each extra course taken to remove a deficiency or an entrance condition. There are some rather heavy extra fees; for instance, for a course in Chemistry a term fee of \$18. is charged.

In making comparisons as between one university and another, one can easily fall into the error of over-emphasizing the benefits to be derived by a student, by being over-influenced by a university's possession of buildings and equipment. Equally so may one's opinion be influenced by reading the courses of instruction offered by a university.

Harvard

The essence of the value of a university lies rather in other qualities, and emphatically those of the character and quality of its teaching, and the inspiration and guidance transmitted to students. It is not part of this outline, however, to deal with these matters, except by way of explanation in that whatever comparisons are made, they are only being made on material facts.

This brings us to our references as to faculties and courses of instruction at Harvard. The general undergraduate orbit is found within the Faculty of "Arts and Sciences". In this Faculty the courses of instruction are of wide variety, much wider than in the Arts Faculty at McGill. There are 89 subjects offered in this Faculty.

It is only necessary to mention this, because any further analysis would bring us at once to the question as to whether a student has acquired any better education from embracing a greater number of subjects, or of a different variety from those offered at McGill. This need not engage our attention.

It is interesting to note that under a new plan the regulations governing admission have been altered, and examinations in four subjects are required, namely:-

- (a) English
- (b) Latin or Greek or, for the candidates for the degree of S.B., French, German, Spanish, Italian, or two-year Latin.
- (c) Mathematics, or Physics, or Chemistry.
- (d) Any subject (not already selected under (b) or (c) from the following list:-

Latin	Italian	Chemistry
Greek	History	Botany
French	Mathematics	Zoology
German	Physics	Biology
Spanish		

These four examinations must be taken at one time.

Harvard now has an Engineering School, apart from its co-operation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, giving both a four year, and a five year programme, the latter including business administration.

Its Law School has a programme of three years with an optional graduate year of study and research.

The work in its Medical School may be done in four full years.

The Faculty of Architecture has charge of the School of Architecture and the School of Landscape Architecture.

Membership in either of these Schools as regular students is open to men who are graduates of a college or scientific school in good standing. Other students may be admitted as special students, but such admission does not carry with it admission to candidacy for a degree. These students must have had at least three years of preparation, consisting either of office experience, or of satisfactory work in a college or scientific school of good standing.

A student who lacks the necessary knowledge may complete his preparation by taking the appropriate courses after entrance.

This recital merely indicates that the School of Architecture has more of the aspect of a graduate school than of undergraduate courses.

Harvard prefaces its introduction to the subject of fees by stating that: "The actual cost of study at Harvard College depends upon an individual's resources, tastes and ability."

The tuition fee is \$400. per annum. This tuition fee is the same for the Engineering School, and seems to apply as well to the Graduate

School of Arts and Science.

In this memorandum, cost of board and lodging at the American Universities is not dealt with, as this portion of the cost to a student is not comparable at the different centres.

For instance, it is reasonable to imagine that at Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there are enrolled many students whose homes are in Boston, the University City. This is equally true of McGill; but on the other hand, quite unlikely to be the case at Princeton.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The tuition fee for all students pursuing regular courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is \$400. per year.

The majority of the courses are conducted for a four year term, except that of Architecture, which requires five years; but in a number of the courses summer terms are required, for which additional fees are charged. Moreover, in the Architectural course office practice is necessary during the summer.

No doubt the work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is carried out on a higher standard than the Applied Science courses of any of the other Universities. Also, the variety of the courses given extends beyond those of any other University, such for instance as Aeronautical Engineering, Division of Municipal and Industrial Research, Engineering Administration, Naval Architecture, Marine Engineering, and Electro Chemical Engineering.

However, the fact remains that the fees charged are relatively the same as in other American Universities, notwithstanding the long list of available fellowships and scholarships.

English Public Schools

It is interesting to make a comparison between our University charges and those for the education of a boy in the Public Schools of England.

Incidentally these Schools, about 55 in number, in 1912 had enrolled about 17,089 boys. In 1928 the total enrollment of the same schools had grown to 22,373, indicating a revival of confidence and esteem by the people of England in these Schools, and also indicating that their charges are considered reasonable.

It has been estimated that in the average school the annual cost for board and tuition is £156; and of this sum tuition alone costs £50. per year, this being the amount charged to day boys.

The year is about the same length as the University Academic Year. It consists of three terms per year with holidays averaging sixteen weeks, so that the School Year is only about eight and a half months. This corresponds to the McGill Academic Year from October 1st to June 1st - eight months.

McGill

Faculty of Arts

The fee is now \$125. for students enrolled in the Session 1926-27 et seq., but the class "Arts '30" was enrolled in the Session 1926-27, so that all students in the Faculty of Arts are now paying \$125. instead of \$100. Hence, the footnote in the Calendar of 1929 is not now applicable.

