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MANY GRADUATES OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES JOIN THE EXODUS TO UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN

"Out of a total of 31,101 graduates from eight Canadian universities 4,132 are recorded as being resident in the United States. This drain represents a loss in potential earning power to this Dominion of more than \$247,000,000."

Such is one of the startling statements contained in an article published in the June 15th issue of MacLean's Magazine under the caption, "Can We Stem the Exodus?" in which the writer, W. A. Irwin analyzes some of the reasons for the migration of university-trained Canadians to the United States. Mr. Irwin quotes J. M. R. Fairbairn, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as saying that the capitalized value of a graduate's earning power is \$90,000. In making his own computation of the loss through emigration, however, he places the figure at \$60,000 to make allowance for the number of women who may be included in the total.

"Even when this conservative figure is used as a basis," he declares, "the result is sufficiently startling. Two hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars! This our loss from eight universities, and there are twenty-three universities in Canada, not to mention eighty-three colleges and professional schools. Small wonder that the chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway declares that, 'we need to put an end to the migration of technically trained men to the United States, both for patriotic and economic reasons.'"

As a means to discovering the reasons for this staggering leak from our universities, the writer quotes at length from Canadian graduates now in the States who declare that the reason for leaving their country was the fact that their country could not give them the kind of advanced education they needed. The evidence of the exiles indicates that the under-graduate training provided by Canadian universities is equal to, if not superior to, that offered in the United States. When it comes to graduate schools, however, "nowhere in Canada is there a graduate school that can compare in size, equipment or reputation with any one of half a dozen or more such schools in the United States."

"Most of the reasons for this state of affairs," continues the writer, "can be traced back to one source—the inability of the universities to get the necessary money. That, in turn, has been due to the indifference of legislators on one hand, and the apathy of the general public on the other. There are those who will blame it all on poverty, but however good a reason that may have been forty years ago, poverty is a poor sort of excuse when applied to a people today rated as the third richest, per capita, in the world."

"A more serious difficulty is our habit of looking at education provincially instead of nationally. Being a school for specialists, a graduate school by its very nature draws its students, not alone from the province in which it may happen to be situated, but from all provinces. This fact has not been overlooked by provincial educational authorities in the past."

"Why should we spend out money to train graduate students from other provinces?" they have asked. "Our first duty is to look after the people who pay their taxes to us." So far as it goes, this argument is unanswerable, but consider, for a moment, where it leads us.

Our municipal and provincial governments spend upwards of \$120,000,000 a year on education. Most of us think we are getting fairly good returns from our money in the product of our public schools, our secondary schools and our universities, but when it comes to holding for our own use the very cream of that product, we succeed only partially, and our neighbor profits to the extent of our loss. Year after year we go on pouring this huge amount of money into an educational pyramid, and year after year we make only half-hearted attempts to finish off that pyramid at the top. Looked at from the purely materialistic standpoint, it is the same old problem of raw material and finished product all over again. We refine the raw material of our educational machine up to the point where it is semi-finished—and then ship that part of it which we cannot use in the semi-finished state across the border where the refining process is completed; as is the case, for instance, with semi-finished pulp and paper products. With this difference—we do get some return from semi-finished pulp and paper products; from our exports of semi-finished brains we get not a cent. And who shall say

that brains are not more valuable than pulp and paper?

Is There a Remedy.

"What's to be done about it? Obviously, the remedy is to build more and better graduate schools. If it can't be done provincially, it ought to be done nationally, with the co-operation of the provinces. Nor can we expect government to solve the problem unaided. Much of the strength of the United States graduate schools lies in the support given those institutions by private wealth, which has learned the lesson that money properly invested in higher education is returned a hundred-fold. That is a lesson we in this country cannot learn too quickly."

"And lest it be considered that the cost might be excessive, let us remember these facts: Twenty per cent. of the exiles who helped write this article stated that lack of advanced educational facilities was responsible for their leaving Canada. Twenty per cent. of the \$247,000,000 which represents the loss from eight of our universities is \$49,000,000. Even if we succeeded in holding only half of the twenty per cent, we could afford to spend a good many millions on graduate education without being accused of being unbusiness-like."

Misapplication.

Apart altogether from the lack of educational facilities, Mr. Irwin suggests further that there has been considerable misapplication of educational effort or, in other words, that we have been turning out the wrong kind of trained brains. In support of this contention, he continues as follows:

"During the year 1924, we were training 1,673 divinity students in twenty-eight theological colleges, whereas our efforts to meet the need for trained brains in agriculture were limited to the training of 1,214 students in six agricultural colleges. To say the least, the ratio, six to twenty-eight strikes one as being incongruous in a country in which agriculture is the basic industry. And when one considers the relatively large number of Canadian theological graduates now in the United States, it becomes obvious, I think, that migration of trained brains is definitely related to the misapplication of educational effort."

Maritime Fisheries.

"Further illustration of the necessity for constructive thinking along these lines is to be found in the comparative lack of scientific exploitation of the fisheries in the Maritime Provinces. Prof. A. G. Huntsman, director of the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station, a research station maintained by the Marine Biological Board at Halifax, is authority for the statement that the annual revenue from the fisheries of the three eastern provinces could be multiplied ten times over, in other words, from \$17,000,000 to \$170,000,000. There are five universities in the two provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and, until recently, they were doing little or nothing to encourage study of the fisheries along scientific lines. Even today there is nothing approaching a fisheries college in the Maritimes—and of all sections of the Dominion the Maritimes have been the worst sufferers by reason of the migration from the universities."

"Nor is the problem peculiar to the Maritimes. We need brains, but we must give them the right kind of training. Therein lies the contribution which our educators can make toward stemming the exodus."

Asparagus With Drawn Butter.

Cut the tops off the asparagus about four inches and peel. Tie in small bundles with a piece of tape or cheesecloth; cover with boiling water add one teaspoon salt and boil 25 to 30 minutes or until tender in uncovered or individual plates and serve with drawn butter.

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Easy enough to stop the cough if you will employ that wonderful throat remedy CATARRHOZONE. When breathed into the mouth, CATARRHOZONE instantly liberates a powerful germ-killer vapor, which combines with the saliva, and penetrates to the tiniest recesses of the nose, throat and lungs. Wherever Catarrhozone goes, it carries a healing influence that quickly allays the cough; it loosens the hard phlegm, and takes irritation out of the throat and nose. For Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Hoarseness and Bronchitis, Catarrhozone can be relied on to give prompt relief. Complete outfit, \$1.00; smaller size, 50c. At all dealers.

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Mrs. W. H. Yates, Ashern, Man., writes:—"I was bothered very much with my heart and nerves, and the least noise would make me jump and almost stop my heart beating."

I told my mother about it one day, and she said that she had been bothered the same way and told me to get a box of



When I had taken the one box I felt quite a lot better and by the time I had taken three boxes I got relief."

Price 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DEER PAYS A VISIT TO CITY OF MONCTON

Moncton, June 14—A young deer was seen in North and Maple streets in the outskirts of Moncton this morning. The animal disappeared in the direction of Sunny Brae across the marsh where it was reported by a resident that the deer had just passed his home and had wandered into the woods north of that town.

Mrs. Frou—Are you using period furniture?
Mrs. Gnu—No, we paid cash.



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