The last increase of \$25. was made 4 years ago.

As the miscellaneous fees apply to all faculties, they are only noted here for the sake of record, and the possible distinction between extra fees in the most expensive faculty as against the minimum miscellaneous fee in the Arts Faculty, the least expensive of all.

In this Faculty, the laboratory fee, if the student takes a Science subject involving laboratory work, is the maximum amount of \$30. for any one course and \$60. for any one student in the Academic Year. The "miscellaneous fee" so-called, for the support of undergraduate organizations is \$17.

All other fees, such as that for supplemental examinations, caution money, and others, for the purpose of this report may be ignored.

In the Department of Commerce, the sessional fee is \$150. and the same miscellaneous fees apply. There is a provision that an Arts student transferring to Second Year Commerce must pay a fee of \$175. for that year. This higher fee in the Department of Commerce is brought about by the added expenses of that Department in the courses of Accountancy, etc.

Conclusion: The recommendation is now made that the Sessional Fee in the Faculty of Arts be established at \$150. for all students taking the courses in that Faculty, including those in the Department of Commerce. The students now enrolled are 248 in the Department of Commerce, and 1,028 in the Faculty of Arts. This increase to be effective on October 1st, 1930.

Assuming that the Arts Faculty would then have enrolled 1,000 students, this increase would bring about an added revenue of \$25,000.

Faculty of Law

In this Faculty there are 93 students enrolled, mostly all of whom are from the Province of Quebec. The fees in this Faculty were very low until about three years ago, when they were increased to \$155. For the Session 1929-30 this fee has been raised to \$205. While the fee in this Faculty should be equivalent to that of Medicine and Applied Science, it is suggested that the fee be made \$250.

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In this Faculty, special conditions apply which should be touched upon. In the first place, the full course of 7 years brings the students to an earning capacity stage at least 3 years later than, for instance, a student in the Faculty of Arts. It can be safely taken for granted, however, that the graduates of the McGill School of Medicine largely find employment in various hospitals. It might be reasonable to suggest that at an average of 26 years the graduate in Medicine has attained an earning power equal to that of the Arts Graduate. This is all that should be considered as applying to the relative fees paid to the University. After the age referred to, the handicap of time is removed, and individual effort, capacity, intelligence and ability, operate as quickly as anyone can foretell. This seems to be a fairly average opinion held by medical men of knowledge and experience.

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DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

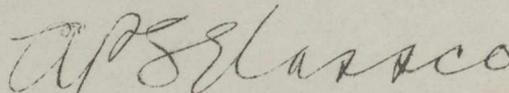
June 26th,
1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am enclosing the Schedule of Fees for
for the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, as
adopted by the Governors of the University at a meeting
held on the seventh of June, 1935.

The fees shown apply to both British
Empire and non-British students.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary.

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

FEES

1. For degree of M.A. (non-science subjects)
M.Comm. and M.C.L.

First Year Students will pay		\$140.00
Any subsequent year of residence	(See Section 6)	125.00

2. For degree of M.A. (science subjects involving
laboratory work)
M.Sc., and M.Eng.

First Year Students will pay		160.00
Any subsequent year of residence	(See Section 6)	150.00

3. For degree of Ph.D (non-science subjects)

First Year Students will pay	(See Section 7)	140.00
Second Year Students will pay		125.00
Third " " " "		125.00
Any subsequent year of residence	(See Section 8)	25.00

4. For degree of Ph.D (Science subjects involving
laboratory work)

First Year Students will pay	(See Section 7)	160.00
Second " " " "		150.00
Third " " " "		150.00
Any subsequent year of residence	(See Section 8)	150.00

5. A student who has completed his course but has not completed his thesis will pay an annual registration fee of \$10.00 and an annual library fee of \$5.00, if he uses the library. Such students must register at the beginning of each session.

6. A student permitted by his department to take the work for the Master's degree spread over more than one year shall pay the first year's fee, and a fee of \$25.00 for each subsequent year of residence. If a course or courses have to be repeated the regular fee shall apply.

7. The year or years of study for the Master's degree shall count for the first year of the Ph.D degree.

8. A student permitted by his department to take the work for the Ph.D degree spread over more than three years shall pay a fee of \$25.00 for each year of residence subsequent to the third year. If a course or courses have to be repeated the regular fee shall apply.

9. Any student taking a lecture course or doing laboratory work or receiving guidance or consultation from any member of the staff shall be considered to be in residence. He must register and pay fees as above.

10. The full fees are inclusive, and cover tuition, laboratory, graduation, library, health and athletics and Graduate Students' Association.

11. Students taking qualifying courses will register in the Faculty in which they are taking the courses, and pay the partial tuition fee of that Faculty. The total tuition fee, however, will not be more than the full fee payable in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.

12. Graduation Fee for the degree of D.Litt., D.C.L., and D.Sc., and Mus.Doc. \$100.00

13. A candidate for any of the above degrees who fails in his thesis may present a revised thesis once again, in a subsequent year, upon payment of the following fees:

Master's Degree	10.00
Ph.D "	20.00
D.Litt., D.C.L., D.Sc., & Mus.Doc.	50.00

There is no fee for the degree of LL.D, or M.A., when granted "honoris causa."

14. For degree conferred "In Absentia" 10.00

15. Fees for Supplemental Examinations, granted under special circumstances, by permission of the Dean, are payable in advance:-

Per Paper	10.00
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15. Cont. The fee for special Ph.D language examinations is \$5.00
16. French Summer School students taking the Advanced Summer Course in French are re-mitted \$25.00 from the M.A. fee for each Summer Session but will be required to pay the Enrolment Fee when submitting their application to the Graduate Faculty. Students who have completed four Summer Sessions in French (or the equivalent) are excused the in absentia fee when they obtain an M.A. degree.
17. Fees are due and payable at the Bursar's Office on or before October 15th. If paid by instalments the second instalment is due on February 1st. An additional \$2.00 is charged for payment by instalments. An additional \$2.00 will be charged for payment after the specified dates.
18. Immediately after November 15th a list of students who have not paid their fees is sent to the Dean of the Faculty, who removes their names from the register of attendance. Such students cannot be re-admitted to any class until instructions have been received from the Bursar that the fees have been paid.
19. Late fees are charged as follows:-
- | | |
|---|--------|
| Application forms, after October 8th..... | \$5.00 |
| Registration at Registrar's Office, after October 15th..... | 5.00 |
| Payment of fees, after October 15th..... | 2.00 |
20. Each student in Chemistry is required to deposit the sum of \$20 as Caution Money, to cover 10% of the cost of all chemicals and other supplies used by the student, and damage done to furniture, apparatus, books, etc. This amount, less deductions, is returned at the close of the session.
21. All fees are payable in Canadian currency.
22. All resident students with the exception of those at Macdonald College, are entitled to the following health and athletic privileges:-
- (a) Medical examination; daily consultation service and hospital treatment, as furnished to undergraduates.
 - (b) Tennis privileges during the session and summer privileges on the same basis as undergraduates. (Present summer fee \$5.00)
 - (c) Social skating privileges on the campus rink.
 - (d) Opportunities for exercise with various athletic clubs and eligibility for inter-collegiate and other teams.
- Students at Macdonald College are entitled to the use of the rinks and Residence Reading Room and membership in the Students' Council and Literary and Debating Societies. Graduate students who desire to take part in Athletics may do so upon payment of the regular undergraduate subscription. A special fee is payable by those who desire student publications and the use of tennis courts.
23. All students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research are members of the Graduate Students' Association.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the Science Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science of \$235.00. This includes Registration, Laboratory, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00,** nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. Glasco

Secretary.

** Or, for Women Students, \$12.00.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the Arts Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science of \$215.00. This includes Registration, Laboratory, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00,** nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. Harvie

Secretary.

**Or, for Women Students, \$12.00.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

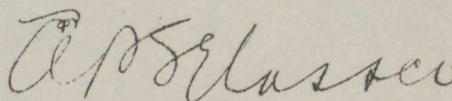
June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the Faculty of Medicine of \$360.00 for British Empire students. This includes Registration, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00,** nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary.

** Or, for Women Students, \$12.00.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the Faculty of Medicine of \$460.00 for Non-British students. This includes Registration, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00,** nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Elasco

Secretary.

** Or, for Women Students \$12.00.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the Faculty of Engineering of \$260.00. This includes Registration, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00, nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Hussey

Secretary.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the School of Commerce of \$235.00. This includes Registration, Laboratory, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00,** nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. Glassco

Secretary.

** Or, for Women Students, \$12.00.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the Arts Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science of \$215.00. This includes Registration, Laboratory, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00,** nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. Harvie

Secretary.

**Or, for Women Students, \$12.00.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Secretary and Bursar

June 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write to inform you that the Governors of the University at a meeting held on the 7th of June decided that there should be a general tuition fee in the Science Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science of \$235.00. This includes Registration, Laboratory, Health and Diploma Fees, but does not include the Students' Universal Fee of \$17.00,** nor the deposit of \$10.00 Caution Money.

This new fee is to apply to students in all Years, both those at present registered and those entering the University for the first time.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. Glasco

Secretary.

** Or, for Women Students, \$12.00.

DOCKET ENDS: