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FILE 530

PUBLICITY

Subscribed
copy

March 11, 1933.

Personal

The City Editor,
MONTREAL DAILY STAR,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir,

In the issue of the STAR on March 10th, there appears an editorial captioned,

"Fouling Their Own Nest"

We at McGill are sincerely grateful to you for this evidence of your sympathy and support. This outspoken condemnation of the BLACK SHEEP by so powerful a journal as the STAR will go far to disabuse the minds of these young writers of the idea that such writing as theirs found favour in the journalistic world.

For your own information, may I draw attention to the sequence of events, which does not happen to be quite as set forth in your editorial, wherein you say that the parents of many students have complained to the Governors of the University and they in turn have drawn the attention of the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, to the matter".

This implies that I took no action whatever until my attention was drawn to this by the Governors.

Permit me to say that on no occasion have the Governors drawn my attention to the BLACK SHEEP. The paper made its first appearance on the morning of February 1st, and as soon as I read a copy that morning I, acting on my own authority, banned the publication from the University grounds and property. That was immediately reported in the press. The second edition appeared on March 1st, and it is of this second edition that you write. It is this second edition which is so abominably filthy that it is disgusting. It was this second edition which caused some of the students of the University to subject Mr. Crown, a

post graduate student, to some indignity.

I am sorry that an impression may have been created in the public mind that I sat here and did nothing with regard to this publication until my attention had been drawn to it by the Governors, who were acting on complaints received from parents. I had already acted before a copy of the first edition had time to reach parents.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Autobius file
copy when necessary needed

October 5, 1932.

Personal.

Right Honourable Lord Atholstan, LL.D.,
Montreal Daily Star,
Montreal.

I have always made it a policy to co-operate in every way, and to see that the staff co-operated with the reporters from the Montreal Daily Star, but this is the sort of thing that a University dislikes intensely, and I think you will agree with me that to take the material we hand to the reporter and head it up in such an undignified way gives the professors just cause for complaint.

It is for this reason that so many of them refuse absolutely to give out items for publication in the daily press.

There have been several occasions lately when McGill publicity has been handled in a manner extremely distasteful to us, and I remember particularly a write-up in the late summer in connection with the work of the Observatory. Professor Kelly gave the reporter some news, which was distorted into an appeal to the public to send in blond hair; for days our mail bags were bursting, and when I asked that the STAR insert a notice to stop it, they stated that "the ladies must desist; Kelly's wife objects" - an uncalled for and rather impertinent comment.

With every apology for troubling you, and with all good wishes,

I am,
Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

TWO FOUR ONE ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

October 6th, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

It grieves me to hear that our people have given offence in some of their reports of University affairs. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Managing Editor in a way calculated to ensure accuracy in future.

If you knew how warm is my regard for the University and for your comfort and welfare you would understand how anxious I am to help rather than hinder the work of the University.

Yours sincerely,

J. Holstan

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L, Que.

October 12, 1932.

The Right Honourable,
Lord Atholstan, LL.D.,
241 St. James St. West,
Montreal. P. Q.

My dear Lord Atholstan,

Thank you so much for your letter of the 6th October. I am very sorry I had to trouble you. We have nothing but the warmest feelings for the STAR and an appreciation that they are always most friendly to the University. I am sure the "colouring" I complained of was because one of the younger people did not appreciate the situation; it probably escaped the attention of the Managing Editor.

With kindest personal regards,
I am, my dear Lord Atholstan,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

July 17th, 1931.

The Editor,
The Montreal Beacon,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir:-

I have duly received a copy of your paper with the order form attached and now understand more clearly the proposal made by you during our conversation a few days ago.

McGill University is a non-sectarian institution. We welcome Catholic students, we have many Catholic members on our staff - indeed we never inquire as to the church to which candidates for appointment belong. I believe that we have served the Catholic community well. I need not remind you that many of your most famous men shared in the benefits which McGill confers on her students.

I regret that we cannot comply with your request for a paid feature article. We have a fixed policy on this subject and pay no newspapers for feature articles. If we were to make any exceptions we should be forced to make a great many. I am sure that you will understand the situation and that the University may look forward to the same hearty support from the Montreal Beacon as is given us by every other newspaper in the city.

At the same time let me offer you my best wishes for the success of your venture and express the hope that your paper will become a journal of real interest and importance.

I return your order form herewith.

Faithfully yours,

Principal.

October 16, 1933.

The Registrar.

Dear Mr. Matthews,

With reference to the Calendar and to the jumble which I note in printing the military honors and academic degrees of the members of the staff and governing board, I have had an investigation made and the result is that I find an unvarying rule that all honors and decorations awarded by the King come ahead of academic degrees.

I would therefore ask you to be particular to see that in next year's Calendar and subsequent Calendars, this rule be uniformly observed.

The following are examples of what I mean: p. 23:

"Hon. Albert J. Brown, B.A., B.C.L., LL.D., K.C."
"Edward W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L."

"Lieut. Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., B.Sc., LL.D."
"George S. Currie, B.A., D.S.O., M.C."
"George C. McDonald, B.A., M.C."

It makes the University appear very ignorant to have such discrepancies as these.

The following are examples of the correct precedence:

"G.B.E. B.C.L. M.A. Hon.D.C.L.

"K.C. D.C.L. (The K.C. comes ahead of all academic degrees)

"M.C. M.A. (So does the M.C.)

"K.B.E., C.B. D.S.O., M.A.

"P.C., G.C.M.G. LL.D. (The P.C. should not have been omitted from the Visitor's titles)

"K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.

"V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (The V.C. takes precedence of all)

"C.V.O., O.B.E. M.A. "

"C.B.E., M.A.

"M.A., M.P., LL.D.

"C.B., C.M.G. V.D. L.R.C.P."

"P.C. G.C.V.O. "

In printing Mr. Macaulay's name, I should think that the LL.D. would take precedence of "F.I.A., "F.A.S."

After my own name you may also add "D.C.L."

In the name of Rev. James Smyth on page 25, I think the D.D. should precede the LL.D. As for the B.A. see page 43 of attached book.

I think it would not be a bad idea for you to write to Oxford and ask if there is any standard list they can furnish us which would settle all this. Probably the older universities have an established practice, and it would be as well for us to know what it is.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

RE MILITARY HONOURS AND ACADEMIC DEGREES.

I spent an hour in the Library one evening, after the Library staff had failed to find a ruling. I was not successful in finding a definite ruling, but a thorough search of the Peerage Lists and other English Lists convinces me that all honours and decorations awarded by the King come ahead of academic degrees always. Here are some examples:

G.B.E., B.C.L., M.A., Hon. D.C.L.

K.C., D.C.L.

K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.A.

P.C. G.C.V.O.

K.B.E., M.A., D.C.L.,

O.M., G.B.E., D.Sc. F.R.S.

C.I.E. M.A.

M.A. M.P. LL.D.

K.G. P.C. G.C.M.G. LL.D.

V.C. K.C.B. K.C.M.G.

Instructions should be issued to the Registrar accordingly.

K.C.B. C.M.G.

C.B. C.M.G. V.D. L.R.C.P.

D.McM.

C.B. M.B.

M.D. LL.D.

C.V.O. O.B.E. M.A.

Pub

February
Sixteenth
1922.

S. A. Cudmore, Esq.,
Editor, Canada Year Book,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th of February, and of the copy of the Canada Year Book, 1920, which arrived today.

I appreciate your courtesy in sending me this book, so replete with valuable information, which I know I shall find most useful.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE



CANADA

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS TO
R. H. COATS
DOMINION STATISTICIAN
OTTAWA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Ottawa, February 13, 1922.

Dear Sir,-

Your university has for some year contributed statistics on its activities to the Canada Year Book, the official annual of the Canadian nation. This annual contains, besides the statistics of education, much valuable information on production, trade, transportation, finance and administration which should be useful to any Canadian citizen who is interested in the national affairs and especially so to those who like yourself are frequently called upon to instruct the public in matters of the greatest importance. In recognition of the aid afforded me by your institution, I beg your acceptance of the copy of the Canada Year Book, 1920, which is being mailed to you today.

Yours very truly,

S. A. Ludmore,

Editor, Canada Year Book.

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

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EDITED BY
PERCY A. HURD

MONTREAL, October 15th, 1924
TEL. MAIN 7954.

Sir, Arthur Currie, Principal,
The McGill College University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:—

In response to enquiries made to us from London, as to the standard of education in Canada, we propose publishing some educational data, also we would like you to give us an advertisement in the form of a photograph of the grounds and buildings. As McGill College University is prominent in educational circles both in Canada and England, it would receive great attention.

This enquiry which we are asking for is to be published in "The CANADIAN GAZETTE" pointing out to intending settlers from the old country that they need have no fear about the educational side for their children.

I would be glad if you could see your way to grant me an interview on this subject. Assuring you of my appreciation, and with thanks in anticipation, I remain,

Yours very truly,

The CANADIAN GAZETTE Limited.

Per. *E.P. O'Donnell*

EPD/B

Use our Trade Intelligence Service Department. Free to all Advertisers.

Publicity

October 17th, 1924.

E. P. O'Donnell, Esq.,
C/o. The Canadian Gazette Limited,
35 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 15th instant regarding the possibility of the University advertising in the Canadian Gazette has been received and given due consideration.

It has, however, been decided as a matter of policy that no more paid advertising of this type will be undertaken. As a matter of fact it will be decreased. In consequence, valuable as might be an advertisement in the Canadian Gazette, it does not seem possible to carry out your proposal. A suggestion of the same kind was recently made by another publication and after careful consideration it was decided to do nothing.

Any information which might be of value to you in completing your data would, however, be gladly furnished. Indeed, we would be quite prepared to have the copy written if you desired it. Of course, it is quite understood that if this information was to form part of the advertisement to be given by the University, we could scarcely expect you to include it.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



The War map of Field Marshal Earl Haig presented by him to Sir Eric Geddes his Director General of Transportation. It is reproduced here with the express permission of Sir Eric Geddes and the London Daily Express.

"Allied man-power rapidly dwindled to a dangerous degree. Their morale almost reached the breaking point."
 "Training with worn-out French and British troops is detrimental . . . Association with the Allies has had a bad effect on our men."

Excerpts from General John J. Pershing's recently published book "My Experiences in the World War."

THE war map shown above gives the general position of the armies when the Hindenburg line was broken, September 27-29, 1918.

The letters A-B, represent the front held by the American army, supported by seven French divisions; B-C, the French army; C-D, the French army; D-E, the British army, including the Canadian and Australian forces; E-F, the Belgian army.

As Sir Eric Geddes points out in the accompanying article, the two American armies totalled twenty-one divisions of approximately ten thousand men per division, reinforced by some seven French divisions.

On the same date the British had virtually three times as many divisions on the fighting line as had General Pershing, and had facing them almost four times as many enemy divisions as faced the American troops.

Worn out as the British and Canadians undoubtedly were, it was they who attacked at Cambrai, the most impregnable section of the line, and broke through on so wide an area that the Germans were not able to re-establish the line.

The Germans threw no less than thirteen divisions of eighty-four battalions against the Canadian corps, supported by one British division, without being able to stay their advance.

On the other hand, Pershing was so determined that the American army should fight as a unit that he delayed his first blow until September. On August the eighth previous, Ludendorff had already informed the Kaiser that peace negotiations must be opened before the military situation became worse for Germany. Giving the American army all due credit, its value up to the time of the decisive Cambrai offensive had been more a matter of moral force than of actual combatant activity.

"Lest We Forget"

By SIR ERIC GEDDES

"I have not yet had an opportunity of reading General Pershing's book, but his views must command our serious respect.

I am sure that no one of the belligerents under-estimated the importance of the entry of America into the world war, and neither the British nor their Allies would for a moment depreciate in any way the moral and material support which it gave us.

Sometimes, however, especially after the passage of years, views change, and recollections become distorted; but documents do not change.

In 1919 that fine gentleman, Lord Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, sent me the official map of the front. It speaks for itself.

The American First Army of eight divisions, reinforced by three French divisions, faced nine mixed enemy divisions with six tired divisions in support.

The American Second Army of thirteen divisions, reinforced by four French divisions, faced six enemy divisions with two in support.

The British Army is opposite Cambrai, and it may interest your readers to count the British divisions and the German divisions opposite them, in which latter "assault" divisions and fresh divisions predominated.

The chart shows the position on September 25, 1918.

The Hindenburg line was broken at Cambrai on September 27-29, 1918, and that was the end of the war.

In appreciating the co-operation of the American Army under General Pershing, we should not forget what our own Army did, and perhaps you would like to publish a reproduction of the chart I send you, bearing as it does the endorsement of the Field-Marshal himself."

Makers of Miracles



The Glowing and Romantic Story
of Canadian Achievement in Medicine
and Surgery That Has Added a Third
to the Life Span of a People

Decorations by
E. J. Dinsmore

By BEVERLEY OWEN

LESS than a hundred years ago, even in Canada, the average man lived an allotted span of forty years. People did not then speak of an untimely end. Men died young. It was conceded to be in the nature of things, and the terrible toll of baby lives went on virtually unchecked. The pioneer strain was still strong, and men were rugged, and the ruggedness carried them sometimes to old age, but the inexorable evidence of figures remains. In 1840, in Canada, the average span of life was just forty years.

Today, with all the increasing hazards of living, the average lifetime has increased to fifty-eight years. And that is not the end.

"The extent to which life may be prolonged is problematical," says Dr. Gordon Bates, secretary of the Canadian Council of Hygiene, "Certainly, seventy is by no means the limit. An average of one hundred may be achieved in a comparatively short time. We need not peer further into the future than that."

It is not that the enemies of life have laid down their arms, but that man has girded himself for battle. These men of science are working steadily in hospital and laboratory, now in sober, and to the outsider, uninspiring work, and now in some spectacular joust with death, where the investigator has put his own life in the balance, that some point in this great battle might be gained so bit by bit, the enemy has been driven back.

Eighteen years have been added to the average span of human life in Canada, almost half the lifetime of the man of the eighteen-forty's.

This achievement has been due to the progress of medical science, using the term broadly, and the education of mankind in disease prevention and health standards. The world war and its aftermath gave surging impetus to research and discovery. Sensational chances were taken at a time when life was cheap; some succeeded, others failed, but the balance is heavily in favor of this generation and the next.

Canada's Conspicuous Part

WHAT has Canada given to the sum-total of knowledge and equipment mobilized to-day to fight death?

It is hard to assess accurately the contribution of any one nation. Medicine is international; there is something universally socialistic about it. Achievements, formulas, inspirations spring from the massed thought and experience of innumerable minds. The full bag of medical and surgical tricks represents an evolution over the ages, measured by milestones of vast significance—Harvey's discovery

of the circulation of the blood, Pasteur's astounding conclusion that disease results from germs, Lister's application of sterilization to surgery, and within the last decade the momentous insulin of Banting, the Canadian. Theory has mounted on theory, fact pyramided on fact; out of every world-stirring pronouncement has emerged a dozen new lines of exploration and practice.

Banting's insulin kept the Frenchman Minot alive to develop his liver remedy for pernicious anaemia. Such instances as this complicate the ledger of national credits.

Still there are definite yardsticks.

One may rhapsodize on the status of Canada's in-



Dr. Edward W. Archibald, of Montreal, who perfected the technique of the thoracoplastic surgery of the lung.

structional centres and their affiliated hospitals, clinics and laboratories. Under the influence of Sir William Osler, his contemporaries and successors, the medical colleges of the Dominion have advanced to the front rank. McGill and Toronto are listed by the Rockefeller Foundation in the world's foremost group. Lord Moynihan, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, last year, said: "The medical school of the University of Toronto, in my deliberate judgment, has no equal."

Faculties and research staffs of important institutions in other countries teem with Canadian names, graduates of Toronto, McGill and others of our seats of learning; the famous Johns Hopkins school and hospital is saturated with Canada's exported skill. In fact, Osler, who introduced to the United States his original method of bed-side clinical teaching, helped to found it. He died as regius professor at Oxford.

It is in individual contribution and exploit, though, that the drama lies.

The sensational ex-sanguination transfusion of the late Dr. L. Bruce Robertson . . . Collip's discovery of the functions of the parathyroid glands . . . Tisdall's formula for sun vitamin biscuits . . . transplantation of tissues in the treatment of anatomical defects originated by W. E. Gallie . . . productive research by Rabinovitch and Cameron on the prevention and cure of goitre . . . Moloney's modification and standardizing of anti-diphtheria toxoid . . . the thoracoplastic anti-tuberculosis operations of Archibald and Shenstone . . . all are smashing Canadian blows at the sinister figure of death which have resounded around the world.

Osler, in his McGill days, deliberately incurred smallpox in order to gain first-hand knowledge of its effects. Fortunately it was a mild case.

Experimenting with cardiacs, Dr. Wray D. M. Lloyd, young graduate of the medical school of the University of Western Ontario, made some startling discoveries in regard to the effect of calcium chloride on the heart. He had tried it on rabbits scores of times. He had taken a rabbit's heart from its body, had stoped it and made it beat again and keep on beating. He was on the threshold of something, he knew, but would it work? Would it always work? The experiment on rabbits said "Yes": but rabbits and humans were different. would it work on a man? There was only one way to find out—to try: but where could he get a man for so desperate an experiment? What if it didn't work, and the heart was stilled forever? Dr. Lloyd took the chance himself.

In the laboratory with his assistant he made the few careful preparations. The instruments close at hand, the electro-cardiogram attached to his body. Then, without a tremor, he injected a drug into his arm.



Presently the heart beats began to weaken, grew slower and more fitful, then ceased altogether. There was a tense moment while his assistant applied the calcium chloride, and waited. In a few seconds the sensitive electro-cardiogram showed the faintest of faint tremors, that grew gradually stronger.

Soon this daring young experimenter regained consciousness. He was none the worse for having voluntarily looked death in the face to make certain of one fact. We do not yet know the outcome of this experiment or whether it is just one step in the long series that will help to make for human health and happiness; but that is the way many of these achievements have come.

Dr. Lloyd is at present in Brazil, doing some experimental work under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. His methods are dramatic. Some little time ago, while working on live simians in the laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute, he contracted monkey fever. There is more than a little ground for suspecting that it was not an accident.

Dr. Oskar Klotz, of the University of Toronto, went to Africa to study the dreaded sleeping sickness. He took innumerable chances but came through and returned. When several of his successors died of the disease, Klotz calmly volunteered to return to finish the work. On one of these expeditions he volunteered to have himself infected with the virus of yellow fever. It was not permitted, but he "caught" it anyway. It was touch and go with him, but he survived to relate his professional impressions. Had he succumbed the world would have been the loser not only on that count. Scientific literature would be minus his lauded contributions on arteriosclerosis—hardening of the arteries.

Down in the Maritimes, at old Dalhousie, Dr. O. S. Gibbs fashioned an artificial heart. It functions just as real hearts do, but within a frame of glass, while ours is of flesh and bone.

In his experimenting he removed a cat's heart and replaced it with this artificial one. The cat lived for

five hours with this readymade heart. Undoubtedly an achievement of vast import. Here again we do not know the end, but it is not difficult to imagine the great boon to humanity if a tired heart can be replaced.

In a store-room of the physiological laboratory of Toronto University there was shown to me a ponderous contraption of metal and rubber, its enclosed chest-like body and large head with gaping throat having the appearance of a modernistic bison. Called a respirator, but actually a prodigious artificial lung, it was made on the premises after the design of Professor Charles H. Best, Banting's celebrated assistant. It kept one breathless man alive for twenty-two days.

Nearby is another product of Best's creative genius, an oblong box, made of metal and about as large as an average baby's crib. By what chemical magic it functions is an involved subject; suffice to say that having put a child to sleep therein, observers can tell, by analysis of exuding gases, exactly what diet the infant lacks. Under Best's supervision, I was told, a method has been found for the very early detection of pregnancy, adding two months to the period of prenatal care for mothers.

These are isolated instances of imagination and skill, and fearlessness and self-sacrifice in the interests of science—only examples, for there are many others.

Insulin's Great Achievement

BUT the greatest of all is Insulin.

"Banting," said Lord Moy-nihan, "wears with becoming humility the crown of immortality."

In the small laboratory room at Toronto where Banting reached the epochal conclusion of his experiments, the university governors recently placed a tablet—so quietly and informally that not a word of it heretofore has been published.

"On the 30th of October, 1920," it reads, "Frederick Grant Banting originated the hypothesis that the failure theretofore to isolate the internal secretion of the pancreas had been due to its destruction by the ferments liberated during the process of extraction.

"He devised an experimental method by which the destruction could be avoided and the internal secretion (now known as insulin) obtained.

"In May, 1921, Banting and Charles Herbert Best, both graduates of the University of Toronto, conducted in this room the experiments which culminated in the isolation of insulin."

And insulin has definitely erased the scourge of diabetes from the list of sure-death diseases—a crushing round marked up for Canada.

When reviewing the merits of insulin, the question arises: Have there been fewer deaths attributed to diabetes since Banting announced his hypodermic serum than in the period immediately before? Without any slur on the efficacy of insulin, the answer is, no! . . . Which seems strange.

Explanation is three-fold. Once diabetes—always diabetes. Insulin does not remove it—it neutralizes; allows a subject to continue living to an advanced age without ill effects. But when he does pass out, he dies of diabetes—no matter what other ordinary factors have intervened. Deaths are coded that way in the official records. Certain rules have been universally accepted for selection of primary cause when two or more are cited, and the custom is to give diabetes precedence over all contributory causes with the exception of acute communicable diseases, cancer, aneurysm, angina pectoris and puerperal conditions. Hardly fair to insulin. It perpetuates the old conception that diabetes points a straight path to the grave.

Again, more efficient diagnosis in recent years has revealed a much greater percentage of diabetic cases; widespread recourse to medical examination—for life and health insurance, as an instance—has served to boost the figures. The disease has been encouraged also by our richer

modern diet and the more hectic living of a large element of city populations. Hence more "always diabetics."

The third explanation plays about the sheer cussedness of human nature.

Analysis of a group of 192 deaths laid to diabetes—selected at random—show that only twelve per cent of the victims used insulin for more than a few months, fifty-six had recourse at some time during the progress of the disease, and forty-two per cent turned to Banting's remedy only within two months of death. This despite the mountain of publicity about insulin and unchallenged demonstration of its power.

Insulin is a steady, progressive treatment associated with a particular diet minus sugared elements; to deviate is to beckon the tombstone-maker. Thirty-five of the 192 cases were treated for the first time within a week of death. In the great majority of instances patients neglected to call a physician until too late; in nineteen fatalities insulin was shelved against professional warning.

On the other hand the Banting serum has scored near-miracles. Once a diabetic patient reaches the coma stage it is time to draw the shades. But there are cases on record where persons have gone through that valley, revived by insulin administered for the first time, and today they are again selling shoes and riding on street cars. It's more than a hundred to one chance.

Count them over the world, the great and steadily growing army—the thousands, tens of thousands, soon it will be hundreds of thousands—of men and women living useful, painless and happy lives. Before Insulin they were doomed. But Insulin has brought them the gift of life.



Dr. Frederick G. Banting, who perfected the isolation of Insulin, a product discovered by himself and his associate Dr. C. H. Best.

The Story of Ex-Sanguination

DR. L. BRUCE ROBERTSON brought home his dramatic transfusion inspiration from the battlefields of France. Seeing hundreds of men die from toxic blood, he conceived the idea of bleeding them white, replenishing their veins and arteries with the clean, pure blood of healthy, vigorous men stationed behind the firing line. He tried it with amazing success on two soldiers near the end with carbon-monoxide gas poisoning. But it required too many volunteers to (Turn to page 42)



The late Dr. L. Bruce Robertson, whose courage gave the burned babies a chance for life.



Dr. J. B. Collip, of McGill, who discovered the use of the parathyroid glands, that early operators had jauntily slithered away.



Illustrated
by
E. C. Lockey

"Come back here," he shouted, his voice rising almost hysterically. "You won't be needing me anymore," Mr. Binney stated casually over his shoulder. "So I'll jes' be gittin' back to my hoein'."

Short Cut

Which Goes to Prove That Intelligence Doesn't
Necessarily Blossom Among the
Pavements

By W. G. HARDY

"HEY, boy!"
"I tell you, Deacon," the fat man remonstrated, "you don't need to ask that rube. That bridge is safe. I was over it eight, no, nine years ago. It ud carry a truck."

"And what," the dark man addressed as Deacon sneered, "were you doing up here in the sticks nine years ago, Soapy Selling posies?"

Soapy forgot his anxiety for a moment in reminiscence. "Sellin' stock," he answered, smiling. "Oil stock. Them hicks, how they bit. Oh, how they bit. Dumb? Say, you wouldn't a believed it. Dumb! That's how I come to think of Colville for this job. But c'mon," his anxiety returned to him, "what's keepin' us? Let's git goin'."

The Deacon did not even glance at him. Leaning across he shouted down to the boy who was sitting in the shade of the causeway and fishing in the millpond below them.

"Hey," he called, "is that bridge safe?"

The boy, he was a gangling youngster of fourteen in patched blue overalls and the ragged wreck of a straw hat, looked up at them. His blank, country-bred gaze passed over the two men as if they were not there. But, as his eyes took in the car, a spark of interest came into his unsmiling face and his brow puckered.

"What's the matter?" the Deacon snapped. "Are you deaf?"



"Not deaf," Soapy's laughter at his companion's discomfiture shook his paunch as if it were jelly. "Dumb. That's all—dumb."

The boy turned back to his fishing as if he had not heard. The Deacon cursed and thrust open the door of the car.

"What you goin' to do?" Soapy demanded sharply.

The Deacon stepped out. "Take a look at that bridge."

"But we—"

"I'm not going to ruin our chances for want of a look. Not with what we got in this car."

"All right, all right," the fat man called after him. "I tell you it's O.K. But take your time. Take your time. We're safe up here. They'll never think of lookin up here after us. Take your time."

He spat over the side of the car and, fingering the pistol in his pocket, the pistol with the one discharged cartridge in it, glanced about nervously as a robin glances about after it has captured a worm. The millpond below him was as calm as a feather on the lap of time. In the elms on the steep ridge beyond it the crows were cawing faintly. Behind him, on the ridge down which they had just come, a weather-beaten house and tumbledown barn leaned in weary decrepitude, a littered barnyard between them. To his left a little stream, escaping over the dam, meandered lazily down the valley to ramble out of sight as the ridges turned abruptly to the south towards the Colville road. There at the bend the crumbling

walls of an old mill stared out stonily at the silence.

The whole place between the two ridges, which blocked off the sight in either direction, lay, as it were, in a trough of quietness. It was weighted with a curious stillness, a withdrawnness from life, as if Time had touched it once and then passed on, forgetting. Even J. F. Farrell, generally known as Soapy, was not impervious to the spell. He relaxed and looked down at the gangling boy: Something about the still figure, holding a stout, homemade pole in its grimy hands and gazing with a grave and absorbed interest at a floating cork, released a secret spring of amusement in the man. He chuckled and leaned out.

"Hey, sonny," he called in a falsely genial tone.

The grave face glanced up.

"What's your name, sonny?"

The boy was again staring at the car. The little pucker came into his forehead once more. He spoke with an obvious effort.

"Jim."

"Jim? Jim what?"

"Binney. I'm Jim Binney."

"Whoops," Soapy jeered. "It can talk. Well. What luck—"

The blat of a motor horn came up faintly from the Colville road. The sound seemed to jar Soapy out of his amusement. Interrupting himself he glanced quickly up the causeway. The Deacon was walking back with what appeared to Soapy a most unnecessary deliberation.

"Git a move on, can't you?" he shouted.

"I thought," the Deacon said as he reached the car, "you said there wasn't any hurry."

"There ain't no need to wait till the pond runs dry. The bridge is safe, ain't it?"

"It's strong enough," the Deacon admitted, frowning. "But it'll bump the guts out of the car. And like as not we'll pick up a nail." He got under the wheel. "Why'd you choose this shortcut anyway?"

"I told you. It saves four mile. We'll be on to the eleventh line and through the back concessions and on to the Orillia road while they're still chasin' down the Colville road. They'll figger we'll head up Markham way for Toronto. They'll never think of this shortcut. It ain't been used since Hector was a pup. I tell you we'll fool them. I tell you we're safe—this way."

"Well," the Deacon grumbled, starting the engine,

(Turn to page 26)

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Guideposts on the Highway to Wealth

Hints of Prosperity

Hopeful Signs of Improving Conditions Outlined—What the Trade Treaty Means to Canada

THOUGH there are persons who, by their actions, would lead one to believe that they have no hope for the future of this country or the commercial world, the feeling is not universal—at least, those who work for the best but who are always fearing the worst outnumber the pessimists, as well as the blind optimists, and on these cautious souls the foundation for a sound recovery in business largely depends.

The German situation with its threat to the rest of the world may baffle the best brains in the ranks of statesmen, Southern Saskatchewan may produce only half a crop, other countries may be reported as hovering on the brink of economic disaster. Yet the world again will muddle through to some measure of prosperity. The reason is that hundreds of millions of people must be fed, clothed and sheltered, and demand, moreover, a greater or lesser share of those luxuries which seem a necessary part of modern living. Fiscal and monetary difficulties may arise but in the end the producers of goods will find some means of trading with consumers of goods.

Some industries will fall and others will rise. Some investments will fail and others will be profitable. Old Reliabilities will falter and upstarts will attain respects and respectability. And some, which have been favorites in the past, will be favorites in the future.

The most successful investor in the next few years will be the one who is alive to the rapid and often startling changes which are occurring in the industrial and commercial world, who knows something of the resources of this country and of the indomitable spirit which has made Canada great among trading nations though still small in population. Investment in the future—at least until security markets again attain that unhealthy momentum which carries bad stocks upward with the good—will be most profitable when it is based on knowledge of the economic consequences of change in this changeable world.

Canadians with savings-bank deposits added \$24,000,000 to their savinbs in the last year. The total on deposit in the chartered banks, as distinguished from "current" or business accounts, was \$1,456,411,000, at the end of May, compared with \$1,432,425,000 on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Increased Savings

Assuming the population to be 10,000,000 souls, that one billion four hundred and fifty six million (it's an important enough sum to be written that way) is equivalent to \$145 per person, including babies, poorhouse inmates, out-of-works and individuals hopelessly in debt. Moreover, these savings are with chartered banks and Canadians also have deposits with, and hold debentures and certificates of, trust and loan companies in Canada. The statistics relating to these are neither so complete nor so recent, but the figures as to one group, as at December 31 last, show that these companies held \$217,484,000 of the public's money, which was an increase from \$193,076,000 at the end of 1929.

The steady increase in savings deposits in the last several months in the face of continued widespread unemployment is an encouraging sign for the future. Doubtless much of it is a saving through fear; circumstances have forced so many worthy and

competent persons out of jobs that many who have held their positions have decided to accumulate a greater cash reserve lest their good fortune desert them. In so far as this means that normal spending has been curtailed, the savings habit has tended to accentuate the depression. But it may be taken for granted that this is purely a temporary situation and that, once the turn for the better is definitely evident, the fear of losing jobs will be dispelled. Then the potential buying power of a billion and a half in savings accounts will become actual buying power.

Deposits in current accounts, which almost entirely represent the deposits of corporations and business men, and demand loans which represent the financing of the commerce of the country, also are encouraging in trend. Such deposits as at May 31 were up \$5,367,369 to \$580,035,000, from a year ago, which shows that business interests have met with some success in maintaining a good cash position. But the May total was \$15,000,000 less than the April total, which indicates that business was spending on inventory or otherwise in anticipation of some expansion.

Current loans at the end of May, while \$191,121,000 lower than a year ago, were, nevertheless, \$8,768,000 greater than at the end of April. Decreasing demand deposits and increasing current loans mean growing activity in business, although, in interpreting the May bank statement, it should not be overlooked that some inventory purchases were probably made in expectation of the increase in the sales tax which was announced the first week in June.

The Trade Treaty With Australia

The reader who is seeking entertainment primarily probably will think a trade treaty a dull subject indeed. And the business man, unless he is directly interested in the export business, or one who has suffered, or thinks he has suffered, from the distribution of imported goods, probably has not bothered to read very much about the new agreement between Canada and Australia. Yet there are possibilities in the new agreement which may affect favorably, not only the builder of automobiles to sell in the commonwealth, but also, though indirectly, the peanut vendor and the professional man.

In future sales to Australia, Canada will have an equal advantage with Great Britain over foreign countries as regards customs duties, and a not inconsiderable sales margin over Great Britain in the matter of freight, at least where the rail haul is not long. In the year ended June 30, 1930, imports to Australia amounted to \$630,000,000. Of this total, Canada supplied only 3 percent, compared with 42 percent from Great Britain and 23 percent from the United States.

It would seem that Canada could capture, or recapture, some of this trade from the United States and, possibly, some from the United Kingdom, Automobiles, newsprint paper, timber, machinery and metals and manufactures of metals are products which Canada should be able to supply the Australian market in larger quantities than in the past. It will be noted that these products are of industries which have not been doing as well as some others in this country and a stimulus to these trades

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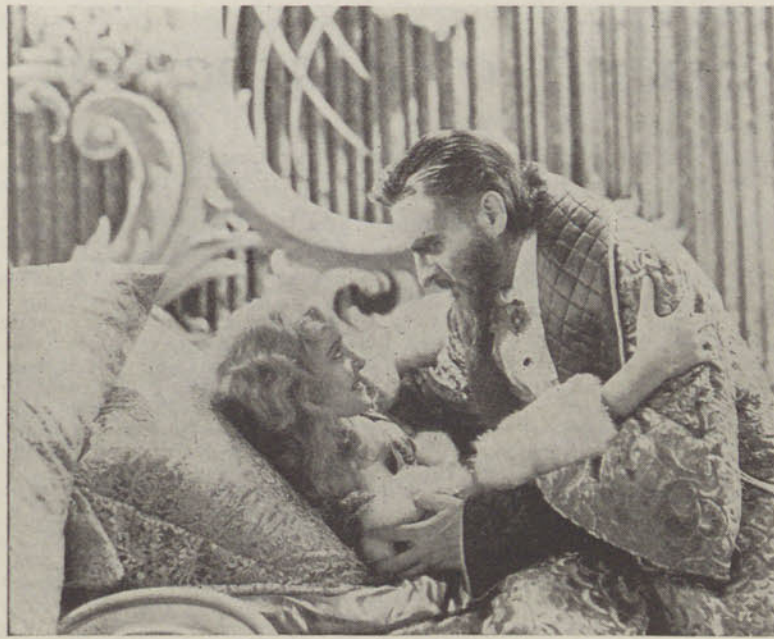
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would be of considerable benefit to the whole country.

Only time will show whether or not Canada's concessions to Australia in return for the privileges of the British preferential and intermediate tariff, work to the disadvantages of any Canadian producers. The butter tariff, which was the rock on which the former Australia tariff foundered, will give the Canadian producer an advantage of five cents per pound as well as the cost of transportation from the Commonwealth.

One of the constructive features of the treaty is its flexibility. One or a dozen times may be adjusted without nullifying the whole agreement. In such circumstances there should be no danger of a Canadian industry being sacrificed for the benefit of the export business of others while, at the same time, these two dominions will have made a distinct contribution to the practical realization of the dream of growing intra-empire trade.

The immediate benefits of this agreement are problematical because of the disturbed economic conditions in Australia and the consequent heavy discount on Commonwealth funds. But within the last few weeks there have been indications of improvement internally and if, as is hoped, the government is able to balance its budget,



John Barrymore in the role of Svengali fastens his hypnotic eyes on Trilby played by Marian Marsh—Warner Brothers.

“Makers of Miracles”

(Continued from page 7)

save one victim and the army couldn't spare them. Sentiment wasn't a large factor in those grim days. Robertson's work was halted and others brought in had to die.

Back in the Toronto Children's Hospital after the war, Robertson experimented on animals. It was no ordinary transfusion he was trying but a practically complete change of blood. He made certain it was the poison that killed, elements that formed in the charred skin of creatures that had been burned.

Then he turned to children—mere babies. He realized their blood quantity is very small compared to adults.

Robertson had seen children carried into the hospital day after day, some burned, others scalded. Only a small proportion survived.

Paul de Kruif in the Ladies Home Journal describes Robertson in action.

“He was bending over an operating table, and on that table lay a baby, terribly burned, bandaged, sure to die.

“Grotesquely from the shaved top of the baby's head stuck a short, thick needle, carefully driven through the scalp into the big vein just over the brain where the skull hasn't yet grown together. The child twitched and sighed. It was hopeless. From the needle through a rubber tube into a huge glass syringe the dark blood flowed slowly.

“You could hear a pin drop till an assistant murmured: ‘Almost pulseless, doctor.’

“Soft shuffling and a muffled order from Robertson. And while the dark blood still flowed from the top of the child's head in this strange ex-sanguination, new good blood of the transfusion began to go in, pumped slowly from another big syringe, whose needle had been stuck into a little vein in the ankle.

“Everything tense there in that white room, with the parents waiting down below while five-sixths of the child's bad blood was drained from its head at the same time that more than enough good new blood from healthy men flowed into its feet. The child did not die.”

Within a year Robertson tried his astonishing, almost complete transfusion on fourteen other children, all badly burned, certain to die. He didn't pick his cases; took them as they came. Seven survived.

Before his stirring contribution to surgical science became generally known Robertson himself died. “But

it is pleasant to think,” observed de Kruif, “that he at least had the glow of seeing those babies smile and laugh and reach out their tiny hands to their mothers and walk again before he himself passed on.”

Discovering the Use of the Parathyroids

In every human and animal throat there is an important gland known as the thyroid. It lies beneath those muscles of the neck embracing the larynx. Sometimes it grows to an abnormal size, developing the condition called goitre.

Now a goitre crisis is a serious business. Victims who reach that stage thrash about in bed, become delirious, convulsive, and often die. A certain enlargement of the thyroid

was considered by the old masters of painting as a point of feminine pulchritude. Beyond that—unless treatment stays its growth—it becomes a matter of an operating table and a surgeon in white mask and smock.

But it has always been a question of delicate judgment just how much of the thyroid to cut away; take too little and its not much good—too much and the surgeon has a death battle on his hands.

Clinging to the thyroid are a number of small straggly bits of tissue, the size of a bean. Medical science, until Professor J. B. Collip got busy, didn't pay much attention to them; they didn't seem to mean anything, and were called the parathyroids just to give them a name. Frequently in goitre operations they were disdainfully slivered away.

Collip, working first at the University of Alberta, and later at McGill,

Surveying the Silver Sheet

(Continued from page 21)

until Dan has lost all claim to self-respect. Here Mazie finds him and learns that he has never ceased to love her, and they are happily reunited.

The setting gives ample scope for the very fine photography that marks the picture, while it has also some telling moments. Leslie Howard as Dan and Conchita Montenegro as Tamea give a wholly satisfactory performance.

While this picture is not perhaps outstanding, it is guaranteed to hold the interest and to provide a pleasant evening's entertainment.

A Perennial Favorite

“It isn't done any more,” Jim drawls when he finds his cousin Henry, the Earl of Kerhill, about to blow out his brains. Henry has been entrusted with the Orphan Fund contributed by his Army associates, has speculated with the money, and the man in whose hands he placed it for investment has killed himself rather than face financial ruin. Heroics are not “done any more”; and so very quietly Jim offers to disappear suddenly and allow the suspicion to attach to himself. He deems it a small sacrifice to make for Diana, Henry's wife, whom he loves.

“I am just a woman who loves you,” Diana had said but a few moments ago as he stood with her beside the old wishing-well on the Kerhill estate, “wanting terribly to play

fair.” And, Jim had promised to help her play fair.

Branded as a thief, he leaves England and goes to a ranch in the United States. Here he lives a life surrounded with violence and danger in which Natchuria, an Indian girl, is his chief friend. They eventually marry and their son becomes at last the Earl of Kerhill. Natchuria dies at her own hand just as the sheriff is about to arrest her for killing a man who would have killed her lover.

Such is the good old romantic material that has made *The Squaw Man* such a perennial favorite. While, again, it is not a picture of more than average merit, it has qualities of interest that make it a sound evening's entertainment. There is a strong cast that present a uniformly sound performance.

Norman Reilly Raine, whose name is well known to Canadians, through his stories that have appeared in *The Canadian Magazine* and other Canadian publications, as well as in the Saturday Evening Post, Collier's and in other American and English magazines, has just sold the movie rights of “Tugboat Annie” to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. This story recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. Marie Dressler, Canadian-born screen actress, will play the title role.

Leslie Roberts, whose name is well known to readers of *The Canadian*, has also sold the movie rights of one of his stories for early presentation.

discovered their function—and it is one of life or death.

The parathyroids, he was able to announce to the world, control the calcium in the blood. Today a surgeon would as likely remove them as he would cut off a patient's head.

Collip—who previously was a member of the Banting group—obtained a potent extract containing the active principle of the parathyroids which he named parathormone. It is applied hypodermically to increase a patient's supply of calcium. At the same time the knowledge he gained led to the discovery of three new diseases to add to the already over-long list of human afflictions. While continuing his study of the parathyroids, this young Canadian scientist has made significant contributions to the world's store of knowledge of sex hormones, another step in the struggle of medicine to reduce maternal mortality.

The subject of goitre cannot be allowed to pass without pointing out that the frequency of operations has, in the past, been largely due to acute controversy on the merits of the time-honored iodine treatment. It has had by no means an easy passage into public confidence. Our grandmothers knew that sufficient iodine in food prevented simple goitre in childhood. But in the advanced stage—known as exophthalmic goitre—some authorities maintained it helped the patient; others eminent, declared it put the entire system out of joint. Further, it has always been a moot point how much iodine to prescribe in different climates and under different conditions.

Now comes Professor I. M. Rabinovitch of the Montreal General Hospital, with a formula that has won universal recognition. From the work of Harvey of the Rowatt Institute of Aberdeen, Rabinovitch got the idea of combining vitamins and iodized fatty acid in a standardized preparation. Tested and endorsed by Professor A. T. Cameron, of Manitoba University, another eminent Canadian authority on the thyroid, it was passed on to humanity. Goitrous persons today throughout both hemispheres have reason to bless the name of Rabinovitch.

Replacing the powerful and erstwhile generally-used solution of iodine in potassium iodide, Rabinovitch's formula has been found to possess all the curative and beneficial effects of the former, without producing gastro-intestinal upheavels. It is a case where the new remedy is no longer worse than the disease.

Gallie's Operation

Dr. W. E. Gallie, professor of surgery, University of Toronto, succeeded in transplanting live tissue from one part of the human body to another to repair a defect. His exploit has revolutionized the treatment of rupture, which is just another name for hernia.

The process, almost incredible and intensely delicate, was explained by the Canadian scientist to the Royal College of Surgeons in England when he was chosen in 1924 to deliver the Hunterian Oration, an honor reserved to the famous. It is now known as “Gallie's operation.”

Put in technical language, Gallie introduced the use of the fascia lata as living suture material. Translated this means that to close a rupture he takes a strip of flesh from the upper part of a patient's leg, and leaving the upper end attached in order to preserve its active properties, works the live tissue upwards, underneath the skin. The remainder of the operation involves a skillful grafting over the abrasure.

Gallie's technique, developed after careful experiment and clinical application, has become a world standard in advanced surgery, a climax to previous valuable contributions on changes in the bone structure.

Working in the laboratory of the Toronto Children's Hospital, Dr. F.

F. Tisdall, in effect, caught the sun's rays and put them into biscuits. In this donation to human weal, Canadian science has gone to the mat with death; it is putting years onto life before the infant is out of the cradle.

In classifying vitamins, the properties of sunshine are identified by the letter D. This vitamin is necessary for the growth and repair of bone and tissue; children who lack it are likely to develop rickets—a veritable infant scourge.

Biscuits, prepared after the Tisdall formula, are designed primarily to fight this affliction; tests and observations in leading children's hospitals over a few years, tabulated and "graphed", show, as far as prevention is concerned, that they have won their battle.

Science has concluded that many degenerative diseases are due, directly or indirectly, to lack of vitamins, of which there are six, each with a special field of action. Deficiencies, it has been shown, produce chronic infective conditions and lowered resistance. Lack of one stunts growth, of another causes neuritis and skin ailments. Absence of a third produces scurvy. One other is necessary for reproduction.

The Tisdall biscuit contains all of them with the exception of the anti-scurvy element, and that is compensated for by prescribing orange juice as a liquid accompaniment. It also holds a liberal proportion of cod liver oil.

Its basis is whole wheat flour, finely ground, irradiated wheat germ, bone meal and iron. Due to present day public desire the wheat germ, which forms only about 1.5 percent of the grain, is not used in ordinary white bread, but it constitutes 15 percent of the Tisdall biscuit. Being the living part of the seed it contains 8 percent fat and 30 percent protein and four of the vitamins—it is the most concentrated source known of the reproductive vitamin E.

Before the wheat germ is used it is exposed to the rays of a mercury quartz lamp, which activate the normally present ergosterol. This process produces the anti-ricket, or sunshine, vitamin D.

Protected by patents from commercialism and exploitation by quacks, the mounting royalties accruing to the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital—which are devoted to the furtherance of research—testify to the use of the Tisdall biscuit throughout this continent and abroad.

Pioneering the Operation on the Lung

Back in 1912 a tubercular patient was wheeled into the operating room of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Eminent surgeons, mingling with anxious, white-faced students, crowded the tiered clinical benches. Ether had done its merciful work; the subject lay motionless under a white sheet, oblivious to the glare of arc lamps, flash of torturous instruments, sparkling whiteness of walls, bandages, uniforms of nurses—the smell of iodoform.

The patient lay face down—at his side Dr. Edward W. Archibald, now professor of surgery at McGill—countenance half-hidden by a mask, calm, ready, decisive—the room tense, deathly silent.

For the first time on this continent, the lung of a consumptive was about to be exposed to the thoracoplastic skill of a surgeon. The subject had counted his chances in the tilt with death—he would die soon, anyway. Better this fighting gamble. His other lung was sound, his clinical chart had shown resistance—keys to possible success.

The moment had come for Archibald to put to the test four years of study, observation, experiment. He had seen the famous Sauerbruch of Vienna do this operation at Marburg, in Austria. Since then Archibald had developed his own technique, formed

his own conclusions, modified the process. It was his own—a triumph of Canadian scientific skill and training.

Quick, precise movements and the incision was made—from the shoulder, crescent-shaped, almost to the waist. Assistants on either side did their appointed tasks, silently, swiftly. The ribs, laid bare had to be resected, cut away—from the second to the tenth—to reach the lung beneath.

The way was clear for the next stage—plastic skill, delicate handling of sensitive tissue, grafting, transfer—or perhaps, in part, removal. Then the retreat, difficult, exact, dangerous, stitching of the long, gaping wound—finally the dressing, dexterous fixing of soft, downy bandages. A terrific half-hour.

This patient lived—a complete cure. Archibald's operation, based on the work of Sauerbruch, and in later years again modified by Shenstone, of Toronto—who, indeed, on occasion removed the entire diseased part of a lung—is regarded by world science as one of the most important advances of the century. Following the war Archibald repeated the operation many times.

Since the first clinical experiment at Montreal in 1912, twenty-five percent of the cases of the thoracoplasty on this continent have been "practical cures". The record shows that until research effects an isolation of the tubercular germ and produces a serum remedy—the world looks for something like insulin—surgery will remain the last line of defence against the dreaded white plague.

And the same is true of cancer. Surgery continues to hold the centre of the battle front while eminent students seek to prove the efficacy of radium and the x-ray and test theories. Koch, of Detroit, holds that cancer is nature's way of fighting a poison in the blood; kill the poison, he says, and you drive away the cancer. But what is the nature of the poison?

Meanwhile cancer is bringing death to thousands. Lord Moynihan, addressing a Canadian audience last year, said: "Seventy people now in this room will die of it." He was pleading for surgery as the only present, effective weapon.

"If cancer is detected soon enough the surgeon can win," he said. "At least a victim may live long enough to die of something else."

If and when a cure is found, there is no reason why it should not be Canadian. All the scientific resources of the Dominion are today mobilized to beat the "dirty fighter". Two provincial government commissions are in action, one now touring Europe; every laboratory has the one supreme

aim. Banting is silent on what he is doing—but it's an even guess.

Destroying Diphtheria

Out of the Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, has emerged probably the greatest modern contribution to preventive medicine—Dr. P. J. Moloney's modified and standardized anti-diphtheria toxoid. It is based on the work of Ramon at the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

It retains the immunizing value of its predecessor, toxin anti-toxin—which means "poison against poison"—but is itself non-poisonous. And it contains no horse serum; in short, it has no deleterious effect.

Toxin anti-toxin did the work, it is true, but such were its properties that countless parents refused to accept it for their children—they preferred the risk of diphtheria. Its use in many localities, indeed, became a public issue. The more vehement of its critics said a physician who administered it was a criminal. And all the while diphtheria continued its deadly toll.

Now, since the introduction of the Moloney formula informed public prejudice has been largely stifled and the battle against diphtheria has entered its decisive stage.

The Connaught Laboratories' serum is prepared from a strain of the diphtheria bacillus grown in veal infusion broth for a period of six or seven days, after which the poison is removed by filtration and a suitable amount of formalin added to still further ensure its non-toxic properties. No phenol, cresol or other preservatives are added, because it was found that such substances destroy to a large extent the antigenic powers of the final product.

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on the course of the world's progress. The list could go on, almost interminably.

“Life,” wrote Carlyle, “is a little gleam of light between two eternities.”

However insignificant it appeared to the Chelsea sage, to most of mankind, the stretch of that gleam across the face of Time is a chief, abiding interest.

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In relation to the world's effort to prolong life and ease suffering, the position of Canadian science is like a mountain peak high against the sky.

Does Sport Pay a Dividend?

(Continued from page 19)

known in sports and he quits to go into business before he becomes a back number, he may be able to cash in on the publicity that has been given to his name. But that doesn't last forever and in five years almost everyone has forgotten that he used to be a great athlete. In the end he is just like everyone else and has to make his own going on his personal ability.”

In short a career in professional sport can be more of a hindrance than a help to a man, because it gives him his real start in the world much later than the starting time of the ordinary citizen. In most cases that is exactly the result.

Reaching the Peak Early

The business of being a first-class exponent of any of the sports which draw crowds to the arenas is a career in itself while it lasts, with the exception of football in Canada, but not in the United States. Consider, *par example*, a good hockey player, merely because hockey is our most closely commercialized game. The player is discovered by the professional leagues as a boy in his late teens or at the beginning of his twenties. He signs a contract and removes to the city for which he has contracted to play, where he settles down to the task of becoming a first-water star, in which capacity he will earn an annual stipend far in excess of any figure he might command in the business world for many years, if he could command it at any season of his life. His period of utility in the major league will be approximately ten years, if he is fortunate. Meanwhile he becomes a quasi-public figure. Columns of type extol his deeds. Thousands foregather to urge him on and acclaim his prowess. For a brief space, while still a youngster, he is almost a national figure, at least a local hero. Then his legs begin to go and he cannot back check with the speed that once sent his name into headlines. He ceases to be a regular and becomes a member of the second-line battalion. The sports writers begin to refer to him as the Old Fox, or by other titles which signify that his is the ability of experience, not of youth. Another year passes and he is sent to the minors, ultimately to become a minor league manager, a scout for one of the major teams, a referee or a petty official, hanging on to the skirts of hockey because there is nothing else that he knows how to do.

I am not disparaging these things. There is nothing wrong with a man managing a small time hockey club for his living, nor with being a referee or petty official. Any of these jobs provides honorable employment to its incumbent. But I would like to point out that a career in hockey

for the average man is an upside down career. Hockey takes a boy out of high school, makes him a national hero in two years, pays him royally during his twenties and is kind to him in later years by giving him posts of minor emolument under the Calder crown, partially as a mark of gratitude, partially because the old player knows the game inside out and, therefore, ought to make a good official. But the young man's life is topsy turvy, nevertheless. He is probably earning too much money in the years when he doesn't really need it, while in later years he finds his earning power down and his ability to step into extra-mural positions of a high salaried nature completely nonexistent.

Living a Normal Life

If the same youth were to enter the service of a commercial enterprise at the time when he signs the dotted line for a major league hockey club he would live what might be called the normal life of the average man. Of course, the average man's existence is a pretty dull show most of the time, I am willing to admit. He does a lot of hard work for very little money in his earlier years and by the time he is earning a salary commensurate with worldly cosiness, he has had so many mouths to feed, shoes to buy and bills to pay that his digestive apparatus has gone all out of kilter from sheer fatigue. But he knows where he is going, at least. His earnings, if he is industrious and ambitious, increase and continue to increase as he grows older. He becomes established and is working towards a definite goal, a goal that has something to do with comfort in old age. But if the professional athlete joins in the every-day parade when his career as a player is at an end, he begins ten years behind the average man and must fall in at the end of the queue and work his way up, just as the other fellow did a decade before him. The case is not very good for the professional athlete, from the economic point of view, at least.

The world of sports—the crowd-attracting, professional games—is not as kind to its exponents as are the other forms of public and quasi-public life. The stage does not release its actors outright when they are thirty. Its women are not necessarily back numbers as soon as their young beauty begins to fade, unless beauty is the only asset they bring to their roles. Not even in the talking pictures—and Heaven knows Hollywood is a ruthless community in the matter of remaining top dog—is an actor or actress finished once the line is crossed into the thirties. We do not

For the Principal

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An Address
ON
AMERICAN METHODS IN MEDICAL
EDUCATION.*

BY

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MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT ET MADAME LA RÉVÉRENDE MÈRE SUPÉRIEURE: Dans cet Hôtel-Dieu, cet hôpital de Dieu, le foyer de la médecine au Canada, il y a trois siècles, sanctifié par la dévotion de vos sœurs et par la mémoire de Jeanne Mance, il peut se faire que l'esprit de ce milieu descende sur nous. Sous l'influence de cet esprit nous pourrions découvrir que la nature n'est qu'une expression casuelle de la volonté divine; que l'être idéal suit l'ordre de la nature, et vit en accord avec cette volonté; que le malade a failli,—corps et âme. Tout ce moderne tâtonnement scientifique pour trouver l'effet de l'âme malade sur le corps malade n'est que l'effort pour découvrir le secret que vous n'avez jamais perdu, le pouvoir de la religion. C'est un effort pour répondre à la question du Maître: *Quid facilius est dicere: Dimittuntur tibi peccata tua, an dicere; Surge, ambula.* Peut-être, au moins, apprendrons-nous en ce milieu, l'humilité d'Ambroise Paré: *Je l'ai pansay; Dieu le guarit.* Cela est la science définitive.

Gentlemen: I was merely saying a few words to the Reverend Mother Superior, who has left her cloister to honour us with her presence.

The principles of surgery I learned from a pupil of Lister. Operative surgery I observed under the hand of that first of modern English surgeons, at the time when he was perfecting the operation for perityphlitis, the term by which in those days appendicitis was described. In the intervening years surgical principles have not changed.

* Delivered to the Congress of the American College of Surgeons in the Hôtel-Dieu, Montreal, October 29th, 1926.

Surgical procedure has developed; any change is one of natural growth. But education in those principles and in the methods of practice in surgery and medicine have so changed that we are now in a new world.

To restrict my theme within the compass of an hour, I have chosen to examine American methods alone. As I am speaking to the American College of Surgeons I shall further restrict my scheme mainly to surgery; and as you honour us with your meeting in Montreal, I shall consider those methods only in so far as they affect the development of our own education. To appraise their effect upon yourselves would be an impertinence: your institutions are sacrosanct to you, and not to be touched by an alien hand. The fate of Uzza shall be my warning.

Those methods invade this country by four routes. The American Medical Association, through the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, inspects and classifies our medical schools; the inference drawn from that inspection has been published at irregular intervals. The Association of American Medical Colleges inspects all schools within its membership. Most schools have eagerly sought, or accepted, an invitation to come within the circle. Few schools have had the hardihood to decline that jurisdiction, willing to incur the invidious distinction of standing alone. The Boards of many States will grant licences only to graduates of schools specified by the American Medical Association. Finally, the American College of Surgeons inspects and grades our hospitals, and so the influence is complete. There yet remains, however, the less official operation of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Rockefeller Foundation; but these are not of pressing importance to our theme. They have spent vast sums of money upon us; but no further expenditure seems to be imminent, and never at any time did they seek to exercise sequential control.

Proceeding still further with these self-denying restrictions, I shall define the modern period as beginning in 1876, the year in which Johns Hopkins was founded, and more especially with the year 1910, in which the Carnegie Foundation brought us face to face with the revival of medical education in the United States. Up to that time we had been left free to develop our own inherited methods in native obscurity. In these sixteen years our medical education has been profoundly altered, and it is of this period I shall continue to speak.

In the year 1910, the beginning of this modern era, an exhaustive survey of medical education in the United States, which had been undertaken five years earlier for the Carnegie Foundation by extremely competent observers, was complete. Their researches were extended into Canada, and the results were published in Bulletin Number Four by Abraham Flexner with an introduction by Henry S. Pritchett, the President.

The necessity for such a survey in the United States was apparent. The President declared that certain facts were revealed—namely, that there was in that country “an enormous over-production of uneducated and ill-trained medical practitioners; that there was a very large number of commercial schools sustained in many cases by advertising methods, through which a mass of unprepared youth was drawn into the study of medicine.” With those conditions we in Canada were not especially concerned, but we are entitled to believe from a second report that they have been much altered for the better. We are even yet vitally concerned with the impressions formed upon the minds of those trained investigators by conditions in Canada.

According to their own account (p. 326) the high quality of instruction offered by McGill and Toronto “proves that our trouble in the United States has been at bottom not less one of low ideals than of low standards. Indeed,” they add in general terms, “where ideals are low” [as in the United States] “there are no standards, and where ideals are high” [as in Canada] “the standard, even though low, is at any rate so definite that it furnishes a sure starting-point towards a clearly apprehended goal. The low-standard school in the United States has had no such starting-point and no such goal.”

With every desire to be polite, it is useless to pretend that the detailed appraisal of medical education in Canada met with universal acceptance. In so far as it assumed to describe conditions in the Maritime Provinces, the Medical Society of Nova Scotia declared formally that the Report was “prejudiced, inaccurate, and misleading.” The answer was to be found in “the good standing and success of the practitioners who received their education” in the school that was condemned.

Without entering too closely into this controversy, it may be observed that when two sets of men, both equally disinterested and sincere, are in profound disagreement, they are thinking in different terms and dealing with different categories. To those American investigators a school meant buildings, equipment, and machinery, or “plant” as they themselves would say. To the medical profession of Nova Scotia a medical school derived its virtue from the quality of the human beings who taught and learned in the school.

This divergence of opinion is disclosed by the procedure of the examiners. They arrived in Halifax at about one o'clock of a Saturday morning by a train which in those days was punctually late. We are not informed what hotel they went to; but anyone who has had a similar experience in Halifax will readily understand that they must have been in a peevish mood. They were determined to leave by the only train shortly after noon. Otherwise they would be compelled to remain in Halifax over the Sabbath. In four hours they visited a university, a medical school, and

two hospitals. Their research could not have been very profound; no officer of the school ever saw the delegates, or even knew of their arrival until after they were gone.

Their escape from Queen's University in Kingston was not so easy. Their complaint is that its location "on an inconvenient branch-line greatly aggravates the difficulties due to the smallness of the community." They dealt with externals. Their especial grievance against the London medical school was that the janitor carried the key of the library; but they did not specify by whom, in their opinion, the key should be carried.

The contrary view that virtue lies not in plant alone was fully enforced by Dr. John Stewart at the meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, when the Bulletin was under discussion. He was at that time, and is happily yet, the professor of surgery in Dalhousie, in peace and war the perfect physician, "a pattern" in the old Hippocratic sense. He brought comfort to his colleagues by reminding them that "it is the man more than the laboratory that is essential; that there were no pathological laboratories when Lister developed antiseptic surgery; Koch, a country practitioner in a lonely Prussian village, had no laboratory but what he could construct for himself; Trudeau, alone in the Adirondacks, demonstrated the main facts in our knowledge of tuberculosis." This same John Stewart had learned his surgery from the very Lister himself. We need not wonder that he refused the stigma "mercenary."

How, then, shall we account for those ideals in Canada, which the Bulletin commends, and their absence at that time from the United States, which the Bulletin deplored? We did not create those ideals; we acquired them by inheritance. They were brought by the military surgeons, French and English, who implanted them in our hospitals and schools, primitive as those institutions were. There they were nourished. They yet exist and grow.

Those surgeons in turn inherited them from the schools of Edinburgh, Dublin, and London, and by a collateral inheritance from Leyden, Vienna, and Paris. Those who are curious may trace the stream backward through the French and Italian Renaissance, to Montpellier, Padua, Bologna, and Salerno, even to Alexandria, and finally to the ultimate Kos and Knidos, where those ideals for all time were enunciated by Hippocrates himself.

In the United States, on the contrary, the thread of history was broken in 1776, when those communities cut themselves off from European civilization. For exactly a century the tradition of medicine was lost. It was revived in 1876 by the founders of Johns Hopkins, and was enriched by influences emanating from this country. By the year 1910 these old ideals had so increased in strength in the United States that their new possessors were eager to bring them back in a modified form to us, who had never lost the originals.

They came to us with the demand that we accept the

methods equally with the ideals themselves—and most of them arrived by way of Toronto. This dogma might be stated in alternative terms: The conditions were set forth; we were left free to accept or refuse. But the choice was a hard one. Refusal meant the exclusion of our graduates from those rich fields. From that comparatively recent date, 1910, American methods have dominated medical education in Canada, but those methods changed so swiftly that we found ourselves in possession of many of them after they had been abandoned as impracticable by their originators. Many of these American discoveries in medical education are not discoveries at all. Some were discovered long ago, and abandoned as fallacies; others are yet in common use. The out-call service for senior medical students discovered in Nebraska has been a compulsory part of the medical curriculum in Edinburgh for ninety-three years.

Again, the system of preliminary education in the two countries was different. In Canada there were few universities, but many colleges and grammar schools. In the United States there were many universities and few schools leading up to them. In those Canadian colleges, and even in some grammar schools, the teaching was quite as good and quite as comprehensive as in the first year of many universities, American or Canadian either. In the laudable effort to enforce some standard of entrance two years in a university were specified, and we were compelled to conform, else our graduates would be denied admission to practice in many of the States.

As a partial result the course in the Canadian medical schools fell into utter confusion, and many of the calendars still defy analysis or understanding. This confusion was due also to the impossible policy of making the medical faculty responsible for the preparation of students to enter the medical course. This policy has now been abandoned by all Canadian universities except one. I am bound to confess, however, that our obedience to these alien regulations is not so perfect as might appear from our calendars; but we had not far to go for a lesson in the evasion of those laws that do not meet with general approval.

In the best schools for forty years the course was four years in length, whilst in the American schools three years was the exception and two the rule. At McGill the course has never been less than four years for the last hundred years. In the effort to stretch out the course to conform with the new American standard, years called "pre-medical" and "post-medical" were added. The essential of these pre-medical years was that no medicine should be taught. For our students in those days, with their sound preliminary education already acquired in schools and colleges, these years were not so necessary.

For some time the two years in a college or Arts faculty was not absolute. The saving clause "or its equivalent" mitigated the rigour. That saving clause drops out, and

a prospective student who wishes to graduate is faced with seven, or at least six years of college and university life. In Dalhousie a student entered the first year in Arts in 1924; last year he was a freshman in medicine; by these changing courses he is again a freshman for the third time. The boy has had no failures, and he does not play football; now he defies the faculty to find another first year for him, but his father gravely fears that technical academic ingenuity has not yet been exhausted. Even after seven years the student has not become a scientist; his aptitude for practice is dulled, his enthusiasm vanished. He has missed the training of a medical corporal, or a boy scout, and the priceless experience of a nurse. When he begins practice he is too old to learn those homely arts. He is shy of the gift of healing, lest he might fall into the category of irregular practitioners. He thinks his duty done when he gives to the disease a name. According to returns from fifty-two American schools, 59 per cent. of the graduates in 1915 were from 35 to 39 years of age; none were under 30. In 1920 the number between 30 and 34 years of age was 59 per cent., but the average age was even higher.

In the United States it has been found necessary to erect certain barriers, and to segregate sections of the community according to colour, race, and religion. This practice is not new. In England Catholics and Presbyterians alike were at one time debarred from the universities, but all those restrictions were swept away nearly a hundred years ago. In Canada also the medical schools are free to all. As the American schools raise the bars, the surplus falls upon us, and it falls so suddenly that we find some of our classes largely filled with American students—not the average of American students, but many who are deliberately excluded from their own schools.

For four years Dalhousie had not a single American student. In the next year more than half the students came from the United States, and if one can judge by their names, they are precisely those who have been excluded from the American schools. Toronto is a Government institution and may quite properly restrict its students to the province by which it is supported. McGill is a private corporation and has no such obvious means of defence. In the medical faculty more than a third of our time and revenue is devoted to American students, who return to their own country as soon as they graduate.

On occasion students are exported wholesale into our schools. The General Medical College of Chicago was compelled to close six years ago. Through the good offices of the Council of the American Medical Association, students were exported in bulk to Dalhousie, where they were gladly received. They graduate this year and form one-half of the class.

This large number of applicants creates in us a false sense of prosperity. At McGill we limit a year to 100,

whilst 500 apply; but these same applicants may apply to several schools, as passengers will put down their names for a berth with several railway companies, and in the end choose the one they think the most convenient. More than half the American students accepted this year had applied to other schools. In the meantime, under this influx, the fees are raised to our own students also, for the university treasurer is human. It now costs a student eight thousand dollars before he begins to practise. That eliminates nearly all but the rich, for the heroic self-supporting student yet remains; it eliminates the son of the general practitioner; it eliminates finally the general practitioner himself, for a graduate who has spent that sum and seven years will not be content with a laborious life and a meagre return.

In the United States the medical schools have diminished from 162 to 79 in the last twenty years: the annual graduates from 5,747 to 3,962; the enrolment of students is 33 per cent. less. A study of 283 rural counties in 41 States by Dr. W. A. Pusey shows the average age of physicians to be 52 years; only 9 per cent. were graduates of the last ten years; no recent graduate has gone into those counties in that period. And the same authority discloses that in 162 of these 283 rural counties 431 non-medical practitioners have settled as against 197 physicians. This striving after an abstract ideal has imposed a choice between a moderately qualified physician and a practitioner with no qualifications whatever.

Few teachers in Canadian schools teach for pay. They are impelled to hand down the tradition of medicine unimpaired and enriched to those who are worthy to receive and willing to transmit that truth in their turn. We do not feel so strongly impelled to pass that tradition to strangers, who from lack of background are unqualified to receive it, who come to us not for love of the Art but for love of gain, and leave the country with what they have won.

This migration is controlled from the United States, and various self-constituted bodies assume that control. They attempt to control our education by specifying what and how much we shall teach, under penalty of excluding our own graduates if we are recalcitrant. Up to the present year the control was even more specific. Inspectors were sent to our schools to ascertain that they complied with those regulations. They classified our schools. When they had filled the schools of the highest class, they raised another to first rank, and that school was promptly sought. If a school refused to be inspected, it was given no standing. American students would not come to it, since their future employment in their own country depended upon the inclusion of their place of graduation upon a technical list. Our own students would deliberate before joining that school, since they would be forever debarred from practice in the United States.

Happily, this control has been relaxed, and the inspection is at an end. Categories of Canadian schools are no longer published. All are presumed to be in the highest class. The event is now only of historical interest, and it is recorded merely as a warning against the future. This happy result, I surmise, is due to the persistency with which our own Dean has represented to you the impropriety of the procedure, and your willingness to apprehend a situation when it is fairly presented. Possibly the excellence of the Canadian schools is now taken for granted; and the increasing excellence of the smaller schools may in a measure be due to some good in that inspection, no matter how distasteful it was at the time.

The pressing demand by Canadian students makes foreign classification a matter of less concern. One Canadian school always seemed to do very well without membership in any American association, without foreign classification, without American students. Queen's classes are full to the limit with Canadian students alone. The Dean affects not to know in what category the school is placed, and his unconcern is so marked that he does not take the trouble to inquire. He surmises, however, that Queen's has been placed in the highest class, since this year he received application from one hundred American students, mainly from the city of New York. He accepted one only, on the ground that his grandfather had been born in Ontario.

The final weapon in your hands is your law that the graduates of Canadian schools which do not accept your methods will be denied the right to practise in the United States. Reprisal is dangerous; but we must, if we cherish our ideals, face that threat and proceed to examine its implications. In that event, we would be left free to bestow our education upon our own students. You would be compelled to educate your own. To educate your students is of no advantage to us. Each student costs us two thousand dollars more than he pays. And if our graduates are restricted to practice in our own country, in our own Empire, in the world at large to which they have now free access, we shall be the gainers. It is conceivable, too, that your people will come to us for surgical treatment. They are already coming in vast numbers for treatment of a much more trivial kind. From its special situation McGill remains free to all students, provided only that they come with a natural aptitude, industry, and love of the Art.

The value of any inspection depends upon the nature of the inspection and the persons who inspect. The inspectors of our hospitals are young persons without other experience. They have never taught, never operated, never come into living contact with the sick. They are in the precise category of employees of a commercial agency which gives a rating to commercial firms. They have their printed questions, their routes, their daily routine. They must report every night their whereabouts and their doings

for the day; they are sharply checked by telegraph if there is any omission. "Accept organization"—that is their cry, with the fanaticism of a trade unionist or the fervour of an evangelist preaching salvation.

These inspectors will enter the Royal Victoria Hospital, for example, and demand that all the medical records be exposed to their view. And that great institution complies with the demand. Still more, these young persons undertake to inspect institutions and comment upon records conducted and written in a language which they do not understand. From this it will be an easy step, in the name of uniformity, forbidding us to teach and record in French.

We in Canada have nothing to conceal. Our medical teaching and practice, English and French, is, and has been for a hundred years, equal to the best in the world. We never descended to the degradation of issuing diplomas for money. Those who desired such were compelled to go to the United States. We never had proprietary schools, save in the sense that the teachers taught without reward, and at the end of each year paid the deficit. But these schools have long since become an integral part of the universities as medical faculties—McGill in 1829, Trinity and Toronto in 1905, and Queen's in 1892. It was a settled policy to appoint professors who gave their full time to special subjects. Prior to 1910 McGill had nine such heads of departments; Queen's had a full-time professor of physiology in 1892, of pathology in 1894, of anatomy in 1903. The progress in other schools was equally marked, and therefore we might properly demand that inspection be performed under our own sanction and not by alien assumption. A man of honour will not object to having his house searched; but the search must be conducted under the warrant of law, and that law must be of his own making.

So that nothing be left unsaid, there is one thing more. The Council of the American Medical Association in Chicago maintains a register of all matriculated students. Each year they send to all American and Canadian schools a form upon which the record of every student is to be given. When these returns were first made the students received a generous supply of advertising "literature" from the United States. The system is now more perfect: the names of rejected applicants also are inquired for. Business enterprise may go too far.

Our existence as a profession, peculiarly protected by law, depends upon our service to the public at large, not alone to the rich, and the indigent who fill the hospitals. To honest men medical service has become a luxury. They are already doing without or drawing help from irregular channels. Partly as a result of professional propaganda, to the sick the proprietary panacea is denied; to the aged the comfort of alcohol; and to those dying in pain the solace of opium. In the end, they may sweep away

those privileges with which we have surrounded ourselves; medical practice will be left free to all who care to engage in it, subject only to the restrictions of the common law; the public left equally free to choose the best they can afford. That is the remedy against the theoretically standardized hospital and medical school, and against any profession when it becomes a hieratic caste. It is an outworn convention that a profession is empalisaded solely in the public interest.

I am well aware that American inspectors are making a resolute effort to enter upon our farms, dairies, and factories, to report upon costs and results. Upon their report will depend the duties to be levied on that part of their product entering the United States. Education, learning, and skill are not so easily assessed.

In the United States the supreme law is their own prosperity; and their people are under the delusion that their prosperity means the prosperity of the whole world. No man can live for himself alone; no nation either. Isolated though they are, their domestic legislation concerns the whole world. One of their domestic prohibitions bred a race of native smugglers who, in pursuit of their profession, broke our revenue laws, corrupted some of our officials, directly destroyed our Government, and precipitated a constitutional issue which gravely affects the whole Empire.

To meet the necessity of the moment, you framed certain medical regulations. The need passed. A new situation arose. But the rules in the meantime had become embedded in State or Federal law, and you were powerless to change them. We abandon our regulations when they have fulfilled their purpose, or when we discover we were mistaken. If we find too much difficulty in changing our laws, we change our Government. Last summer we had three successive Governments in eighty-five days. We refuse to be enslaved even by laws which we ourselves have made. You must not, therefore, be surprised if we should change the regulations and laws by which our medical education and practice is governed. Still less need you be surprised if that change should not conform with the methods you have devised for us.

The American method in surgery is an application of the American method in business—uniformity, a single standard, mass production. The desired end is "efficiency." That also is our aim, but we do not believe that the terms of business are valid in the realm of mind and heart. We believe that success in surgery must come through individual freedom, fresh observation, natural aptitude, flexibility of technique, and adherence not to methods but to principles alone. This mechanical method would be, and now is, fatal to us. In the end it will prove fatal to surgery in the United States as well. It was method destroyed medicine in Alexandria, in the Byzantine Empire, in Arabia. The Galenical method lay like an incubus upon the world for a thousand years, until the surgeons of

the Italian and French Renaissance discovered anew the principles of Hippocrates. It was finally destroyed by our own Harvey and Sydenham.

The simple answer to my protest is: the value of team work. It is proper to affirm that the value of a team depends upon the driver and the consent of the team to be driven. It also depends upon the foothold. I have watched a team of twenty-two mules struggling with a gun. The more they pulled, the further they sank in the mud—and the gun never stirred.

Under this inhuman system a new kind of physician and a new kind of surgeon have been developed. The physician studies only a part of the patient; the patient is to him nothing more than a series of microscopic slides or chemical solutions. The surgeon knows the patient merely as an arrangement of typewritten cards. He sees him for the first time unconscious on the table, when he comes like a masked executioner to complete the sentence of the judge. Physician and surgeon become sheer empirics, working upon a narrow experimental basis, without philosophical conceptions or even a scientific hypothesis of disease. In pernicious anaemia they will remove the spleen merely because the removal of the spleen appeared to give relief in other cases diagnosed as pernicious anaemia. This practice is far removed from the old injunction; to place the patient, and his friends, and *παντὰ τὰ ἔξωθεν* in train for his recovery. Surgery and medicine, science and practice, can exist only in one mind. When these are divorced, they become, as Mr. Squire said in another sphere, scientific mules condemned to a stupid sterility.

This domination of the Art by science is not new. Before the protest in Paris in the latter half of the fifteenth century, there was a powerful body of *médecins reclus*, who would not visit or see their patients. These scientists contented themselves with an examination of the patients' excreta, brought by a servant, and sent the proper prescription. They feared lest a look upon the sick man might disturb their diagnosis.

It may be true that "treatment can be logically based only on an accurate knowledge of the nature and cause of the disease"; but disease has a logic of its own that is deeper than the mind of the laboratory. It is a physician, not a logician, the patient demands. The clinical laboratory mind stops short when a manufactured name is given to a disease. The patient is not interested in diagnosis. There is not a drug in the Pharmacopoeia nor a method of treatment in all therapy which was not freely and successfully employed before modern methods of diagnosis were imagined. Artificial immunization, the destruction of one organism by another, the use of arsenic against trypanosomes, was practised by races which had not yet emerged from a condition of savagery. Diagnosis is merely a preliminary intellectual process in the mind of the attendant. Prognosis and cure is what the patient

demands; and in the field of prognosis the quack beats us on our own ground. The *Prognostics* of Hippocrates demanded seventy editions in mediaeval times; the important work of Sir James Mackenzie in heart disease had to do not with the past or even with the present condition of the patient, but with his future career. Our own James Stewart possibly went too far in his teaching: never make a diagnosis unless you are compelled to. Professor Oertel says the same thing when he suggests that the diagnosis be left to him, after he has finished his work at the *post-mortem* table; and that the physician concern himself with the cure.

An ideal may be transplanted; a system cannot. The one may grow: the other will perish on alien soil. And these two countries are alien the one to the other. The resemblance is obvious but superficial; the difference is profound. We both speak a language which is so similar that we understand each other when we converse, unless indeed we speak French, which one-third of us do. The difference is as profound as this: we are Europeans; you are Americans.

There is a Canadian surgery. For five years we put it to the test on European fields. In virtue of its flexibility it adapted itself to every need. Standard surgery is a civil surgery. It demands a wound made by the surgeon himself, at his own point of election, upon a surface which he prepares, in circumstances which he controls. When it becomes too rigid, it breaks down utterly at the first touch of war. It breaks down equally when surgical aid is demanded by the dweller in the country at the hands of the general practitioner.

Even the standard of measure varies with the thing to be measured. A microscopist uses the micro-millimeter; a land-surveyor uses the link and chain. Our surgeons have surveyed the field of war and the infinitely little field of the laboratory. They have operated in the shining theatre with more than Levitical scrupulosity; they have performed the most delicate and profound surgery in field ambulance and casualty clearing stations, upon trestles in huts or open tents, with only the heat from a brazier and not even running water. Their results were admirable, for all the world to see.

Those surgeons, trained by reality, are to be found in every village in Canada. Their virtue is within them. They bend their means to their needs. They have erected little surgical centres, where the surgery is of the first rate because it is done by a surgeon who is himself of the first rate. Suddenly he discovers that some outside power has decreed that his hospital is only of the third rank, and this decree is published to the world. He then in the public mind has become a third class surgeon. Persons who can afford an operation can afford to travel. They slip across the border, especially in the West, to an "A-hospital." This surgeon, himself, finding his practice

destroyed, migrates to an "A-hospital," when he becomes first rate once more, and drives in a closed car.

In the East also, even from Montreal, patients slip quietly across the border for treatment, but for quite a different reason. The American method is one of publicity. We have forgotten the Hippocratic injunction, that things seen and heard at the bedside shall not be disclosed. We have become garrulous; the private concerns of a patient are now a matter of common gossip. A sick person is entitled to his own reticences. If he seeks surgical relief for a trivial ailment, the details are published on the bulletin board of the operating room for all the world to see and hear. A rich man is not now sure that the old confidence of a private consultation will be respected. Even a rich man may have creditors. Next morning his blood pressure, the diagnosis, and prognosis, are discussed in his bank, and by his associates and subordinates who may have designs upon his place. He cannot afford this publicity. He seeks advice where he is protected by the obscurity of a strange place.

Such obscurity will soon be difficult to obtain. Every standard hospital is in the way of being equipped with a machine for recording each stage of the operation, and doubtless a "close-up" of the operator as well. At this moment the main body of the American College of Surgeons is hearing how that may be done from "Will H. Hays," who is described ecstatically as the mogul, the czar, the dynamo of the moving-picture world.

Those little centres had their medical societies, which combined to form district meetings, which by further combination formed provincial societies, and these in turn a Canadian Medical Association. This blow at the small hospital, a blow struck merely on account of its smallness, strikes at the foundation of our whole medical fabric. This is a new reading of the old fable: a well-meaning elephant who assists in the hatching of eggs; in more familiar terms, a vital child overlain by a stupefied nurse.

It has always been in the individual teacher, usually in the small school, in the small hospital, that medicine has sought refuge from the dead hand of a system. Boerhaave in a ward of only twelve beds at Leyden established modern clinical medicine in Europe. In addition, he gave four lectures a day on botany, chemistry, and the institutes of medicine. He was not a specialist. Sydenham was content with the simplest licence to practise; he belonged to no faculty and taught in no school.

It would be easy to imagine your president, W. W. Chipman, taking up his residence in Kentville—an equally famous surgeon has retired to that charming place. According to your method of reasoning he would automatically become lower than a third rate surgeon. Indeed, Clarence Webster, at one time assistant professor of obstetrics in Edinburgh, afterwards professor at McGill, and again in Chicago, had the good sense to retire to Shediac. Your

inspectors would be compelled by your own rules to classify him with the local midwife. And if Sydenham came to practise amongst us, he would be refused a licence, although Hippocrates might be admitted to study on the ground that he had a preliminary qualification in Greek. Sir William Osler once congratulated himself on being admitted to Johns Hopkins as a professor. He could never, he said, have gained admittance as a student.

The inherent fallacy in the American method is the assumption that all graduates from certain schools are qualified for the highest posts, and that all graduates from certain other schools are equally disqualified. The relative classification of those schools by the present method of mechanical inspection is, and must be, defective. It is fatal. Therefore, the system must break down. It has broken down. Appraisalment there must be, but that appraisalment must extend beyond the school to the student, possibly even to the teacher; and it is the student himself who must make that preliminary estimate. In the same school there are students of varying capacity, depending upon their natures, physique, training, breeding, means, and culture. They should be left free, and encouraged to choose the field in which they will practise.

In every school the instruction must be up to the level demanded by the needs of the student who aspires to general practice. If it stops at that the school is a poor school. It must rise to heights which can be reached only by the rarer spirits. That level can be maintained and those heights disclosed by the same teacher in the same lecture—if he is a real teacher. Each student will follow as far as he can, and be stimulated by those who can go the farthest. I pause long enough to repeat a remark of your president,—that every practitioner will confess that he has no aptitude for certain forms of practice, but is never heard to confess that he has no aptitude for teaching.

In England there is one entrance into the general field of practice. From that field various paths ascend, and each path is barred by a rigorous and just examination. Here we hold all graduates of certain schools to be equally qualified. There is no further mark, unless it be the letters F.A.C.S. appended to one's name, but I have not sufficiently investigated the process by which that distinction is achieved.

The most modern scientist, I suppose, will admit that a medical school has something to do with qualifying young men for the practice of medicine. The right of decision has long since been withdrawn from the medical schools. For Canada that right has been conferred upon the Dominion Medical Council. Their examiners are experienced in every department of practice and teaching. From their last report it appears that the largest percentage of graduates considered to be qualified—that is, not a menace to the community—came from the four schools to which first class rank had been denied. The order of

merit was in the inverse ratio to the equipment and size of the school.

In this race for magnitude and pomp the hospital, too, is wrested from its foundation, a place where simple charity is dispensed and the recipient properly compelled to bear the stigma of charity. To avoid that stigma is the greatest incentive to providence, prevision, and self-reliance. The improvident poor and some of the parsimonious rich now demand free hospital treatment as a natural right. The profession is exploited; the stream of charity fails; the poor will suffer; it is the poor who always suffer in the end from new taxes, such as those which are now so glibly demanded for these elaborate hospitals. Those who imagine the "efficiency" of a "standard" hospital have never witnessed the real efficiency of an aid-post, a field ambulance, or a private dispensary.

This is the efficiency prescribed by W. G. M. Byers in his protest (*BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, July 1st, 1922), that a graduate must be able to do a certain number of things before he is let loose in the community. His fitness is to be judged by what he can do, not alone by what he can write or say. And he must complete the thing; fifty per cent. is not enough. What those things shall be does not pass the wit of a faculty of practitioners to specify. Beyond this limit, he may do and know as much as he can master. That is medical education.

We have developed a new dogma, *Ex hospitale nulla salus*: no corporeal salvation without the hospital; not even for the parturient woman, who is persuaded that conception is a calamity and parturition a disease. The general practitioner has fallen into desuetude, especially those admirable physicians rationally qualified and trained by experience, whose dispensaries were free to all for a fee that was within the means of every self-respecting person. They detected disease at its very first onset. The patient who has fought his way into the wards is already dead. We have forgotten our humble, though lawful, progenitors, the barber-surgeons.

Last year, in the Montreal General Hospital, the first hospital in America to admit students into the wards, the daily average number of patients was 329; the daily cost of each public patient was 3.68 dollars. If the items of taxes, rent, depreciation, and medical attendance were added, the cost to the community would be ten dollars. To serve these patients and those attending the outdoor department, a medical staff of 160 persons and 175 nurses is required. These public patients paid more than one-third the cost of their maintenance. In the Hôtel-Dieu the cost was less; in the Royal Victoria it was more.

In other days the pride of a hospital was in the number of indigent who were relieved; now the boast is of the amount of money that is extracted from them by a band of paid inquisitors, known as social workers. It does not appear from the last annual report of the Montreal General

Hospital what was the daily average of beds occupied by patients from which the hospital received nothing from any source. The number is so small in every hospital that the idea of charity has practically disappeared. And if the claim is made that the hospital is now "run on a business basis," it is fair to remark that a business which expends upon salaries and wages the sum of 205 thousand dollars out of a total "turnover" of 607 thousand dollars, with an operating deficit of 235 thousand dollars, is a badly managed business.

I am not saying that this hospital is unique. It is merely one of those that have been standardized to American methods. There are not enough people in Canada to support this expenditure either by private charity or by public tax. In the United States it may be different—they have sources of revenue denied to us. We must return once more to the simple way of charity unless we are willing to assume these inflated hospitals as once we assumed the equally bankrupt railways.

There is between us a conflict deeper still, the ancient Conflict of Studies. The American method of teaching is the experimental. It assumes that the student can understand nothing he hears with his ears. He must be shown a picture or a thing, as if he were a deaf-mute. I speak with knowledge, for in the past ten years I was present, as a spectator, at four lectures. I shall give a summary of each:

The first was upon the structure of the Universe. The eminent physicist, when he had occasion to mention the term "water," held up a glass. As water is transparent, I was compelled to take his word for it after all. The second lecture was upon "Relativity." When the eminent mathematician had occasion to mention "the man in the railway train," he drew a rectangle on the board with an upright line inside. At the end of an hour he had not come to the explanation, and I went home to read a book for myself. The third lecture was upon "Cults rival to Christianity." The eminent classicist had occasion to mention a place in Persia, but it was beyond the limit of his screen, and he pointed to a spot in the black void. At the fourth lecture the eminent astronomer came provided with the model of a planet, but he neglected to take it out of his pocket.

"Show me, not tell me," is the "slogan" of the experimentalists. This is the old and vulgar demand for a miracle. If students will not hear their prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rise from the dead. Or, in the more homely words of Isaac Todhunter, from whose books I learned what mathematics I know: "If a student does not believe the statements of his tutor, probably a clergyman of mature knowledge, recognized ability, and blameless character, his suspicion is irrational, and manifests a want of the power of appreciating evidence, a want fatal to his success in that branch

of science, which he is supposed to be cultivating." Under this experimental system it is folly to read, an offence to remember.

A real experiment is a valuable product of the human mind, requiring knowledge to invent and ingenuity in performing it. When Augustus Waller demonstrated at McGill for the first time that electrical currents are present in the skin of a dead codfish, he performed an experiment. The thing was done once and for all time. The teacher who repeats the operation before his class is making not an experiment but a repetition of an observation made a thousand times before. It is now pretty well understood that the air exercises pressure. To allow a student to work the handle of the air pump would impress his mind: to watch a professor work it is not so convincing. I doubt the educational value of the performance. The student may take more interest; he would take more interest in football; but the extent of his interest is no true measure of value.

For the true place of experiment let us ask of the mathematicians again. The marvellous power of modern computation depends upon a machine, known as logarithms, invented by Napier in 1614. Four years later, Gunther designed a still more mechanical "line of numbers." Immediately, Oughtred pushed the device to its present point of perfection. It is known as the "slide-rule." Of the machines for avoiding mental labour in computation no other is of equal value. And yet the inventor used it in secret for ten years. When he was finally reproached by a friend and pupil for concealing so useful an invention, he enunciated for all time the true relation between the machine and the mind: "That the true way of Art is not by Instruments but by Demonstration; and that it is a preposterous course of vulgar teachers to begin with Instruments and not with the Sciences, and so instead of Artists to make their Schollers only doers of tricks, and as it were Juglers; to the despising of Art, losse of precious time, and betraying of willing and industrious wits into ignorance and idleness; that the use of instruments is indeed excellent, if a man be an artist; but contemptible being set and opposed to Art. And lastly, that he meant to commend to me the skill of Instruments, but first he would have me well instructed in the Sciences."

The first claim on behalf of routine experiments is that they save labour. The real reason for their employment is that they save thought, and mental exercise is the severest form of work. But the student who has been taught to rely upon experiments alone becomes the practitioner who relies blindly upon instruments. He allows his mind to atrophy, and is helpless without them. He has become a mere mechanic, useless without his tools.

And yet this is the occupation in which students are compelled to spend two precious years in institutes, colleges, and even in some universities, watching routine experiments

in physics, chemistry, and biology, performed by young instructors who may be only a little less illiterate than themselves, peering into microscopes, when the large world of nature lies outspread. They would be better occupied in their own homes in contact with the great minds revealed in books, especially with the great minds of medicine from Hippocrates to Osler.

With this reserve, I am careful to yield full praise to that large chemistry learned from Harrington and Ruttan; pathology from Johnston and Adami; geology from the rocks, and botany from the plants of the field, as taught by Sir William Dawson and Frank Adams, and in Toronto by Sir Daniel Wilson, whose very whiskers suggested the immensity of his theme.

In this audience there are exquisite physicians and masters of surgery; yet I doubt if there is anyone here present, excepting myself, who can write on the board the formula for so simple a substance as phenolglycol; who can say if the sun goes around the earth or the earth goes around the sun; or can explain why the moon varies in appearance on successive nights. Why, then, should students be expected to know so much before they begin the study of medicine?

The next precept is, "Let the student solve his own problems." That was the way of Pasteur and Harvey—too hard a way for all but the chosen few; it means the abdication of the professor. Is teaching, then, of no value? And if a student is to solve his own problems, he can solve them at home without spending seven years in the university.

In the Bulletins of the Association of American Medical Colleges although you will find in them strange forms of expression and, as Maurice Hutton says of Plato, every kind of educational nonsense, you will find also a deep dissatisfaction with the rigid and uniform requirements of the two pre-medical years. They are looked upon as an ordeal, a penance, a penalty, a "barren stretch of wilderness" imposed upon the aspirants to the study of medicine. They are regarded also as "a failure to motivate prospective medical students."

In the Bulletin for July a resolution passed unanimously at the Charleston meeting of 1925 is quoted with approval. According to that resolution, the Association and the State licensing boards are to be asked to permit as an experiment "certain medical schools to modify the curriculum in any way they think desirable, in order to get loose from the bonds which now bind and hamper them." My plea is that Canadian schools be permitted to undertake that experiment. No one knows who it was that constructed this rigid curriculum. No one pretends that it is best for either country. The utmost claim is that it is identical for both. One may say of it, as Henri de Mondeville said of Galen: "I do not suppose God exhausted His power in creating him." The wisest of the Americans are also in

revolt. That revolt began with us. My desire is to give to it direction and force.

Pushed to a conclusion, the advocates of the experimental method would content themselves by pointing out the professors and assigning their names as they walked in the university grounds. The experimental method may save mental labour. That is not the end of education. To a stupid person an experiment is as senseless as a lecture or a book.

These various American foundations, colleges, and associations by their very ruthlessness performed a task of incalculable good in their own country. They destroyed the mercenary schools and many other evils that were disclosed in the survey of twenty years ago. It is for them to decide when their work is done. It may well be that the time has come for them to take off their whips and restore freedom to the universities. In Canada, too, their operation has been of some advantage. They aroused us from our complacency; but the time is surely come when we must be left free to build according to our own needs.

Canadian medical schools suffer in turn from the various provincial boards. Their rules and regulations are nearly identical in respect of time and course of study. They imitate and copy one another until they have produced a mass of legislation in which no one believes, which not one approves. By a process of evolution and accretion they have created a fossil, which might be correctly labelled unreasoning, arbitrary, ultimate. And that is the dead hand under which the medical school and the medical student lie. This rigid curriculum is the death warrant for any vital aspiration in the medical student or teacher. It emerged from the chaos of the scientific mind.

The origin of evil has always been a perplexing problem. The first instinct is to assign it a place without one's own borders. After yielding full credit to the United States as a possible nidus, let us inquire in how far it has arisen *de novo* amongst ourselves, or is the result of a universal cause. Let us begin with the valid experience that all practice has its origin in a pre-existing theory.

The theory of the macrocosm and microcosm devised by the Greeks, developed by the Arabians, and reaffirmed by Dante, was the central dogma of medicine so long as Graeco-Arabist influence prevailed. Even Darwin, when he attempted to assign a general term to the human body, could find no better term than "microcosm." The Arabist treatment of wounds by sanative compounds and coctions survived all the masters of surgery, Bruno, Hugh of Lucca, Theoderic, Henry of Mondeville, even Paré himself, and finally came to an end in the practice of Lister.

Parallel with this, from an even greater antiquity, ran the doctrine of the four elements, each composed of four primary qualities which had their corresponding qualities in the humours of the microcosm. Medical study then became an affair of rhetoric, metaphysics, logic, sophistry,

and astrology. Even Vesalius could not free himself from those influences. He failed to discover the Galenical vessels between the ventricles of the heart. He was not bold enough to deny their existence; he described them as "invisible." Harvey made no such compromise. He followed where sound argument and ocular demonstration led.

In much more modern times, alternative and equally binding doctrines came into force. Governed by Newton's laws, a new Universe was constructed, like a model in the patent office or a glorified United States. Man himself becomes an automaton, or at best an internal combustion engine run by compressed animal spirits. This Cartesian man was too simple. With the new chemistry a chemical man was created, approaching very close to the modern conception of "a phenotype, gradually developed from the protozoon by mutation of ids and gens," but still composed of salts dissolved in water. One who now aspires to write on medicine must learn the jargon in which medicine is written.

By the premature application of such partial principles a new and scientific medicine is always built up; but medicine, just as it is at the point of becoming scientific, falls into ruin. On one occasion, Sydenham's was the hand that cast it down: "You cannot imagine how far a little observation carefully made by a man not tied up to the four humours, or sal, sulphur, and mercury, or to acid and alkali, will carry a man in the curing of disease." Sydenham began where Hippocrates stopped. He was not a scientist. He was a physician. The one is the antithesis of the other. He abandoned hypothesis. He was less concerned with explanations than with facts that arose from actual observation of the processes in health and disease.

Once more, and in our own time, the teaching of medicine has fallen into the hands of the scientists, who are so dominated by the doctrine of evolution that they have little thought for the thing that has been evolved, and less still for the process of devolution which is known to physicians as disease. In their own sphere they have attained neither to fixity of principle nor to permanence of indecision. They vacillate from moment to moment like a cow walking. They cannot teach, because their boast is that they do not know, that they are still learning. Their aim is to convert their students into agnostics like themselves. These are they who construct the curriculum for medical schools. Their mind is one. The result is the same. That is the ultimate origin of the evil. The laboratory is their temple, and those who sit in the temple soon come to show themselves as gods.

In our own time, happily, teachers and practitioners have arisen who were strong enough to break those bonds, and bend the sciences to their needs. They did not disdain tradition and learning like Paracelsus, who began his career

by burning his books and declaring that Galen was less to him than his shoe-buckles. Sir William Osler as a teacher, and Sir James Mackenzie as a practitioner, will serve as examples of this new courage. Mackenzie, like Sydenham, fell back upon unaided observation, and disclosed heart disease in the strong light of experience. Nor did his courage go unrewarded. After twenty years of Burnley porridge, he eat turtle at the Athenaeum; claret crowned his cup in Harley Street; he himself had fished the murex up.

Looking more closely at the problem, the evil lies within our own Faculties. The scientist has gained too much control. In the intervals between the repetition of experiments, made by original investigators, to prove what every one knows, he has ample leisure to enforce his methods upon medical teaching. The physician is preoccupied with the sick and dying. The surgeon is devoted to his technique, and in the work of his hands forgets to employ his mind. Both are inarticulate. They allow the scientists of the laboratory and of the clinic to dominate the course, and the student falls into the gulf that lies between science and practice. In lucid moments the laboratory mind is assailed by doubt of the possibility or wisdom of attempting to convert the medical student into an abstract scientist. It then falls back upon the "cultural value" of the process, but further doubt must be created by personal introspection into the recesses of that mind itself. Life is too short, the Art too long. The student is wasting his time upon preliminary sciences, as a carpenter would be wasting his time upon the botany of the wood he employs, as a chemist or a physicist might be wasting his upon the further antecedent sciences of alchemy and astrology.

The theme of the present thesis is a plea that the power of these associations, boards, faculties, laboratories, and elective colleges be broken; that freedom of teaching be restored to the universities and to teachers who have the precious gift of teaching; that the present curriculum be examined with that freshness of mind which, according to the scientists themselves, should be applied to all sacred writings. This is merely their own plea for experience in the face of authority.

But the authority of these various provincial boards is already shaken from within. The Canada Medical Act permits the provincial boards to dispense with examinations. One province, British Columbia, has eliminated the local board, and depends upon the Dominion Council. Another province, without any formal self-denying ordinance, but unselfishly and for the general good, is sending medical graduates in increasing numbers direct to the Dominion Council for licence to practise. That body is growing in favour by reason of its professional strength and freedom from technical influences. It is a new creation; it is not entrenched; it is close to the wide

scrutiny of Parliament, which has never been impressed by pedagogic assumptions. This Council may in time become an instrument of freedom to the universities.

The warning of my old master was: "Hesitate before you begin an operation; once you have begun you must not stay your hand." I am nearly done. You have borne in patience, without the anaesthesia of flattery. All nations are admirable in their own environment; they develop ideals and create methods which are inevitable for themselves alone. Their culture is powerful only so long as it remains free to the world. The attempt to enforce that culture, those ideals, those methods over their own borders creates hostility, always ends in disaster to themselves, and frequently in disaster to their neighbours. That was the fatal error into which the Germans fell—a lack of sensibility to the feelings, emotions, beliefs, and prejudices of other peoples—they themselves being like you, so naive, so amiable, so ingenuous, so convinced, and sincere.

Respect for boundaries, national, physical, social, and intellectual, is the prime condition of peace between friends, families, and nations. The more closely these units are related the more scrupulously must that respect be observed. Therefore, I beseech you, do not press upon us too closely American methods in our medical education.

And yet, it does so often happen that the evil we deplore never comes to pass. Nothing is so bad—or so good—as we expect. A pine tree does not grow up to the sky, nor a man's whiskers to the ground. Your president this year is a Canadian. Since I came into this room, I am informed that your president-elect is George Stewart, a Canadian too—that is, if for the purpose of my theme, and following immemorial usage, I may ascribe the glory of the Maritime Provinces to Canada at large. It may therefore be that after all nothing will happen; or, indeed, that we shall persuade and enable you to accept not our methods but those ideals which we have inherited.

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J. D. McKenna, President, "Telegraph Journal", Saint John, N.B.
F. X. Jennings, Editor in Chief, "Telegraph Journal", Saint John, N.B.
M. Madison, Editor "The Times", Moncton, N.B.
Mr. Barber, Editor "Transcript", Moncton, N.B.
J. A. Crockett, Editor "Gleaner", Fredericton, N.B.
R. P. Allen, Editor "Mail", Fredericton, N.B.
H. P. Duchemin, Publisher, "Record Post", Sydney, N.S.
W. A. Gaudet, Editor "Patriot", Charlottetown, P.E.I.
J. R. Burnett, Editor "Guardian", Charlottetown. P.E.I.
A. R. Coffin, Editor "News", Truro, N.S.
W. B. Foster, Editor "Citizen", Truro, N.S.
Hon. Frank Carrel, President, "Chronicle Telegraph", Quebec, P. Q.
F. I. Ker, Man. Director "Spectator", Hamilton, Ont.
W. McKenty, Editor "Spectator", Hamilton, Ont.
Howard Fleming, Editor "Sun Times", Owen Sound, Ont.
J. R. Lumby, Editor "Times Journal", Fort William, Ont.
Paul Reading, Editor "Herald", Hamilton, Ont.
W. F. Herman, Publisher "Border Cities Star", Windsor, Ont.
W. R. Davies, Publisher "Whig Standard", Kingston, Ont.
H. B. Burgoyne, Publisher "Standard", St. Catherines, Ont.
W. E. Elliott, Editor "Sentinel Review" Woodstock, Ont.

Alfred Wood, Editor "The Record", Sherbrooke, Que.
T. D. Finn, Editor "Citizen", Ottawa, Ont.
Grattan O'Leary, Editor "Journal", Ottawa, Ont.
T. G. Lowery, Man, Editor "Journal", Ottawa, Ont.
Arthur S. Ford Editor "Free Press", London, Ont.
W. B. Preston Editor "Expositor", Brantford, Ont.
Allan Holmes, Editor "Reporter", Galt, Ont.
M. W. Rossie, Editor "Advertiser", London, Ont.
W. J. Mott Editor "Record", Kitchener, Ont.
E. C. Young, Publisher "Mercury", Guelph, Ont.
J. K. Stewart, Editor "The News", Chatham, Ont.
Dixon Craig, City Editor "Journal", Edmonton, Alta.
C. S. Wallace, Man. Editor "Journal", Edmonton, Alta.
Charles Swayne, Editor "Colonist", Victoria, B.C.
J. E. Norcross, Publisher "The News", Vancouver, B.C.
J. W. Curran, Editor "The Star", Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Hon. Senator W. A. Buchanan, Ottawa, Ont.
D. B. McRae, Editor "Leader Post", Regina, Sask.
Victor Sifton, Publisher "Leader Post", Regina, Sask.
J. H. Sallans, Editor "Sun", Vancouver, B.C.
R. J. Cromie Publisher "Sun", Vancouver, B.C.
Col. W. H. Woods, Publisher "The Herald", Calgary, Alta.
G. M. Bell, Publisher "Albertan", Calgary, Alta.
W. A. DeGraves, Man. Editor "Bulletin " Edmonton, Alta.
J. S. Woodward, Editor "Star Phoenix", Saskatoon, Sask.

John W. Daffoe Publisher "Free Press", Winnipeg, Man .
W. L. MacTavish, Publisher "Tribune", Winnipeg, Man.
E. Roy Sayles, Editor "Mercury", Renfrew, Ont.
C. E. LaBranche, Editor "The Chronicle", Three Rivers, P. Q.
W. A. Fry, Editor "Chronicle", Dunnville, Ont.
D. Williams, Editor "Bulletin", Collingwood, Ont.
C. V. Charters, Editor "Conservator", Brampton, Ont.
J. A. McLaren, Editor "Examiner", Barrie, Ont.
S. J. Dornan, Editor "Dispatch", Alameda, Sask.
D. C. Dunbar, Editor "Mercury", Estevan, Sask.
S. N. Wynn, Editor "Enterprise", Yorkton, Sask.
Hugh Savage, Editor "Cowichan Leader", Duncan, B.C.
Charles Clark, Editor "Times", High River, Alta.
Adam Sellar Editor "Gleaner", Huntingdon, Que.
Charles M. Mundy, Editor "Times", Oshawa, Ont.
George M. Dingman, Editor "Times Journal", St. Thomas, Ont.
Ralph E. White, Editor "Sentinel", Kamloops, B.C.
Stuart Hanna, Editor "Gazette", Almonte, Ont.
Floyd S. Chalmers, Editor "Financial Post", 210 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ont.
B. K. Sandwell, Editor "Saturday Night" Toronto, Ont.
Rex McEvoy, Editor "Evening Telegram" Toronto, Ont.
F. H. Coombs, 177 Geoffrey Street, Toronto, Ont.
R. E. Knowles, "The Star" Office, Toronto, Ont.
B. C. Nicholas, Man. Director "The Times", Victoria, B.C.

E. NORMAN SMITH, *President*
Vice-President, The Journal,
Ottawa, Ont.

E. H. MACKLIN, *Honorary President*
President and General Manager, Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.

J. H. WOODS, *First Vice-President*
Managing Director, The Herald,
Calgary, Alta.

G. FRED PEARSON, *Second Vice-President*
Managing Director, The Chronicle,
Halifax, N.S.

THE CANADIAN PRESS

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F. B. ELLIS, St. John Globe
H. GAGNON, Quebec Soleil
JOHN SCOTT, Montreal Gazette
E. J. ARCHIBALD, Montreal Star
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I. E. ROBERTSON, Toronto Telegram
T. H. PRESTON, Brantford Expositor
W. J. TAYLOR, Woodstock Sentinel-Review
M. E. NICHOLS, Winnipeg Tribune
BURFORD HOOKE, Regina Leader
B. C. NICHOLAS, Victoria Times

J. F. B. LIVESAY, *General Manager and Secretary*

Publicity

Office of the General Manager,
272 Bay Street, TORONTO, CANADA

Jan. 5, 1925.

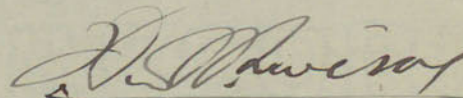
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I was glad to get your letter of Jan. 2. Any time that you feel like sending out a message through The Canadian Press all you have to do is to send it to me direct or call up our Eastern Superintendent, Mr. Geo. MacDonald, whose office is in the Gazette Building. I mention this because opportunities may occur to you that we might not realize in time.

With every good wish for 1925,

Sincerely yours,



General Manager.

JFBL/MC.

January
Second
1925.

Fred R. Livesay Esq.,
President,
Canadian Press Association,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Mr. Livesay:

About noon on the 31st ultimo a telegram was telephoned to my brother's home near Strathroy where I was spending the holidays asking me to send a New Year's message to old comrades in the army. As a matter of fact I was away from home that day and did not receive the wire until about nine o'clock in the evening when I concluded it was too late to acquiesce.

Any time you want me to do something of this nature please give me a little more warning. I am sorry to have missed the opportunity.

With all good wishes for the New Year, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal

May 31st, 1926.

J. F. B. Livesay, Esq.,
General Manager,
The Canadian Press,
272 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Livesay:-

Thank you very much for sending me a report of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press Association. I shall take occasion to read it through some time in the near future.

May I also thank you for the assurance that McGill can always rely upon the best cooperation of the Canadian Press. Any criticism I felt disposed to make I now know arose from a misunderstanding on the part of the University.

With kindest wishes always,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. WOODS, *President*
Managing Director, The Herald,
Calgary, Alta.

E. H. MACKLIN, *Honorary President*
President and General Manager, Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.

JOHN SCOTT, *First Vice-President*
Managing Editor, The Gazette
Montreal, Que.

F. B. ELLIS, *Second Vice-President*
President and Editor, The Globe
Saint John, N.B.

THE CANADIAN PRESS

DIRECTORS

G. FRED. PEARSON, Halifax Chronicle
H. GAGNON, Quebec Soleil
E. J. ARCHIBALD, Montreal Star
E. NORMAN SMITH, Ottawa Journal
W. J. WILKINSON, Toronto Mail and Empire
W. B. PRESTON, Brantford Expositor
W. J. TAYLOR, Woodstock Sentinel-Review
ARTHUR R. FORD, London Free Press
M. E. NICHOLS, Winnipeg Tribune
BURFORD HOOKE, Regina Leader
C. SWAYNE, Victoria Colonist

J. F. B. LIVESAY, *General Manager and Secretary*

Bushby
Office of the General Manager,

272 Bay Street, TORONTO, CANADA

May 20, 1926.

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

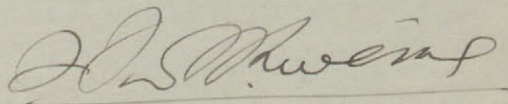
My dear Sir Arthur:-

I am enclosing herewith copy of the minutes of our recent Annual Meeting which you may care to look over.

Mr. Woods told me the other day that McGill still had the feeling that they were not getting a square deal from The Canadian Press. As I think I pointed out to you some time ago, this is entirely in the control of McGill itself. Toronto University has a very good publicity man, Mr. Dunlop, who brings us in well written news suitable to put on our wires. If you had a man of the same calibre, you have in our Montreal Bureau, through our Superintendent, Mr. MacDonald, precisely the same facilities as Mr. Dunlop has in Toronto. You will always find Mr. MacDonald ready and willing to put on the wires all McGill news of general outside interest.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



JFBL/MC.

General Manager.

H. P. R. TEMPLE
PRESIDENT

R. A. STAPELLS
VICE-PRESIDENT

Lt. Col. C. R. McCULLOUGH
VICE-PRESIDENT

The Canadian Review Company, Limited

The Canadian Annual Review
of Public Affairs

1901 - 1923

BY J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L.

G. G. E. RALEY, B.A.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

BANK CHAMBERS, 2 COLLEGE STREET
TORONTO

June 6, 1923

Published

Major-General
Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal

Dear Sir:

May I take the liberty of asking your kind personal consideration of a proposal which our Company has put before your institution through Mr. Glasco? I know how busy you must be and how completely your time is taken up, but in the interest of permanent historical data such as I try to present and conserve in The Canadian Annual Review, may I ask you to read the letter outlining our proposal which now is in the hands of your Bursar?

With renewed apologies for trespassing upon your crowded time,

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

J. Castell Hopkins
Managing Director

Pub

April 10th 1924.

G.G.E.Raley, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
The Canadian Review Co.Ltd.,
707 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr.Raley,

Many thanks for your letter of the
8th inst.

I am afraid that we do not care very
much even for the excellent type of advertising which
you carry in your Supplement. On the other hand I
do think it is quite possible that we might be able
to take some space in the body of the volume for an
article which might perhaps not refer to McGill at
all. I understand from you that you will be willing
to include a 5 page article for \$25.00 per page.

I should be glad if you would give
me a definite statement regarding the circulation of
your book mentioning in particular such especial
circulations as Members of Parliament, Schools, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

The Canadian Review Company

The Canadian Annual Review
of Public Affairs

1901-1924

FOUNDED BY

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L.

Limited

WILSON BUILDING
707 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

Apr. 8, 1924

H. P. R. TEMPLE
PRESIDENT

R. A. STAPELLS
VICE-PRESIDENT

LT.-COL. C. R. McCULLOUGH
VICE-PRESIDENT

G. G. E. RALEY, B. A.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Dear Colonel Bovey:

I must apologize for having failed to write to you and express my appreciation of your courtesy when I was in Montreal, but I do so now.

I had quite a discussion with Packham and he strikes me as a man whom I would like to have with me. We have certain openings which can be developed extensively. Unfortunately, I have not been able to take the matter up with our Directors but will do so in a few days, and will then communicate with him.

Regarding the matter of our special Supplement, I think that extracts from Sir Arthur Currie's Address and the Principal's Annual Report would be most interesting and excellent publicity for McGill University in our Supplement. As an alternative, it occurred to me that you might perhaps consider having prepared a special biographical article of appreciation for the work of Sir Michael Roddick at McGill University. Our Educational Supplement this year will be much more impressive than we have had in the past.

Militia affairs have resumed operations in Toronto for the Spring season, and considerable keenness is being shown. If you should happen to be in town any Wednesday evening, I would very much appreciate having you at our Mess, the Queen's Own, if you would let me know.

Yours sincerely,

G. G. E. Raley
Manager

Lieut.-Colonel
Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E.,
McGill University,
Montreal

1462 Bishop Street

April 28, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur,

It was very kind of you to trouble to write me in regard to the booklet about the Canadian Trade Exhibition Cruise.

It is always encouraging to receive a word of commendation from one for whom one has outstanding respect, and that is why I was particularly pleased to receive your note.

I hope that the best of relations will continue between Mr. Gill and The Gazette, and I hope that in this I may be able to be of some small service both to Mr. Gill and yourself.

With kind regards

respectfully yours

Charles H. Peters

Important to subscribers to "Who's Who in Canada" since 1931! Read carefully.

Trans-Canada Press



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS,
M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

OFFICE OF
"The
Canadian
WHO'S WHO"

Established 1910, by "The Times", London, England

357 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

PUBLISHERS OF
"Canadian WHO WAS WHO"

PROPRIETORS OF
Associated Newspaper Services
Reg'd.

Sept. 29, 1933

Gen. Sir Arthur William Currie,
3450 McTavish St.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith circular letter signed by International Press Limited per B. M. Greene, Editor, wherein the impression might be conveyed that Trans-Canada Press was endeavouring to duplicate a publication heretofore published by them, known as "Who's Who in Canada".

I desire to advise that Trans-Canada Press wishes it expressly understood that they have no connection with or interest in International Press Limited or in any volume published by them or have they any intention of compiling any publication of a like nature for many substantial reasons.

If you have been or now are a subscriber to a volume known as "Who's Who in Canada" and will take the trouble to peruse carefully the 21st edition 1930-31 and compare this edition with the 22nd edition 1932-1933 you will find that,

1. The preface of the 22nd edition under the signature of B. M. Greene recites in part "I have taken the greatest care to secure accuracy by consulting all available authorities for information, as well as correcting and revising all copy before publishing."

2. You will note that pages 1 to 2109 in the 21st edition have been repeated verbatim in the 22nd edition.

"Canadian WHO WAS WHO"

1875 - 1933

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

A DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, including the lives of distinguished persons who died during the period 1875-1933.

The first volume—which will be off the press in 1934—will contain about 500 biographies; its richest yield to be of men and women who were born in the thirties to sixties of the last century. Subsequent volumes are to follow until the work is completed back to the beginning of the Canadian scene, and the biographies written of those Worthies whose achievements deserve rescue from oblivion. A primary list of names for inclusion has been widely publicized, and its amplification has proceeded on the basis of sound authority. For each Worthy the Editor has had to choose a competent biographer. These Contributor-Writers number about 100. The selection of names which follow illustrates both their eminence and their versatility:

EVELYN ALBRIGHT, B.A. E. CHESLEY ALLEN W. T. ALLISON, M.A., PH.D.
C. M. G. ARTHURS L'ABBÉ ELIE AUCLAIR, F.R.S.C.
MISS JEAN M. AULD, B.A. REV. R. V. BANNON, M.A.
N. A. BENSON, M.A. E. E. BOOTHROYD, M.A. W. R. P. BRIDGER, M.A.
AUDREY BROWN REV. H. C. BURT, M.A. LAURA P. CARTEN
G. H. CLARKE, M.A., LL.D. ROBERT W. CUMBERLAND
THOMAS DADSON, PH.D. REV. F. W. DESBARRES, D.D.
PELHAM EDGAR, M.A., PH.D. WILFRID EGGLESTON
REV. B. FORNER, C.S.B., B.A. REV. A. L. FRASER T. F. GELLEY, M.A.
LÉON GÉRIN, President, R. S. C. HELEN HARDY, M.A.
MAURICE HÉBERT ALICE HOUSTON JAMES GIBSON HUME
W. KIRKCONNELL, M.A. GUSTAVE LANCTÔT, B.LITT., LL.L., C.R.
W. D. LIGHTHALL, K.C., LL.D. C. C. LLOYD, B.A.
CECIL FRANCIS LLOYD H. R. MACCALLUM, PH.D.
T. W. L. MACDERMOT, M.A. L. A. MACKAY, B.A.
CHESTER MARTIN, M.A., LL.D. SISTER MAURA EDITH W. MILLS
S. W. MCLAY, D.LITT., LL.D. MALCOLM MCPHERSON, M.A.
REV. GERALD B. PHELAN, PH.D. LORNE PIERCE, M.A., LL.D., D.LITT.
A. E. PRINCE, M.A. ELSIE POMEROY V. B. RHODENIZER, PH.D.
DOUGLAS ROBERTS THEODORE G. ROBERTS, LL.D.
W. O. ROTHNEY, M.A. Mgt. CAMILLE ROY, LL., PH.D., L.D.
W. N. SAGE, B.A., M.A., PH.D. F. H. SOWARD, B.A., B.LITT.
JAMES A. SPENCELEY, M.A. J. W. STEVENSON, B.D., PH.D.
A. W. TRUEMAN, B.A. W. M. TWEEDIE, M.A. F. COX WALKER, B.A., PH.D.
REV. T. G. WALLACE, M.A. REV. Q. WARNER, M.A.
MISS ETHELWYN WETHERALD CARL WICKLUND ANNIE E. WRIGHT, M.A.

The finally completed work is intended to be the largest and most valuable of our collections of National Biography.

The Editors and Publishers look with confidence to the public for support and encouragement in this arduous, but necessary, undertaking.

The Editor solicits enquiries and suggestions for future volumes.

Book price and full particulars upon request.

Trans-Canada Press

357 Bay Street, Toronto

2.

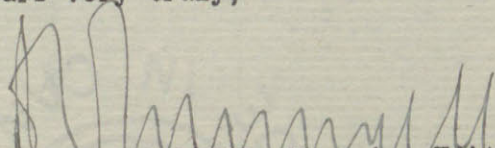
3. You will also note that the only additional material in the 22nd edition is from pages 2110 to 2244 inclusive. You will also note that many of the persons who are indexed to appear from pages 2110 to 2244 inclusive have their biographical sketches repeated in different forms in the pages prior to 2110 but which are not indexed to disclose this. You will also note that biographical sketches referring to all the persons named in the revised obituary are contained in the volume at pages 1 to 2109 inclusive.

The practice above mentioned would suggest that what was actually done by International Press Limited and B. M. Greene its Editor was to remove the covers from left-over volumes of the 21st edition of 1930-1931, make changes in index, obituary and preface, insert certain limited additional material at the back of the book and proceed to distribute these to a limited number of those who subscribed to the 22nd Edition of 1932-1933. The writer, A. L. Tunnell, did at no time countenance any such practice during the years in which he was employed as sales manager of International Press Limited under the Editorship of B. M. Greene.

Are you one of those who has received this peculiar volume, or are you one of those still awaiting your copy?

In February 1932 I acquired from the Times Publishing Company, London, England, the copyright of the publication known as "Canadian Who's Who" and it is my intention at some future date to publish a volume containing accurate biographical sketches of representative Canadians.

Yours very truly,


TRANS-CANADA PRESS, Managing Editor.

September 15th, 1932.

MEMORANDUM TO THE BURSAR

Attached is contract for the inclusion of the biography of the Principal in Who's Who in Canada. While the contract now running was nominally made to cover the insertion of data concerning the Principal only, my agreement with the publishers of Who's Who in Canada was that they would include free the biographies of the Heads of all the Departments of the University, and this was duly done. They now ask for a renewal at the same rate and with the same conditions - the contract to run for another period of three years.

As the publicity estimate has been reduced to \$250.00, there is no amount available to cover these insertions which I believe have a value. May I be authorized to expend the additional amount of \$196.00 as per attached form on the understanding that the Heads of all the Departments of the University are included free.

Wilfrid Bovey,
Director.

65

Publicity

June 14th, 1922.

The Editor School Page,
The Evening Mail,
25 City Hall Place,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of
your letter of June 9th addressed to Sir Arthur
Currie, Principal of this University.

I regret to have to inform you
that Sir Arthur is not attending the convention
of the National Education Association. He is
at present in Western Canada where he expects to
remain for some time.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

THE EVENING MAIL

25 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK

June 9, 1922.

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

Dear Sir:

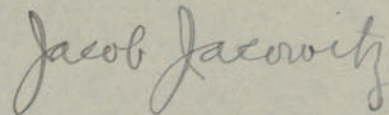
The programme of the National Education Association shows that you will be a speaker at one of the sessions of the coming convention.

The School News Department of The Evening Mail is preparing to present a complete report of this event. May we request you to cooperate to the extent of sending us an advance copy of any address or report you may present? Such material will, of course, be held strictly confidential and will not be published until after it is presented at the convention.

Our school page is read by a large number of teachers not only in New York City, but elsewhere, and I trust you will find it convenient to comply with our request.

A stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Very truly yours,



EDITOR, SCHOOL PAGE.

Publicity

July 12th, 1924.

Dr. T. H. Field,
45 Tavistock Square,
London, W.C.1,
England.

My dear Dr. Field:-

June 30th.

Thank you for your note of

We seem to be particularly unfortunate regarding our exhibit at the Wembley Exhibition. I knew before that the arrangements we had made had for some reason miscarried. We decided last spring to have a delineascope in operation when the Exhibit opened on the 15th of April, but on account of a difference in the voltage which such a machine would take and that available at Wembley there was a delay. I have had a cable saying that the machine was in operation on July 4th. I hope McGill men and others will regard it as satisfactory. It is a more modest way of letting people know that there is such an institution as McGill than having a spieler.

I believe that the man in charge of the University exhibits is a Toronto man and although he is paid by the Exhibition authorities he seems to think that it is his duty to shout the advantages of Toronto University as opposed to others.

I am glad to hear of you again and wish you all success.

Yours faithfully,

Chelsea Hospital for Women
Convalescent Home
St. Leonards-on-Sea

Chelsea Hospital for Women,
Arthur Street,
Chelsea, S.W. 3.

June 30/24.

Sir Arthur Currie,
President McGill University
Montreal.

Dear Sir, While visiting Wembley
Exhibition recently I regretted to
note that McGill was not represented
in the University Exhibit in the "Canada"
Building.

To a visitor ~~that~~ ^{who} did not know,
it would appear that Toronto University
was the University of Canada. I
think this matter warrants your
investigation.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely
T. H. Field : 22

45' Dorset St. S.W. 1
London.

DOCKET STARTS:

FOX FILMS

FOX FILM CORPORATION
NEW YORK

Educational Division

February 27, 1923.

A. W. Currie, Esq.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

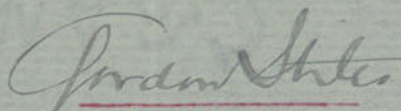
Pub. Unit

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of February 22nd is received. Please accept my thanks for your offer of cooperation in taking pictures of McGill University. It will be some weeks before we are ready to make these pictures and I will advise you in advance as to what our plans are.

There are one or two Universities still to be heard from in this connection and as soon as this has been done and a tentative program laid out, I will advise you. It seems to me that a production of this nature should be interesting to the general public as well as to the educational world.

Yours faithfully,



GORDON STILES
DIRECTOR

GS.MG.

February
Twenty-second
1923.

Gordon Stiles, Esq.,
Director, Fox Film Corporation,
452 West 56th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 20th and say that when the Fox Film Corporation is ready I shall be very glad to grant you whatever facilities you require to make a satisfactory educational film from the material McGill University can provide.

Please ask your representative to come and see me immediately on his undertaking to work at McGill.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

FOX FILM CORPORATION
NEW YORK

Educational Division

February 20, 1923.

Sir A. W. Currie, Pres.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que. Canada.

Dear Sir:-

It is the intention of this Division, which has become a most important unit of Fox Film Corporation, to produce an educational subject, featuring a few of the world's most famous colleges and universities. McGill University has been selected as one which should be included in the proposed film. In order to get the necessary material it will be necessary for us to work with your permission and cooperation. This, I feel, you will gladly extend to us, as the value of such a subject to those colleges included in the production, is apparent.

Will you kindly advise at your earliest convenience if we can depend upon your cooperation in making this picture? If so, we will assign one of our representatives to obtain such views as will be required. In a general way, the scenes designated below will be needed:

Exteriors, showing buildings, campus and surroundings.

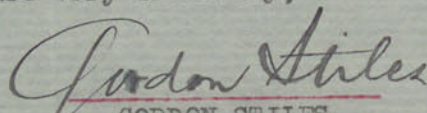
Interior views of greatest interest.

Photograph of the president, officers, faculty and student body.

Shots of any interesting ceremony or activity peculiar to your university.

If made, this picture will be released as an "Educational Entertainment", which means that it must be of a nature that will be entertaining to a theatrical audience as well as to non-theatrical gatherings. Hoping for a reply indicating your willingness to assist in this matter, I am

Yours very sincerely,


GORDON STILES
DIRECTOR

GS.MG.

Publicity

May 25th, 1923.

Gordon Stiles, Esq.,
Director-in-Chief,
Fox Film Corporation,
452 West 56th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to your letter of May 23rd I shall be very happy to grant facilities to any cameraman you name at any time.

It is only right that I should say to you that the work of the College is practically over for this season. All the examinations have been concluded and most of the students have left the College. Tuesday the 29th is our Convocation Day and there will be a large academic procession of graduating students, professors, governors and others from the University grounds to the Convocation Hall. Now is a very good time to take photographs of the College grounds, buildings, laboratories, etc., but the absence of the students may detract somewhat from their value.

Yours faithfully,

FOX FILM CORPORATION
NEW YORK

Educational Division

May 23, 1923.

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

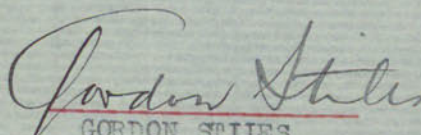
Dear Sir:-

With reference to our correspondence about scenes to be taken at McGill University for use in an educational reel, I feel that the season is now far enough advanced so that we will get the best photographic effects. If you will indicate a time when it will be most convenient to you to have these pictures made, I will assign a cameraman.

My letter of February 20th conveyed a general idea of the material desired.

Thanking you for your cooperation and awaiting your reply, I am

Yours faithfully,


GORDON STILES
DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF

CS.MG.

LARRY KENT
PRODUCTIONS INC.

E. W. Hammons
Presents
REINALD WERRENRATH
and

THE ALUMNI GLEE CLUB
in
"THE SPIRIT OF THE CAMPUS"

Western Electric Noiseless Recording

copyright
MCMXXXII

#321605
(Trademark)

Educational Film
Exchanges, Inc.

"McGILL"

Directed By
Aubrey Scotto

Story By
Millard Gibson - Gar O'Neill

MPPDA

Passed by the National Board of Review

(TRADEMARK)

EDUCATIONAL FILM EXCHANGES INC.

Footage

821 Ft.

*Keep this copy
for our files*

To Col. Dorey,

*I don't like this. The tone, the content,
the language used, its incompleteness
are such that make it impossible
for me to approve its presentation.*
W. Burrows

-McGILL-

A CENTURY AGO, THIS WAS OPEN COUNTRY, LYING ABOVE THE LITTLE CITY OF MONTREAL, WITH MOUNT ROYAL IN THE BACKGROUND. MOUNT ROYAL IS STILL THERE, BUT ALL ELSE IS CHANGED. HERE WAS THE COUNTRY ESTATE OF JAMES MCGILL, RICH FUR TRADER. HE LEFT IT, AND 10,000 POUNDS, TO FOUND THE UNIVERSITY, NOW THE PRIDE OF THE CITY WHICH HAS GROWN UP AROUND IT. JAMES WAS A GENIAL SOUL. HE LIKED TO JOIN IN A MERRY SONG, AND HE BELONGED TO THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT. BUT HE WAS WISE AS WELL AS JOLLY AND BENEVOLENT. HE INSISTED THAT MCGILL BE A HAVEN OF TOLERANCE BETWEEN RACES AND CREEDS. HE NEVER SAW HIS COLLEGE, BUT IT WOULD PLEASE HIM TO KNOW THAT THROUGH ITS GATES TODAY PASS STUDENTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.. THE FIRST DEGREE GRANTED BY THE NEW COLLEGE, A CENTURY AGO, WAS IN MEDICINE, AND AS THESE STUDENTS LABOR IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY THEY ARE MINDFUL OF MCGILL'S SPLENDID MEDICAL TRADITION. THE GREAT OSLER WAS A GRADUATE, AND TAUGHT HERE FOR TEN YEARS.

THE DENTAL CLINIC, SERVING THE PUBLIC OF MONTREAL, IS TYPICAL OF THE CLOSE RELATIONS BETWEEN CITY AND UNIVERSITY.

THE ARTS BUILDING.. OLDEST ON THE CAMPUS, IS THE CENTER OF THE PURELY CULTURAL STUDIES AT MCGILL. OLD JAMES MCGILL, WHO LIES AT REST IN FRONT OF THE CENTER DOOR, WANTED THE UNIVERSITY'S SONS TO HAVE A PRACTICAL EDUCATION. BUT HE MADE CERTAIN ALSO THEY WOULDN'T NEGLECT THE POETIC AND CLASSICAL.

BUT FROM THE BEGINNING MCGILL'S FAME HAS BEEN WON IN SCIENCE, BOTH IN RESEARCH AND APPLICATION. NO FINER EQUIPMENT IN APPLIED SCIENCE EXISTS IN AMERICA. THAT'S WHY STUDENTS COME HERE FROM THE BRITISH ISLES, FROM THE OTHER DOMINIONS, AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HERE ARE SOME FLEDGLING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. IT WAS UNDER THE GREAT SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, PRINCIPAL FROM 1855 TO 1893, THAT MCGILL LEAPED TO THE FOREFRONT IN APPLIED SCIENCE. HE WAS A GREAT GEOLOGIST, CHEMIST, BOTANIST AND ZOOLOGIST. HE WAS A VERY GREAT EDUCATOR.

IN THE MACHINE SHOP, ONE OF SEVERAL PLACES WHERE YOU GAIN THE IMPRESSION THAT STUDY AT MCGILL BEARS A REMARKABLE RESEMBLANCE TO HARD WORK.

BUT HARD WORK MOLDS MEN AS SURELY AS THIS CHAP IS MOLDING IN SAND. *- scene out*

AND MANY A FINE CAREER HAS BEEN FOUNDED HERE AS THOROUGHLY AS THESE ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS ARE MAKING THEIR DRAWINGS.

SOME OF MCGILL'S ILLUSTRIOUS NAMES ARE KNOWN TO US ALL. BESIDES OSLER IN MEDICINE AND DAWSON IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, THERE IS LAURIER, A GREAT PREMIER OF CANADA, IN STATESMANSHIP. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MCCRAE, THE IMMORTAL AUTHOR OF THAT FINEST OF WAR POEMS, IN FLANDERS FIELDS, WAS A LECTURER IN MEDICINE AT MCGILL BEFORE HE WENT TO HIS DEATH IN THE GREAT WAR. AMERICANS KNOW WELL ANOTHER MCGILL GRADUATE IN DR. R. TAIT MACKENSIE, THE SCULPTOR-SURGEON.

AND IT WAS HERE, IN THE PHYSICS BUILDING AT MCGILL, THAT PROFESSOR ERNEST RUTHERFORD CARRIED ON HIS MOMENTOUS EXPERIMENTS IN RADIO-ACTIVITY.

HERE ARE OUR OLD FRIENDS, THE IRON FILINGS WITHOUT WHICH NO PHYSICS LAB COULD GET ON, BEING INTRODUCED TO A POWERFUL ELECTRO-MAGNET.

AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS TO LIQUID AIR, WHEN IT'S POURED INTO THE MAGNETIC FIELD. IT DANCES BETWEEN THE POLES IN THE MAGNETIC FLUX UNTIL IT EVAPORATES.

THESE ARE GIRLS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AND A PART OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY, WHICH HAS HAD WOMEN STUDENTS SINCE 1884. HERE WE HAVE GIRLS FROM ENGLAND, GIRLS FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND CANADIAN GIRLS, ALL JOINING IN A SWEDISH FOLK DANCE---AND THAT SEEMS INTERNATIONAL ENOUGH FOR ANYBODY.

ONE OF SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD'S MANY SPLENDID GIFTS TO MCGILL IS MACDONALD COLLEGE AT ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, TWENTY MILES FROM MONTREAL. HERE IS GIVEN THE UNIVERSITY'S WORK IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, AND THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS. TUITION IS FREE TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. THE WORK DONE ON THIS LOVELY 700-ACRE GARDEN HAS BEEN OF IMMENSE VALUE TO FARMING THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION. IN AGRICULTURE AS WELL AS IN ENGINEERING, MEDICINE, LAW AND THE REST, MCGILL'S AIM HAS BEEN TO PROVE HERSELF A "PRODUCER OF PRODUCERS."

YOU ALL KNOW THE OLD SAYING THAT WATERLOO WAS WON ON THE PLAYING FIELDS OF ETON. AND IT'S JUST AS TRUE THAT THE STURDY BODIES BUILT BY ATHLETICS AT MCGILL HELPED THE ALLIED CAUSE IN THE GREAT WAR. ROWING IS A CHERISHED SPORT WHEREVER ENGLISH BLOOD RUNS STRONG, AND IT DOES THAT IN CANADA.

DURING THE WAR, MCGILL SENT 3,059 OF HER LADS, TRAINED IN THE PLAYFUL WARFARE OF COLLEGE SPORTS, INTO THE SERIOUS BUSINESS OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT. MOST OF THEM SERVED UNDER GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN CORPS THAT BROKE THE HINDENBURG LINE.

THE STADIUM OF MCGILL WAS NAMED IN HONOR OF PERCIVAL MOLSON, ONE OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MCGILL MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THEIR COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

AND NOW MCGILL IS CARRYING ON UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THAT SAME CURRIE, WHO COMMANDED THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE. HE HAS ABOUT THREE THOUSAND STUDENTS AND THREE HUNDRED FIFTY TEACHERS UNDER HIM NOW INSTEAD OF 148,000 SOLDIERS. BUT MCGILL IS DOING SOMETHING FINER THAN WAR WORK NOW, TRAINING ALL COMERS, CANADIANS AND OTHERS, FOR THE BIG PEACE TIME TASKS THAT WE KNOW CONFRONT A DISTRESSED WORLD. NOW THAT WE KNOW THAT NO ONE EVER WINS A WAR, LET'S AGREE THAT IT'S BETTER TO SHOOT DOWN A SKI-SLIDE THAN IT IS TO SHOOT DOWN OUR FELLOWMEN.

The End,

Footage

821 Ft.

June 28, 1933.

Sidney R. Kent, Esq. President
Fox Film Corporation,
444, West 56th Street, New York.

Dear Sir,

Let me acknowledge your letter of June 23rd, in which you say that it has been called to your attention that there may be objections on the part of McGill University to the distribution of the film "The Spirit of the Campus - McGill," and offer to co-operate with us in order that the objectionable features may be removed.

I am enclosing herewith

- (1) Letter from Colonel Bovey to Mr. Reginald Werrenath dated February 6th;
- (2) Letter from myself to Mr. Werrenath, 3rd May; to which I have not yet had a reply.

You will see from these letters that I have refused to permit the distribution of the film in its present form. Until the objectionable features are removed and I am given a chance to see the film you propose to circulate all over this Continent, I am afraid I cannot permit it to be shown. I regret the delay, and it is not my wish to be unnecessarily obstructive, but there has been a good deal of criticism because we propose to permit a film of McGill to be shown at all, and therefore I must make sure that there is nothing in its content to give offence to anyone.

I am glad to set forth again my objections to the film in its present form, as far as I am able to judge from the "Story" - which is all I have had the opportunity of seeing, so far.

First: On November 23rd, 1932, Colonel Bovey wrote to Mr. Werrenrath and suggested -

"In case we have any change to propose, will you send us the continuity in its present shape, as well as the finally completed copy. This might eliminate the necessity of making alterations after your work was really finished."

This was not sent until January 24th, 1933.

Second: The continuity: "James was a genial soul. He liked to join in a merry song and he belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department." "James" refers to our founder, James McGill. He was probably the most prominent militia man of his day. During the War of 1812 he was honorary colonel of the Montreal Infantry Volunteer Regiment; later, and before hostilities ended he was promoted to be Brigadier General. The present Canadian Grenadier Guards are descended from this First Montreal Regiment. McGill was a member of the Legislative Council and one of the outstanding citizens of Montreal of his day. To describe him in the phrase "he belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department" gives offence. Because of his pleasing personality, his prosperity and business strength and integrity he was held in respect and popularity by all classes, irrespective of nationality or creed.

Third: In describing the Arts Building: "Old James McGill, who lies at rest...." I think by adding the word "old" you make this sound very silly.

Fourth: "But hard work molds men as surely as this chap is molding in sand." No moulding has been done at McGill for seven years, and I do not see how this picture can have been taken. I suggested that this scene be omitted.

Fifth: "And see what happens to liquid air, when it's poured into the magnetic field. It dances between the poles in the magnetic flux until it evaporates." Our professor who does the experiment with liquid air did not experiment and was not photographed. How is it possible, therefore, to include this picture?

Sixth: "Sturdy bodies built by athletics at McGill.... rowing is a cherished sport wherever English blood runs strong...." I would be glad to know just what the pictures show of athletics at McGill. If the photographer has picked rowing only, and does not show hockey, football, etc., it is certainly not descriptive of athletics at McGill and would be laughed at wherever shown. We have a rowing crew, but it is not by that form of sport that McGill is famous in athletics.

There are plenty of films available, surely, of intercollegiate hockey and football games in which McGill has participated. On December 16th, 1932 McGill beat Yale at Madison Square Garden 3-0; on December 17th, 1932 she defeated Harvard 4-2 at the same place. There are probably films of these two hockey games. In January 1933 our hockey team was also filmed at Lake Placid.

Seventh: "During the War McGill sent 3,059 of her lads..." I objected to the word "lads" and asked that you substitute "sons". Many of the men who went from McGill were graduates of many years and members of our staff in all Departments. During the war 790 decorations were won by these 3,059 men and 1,743 of them held commissions. McGill's contribution to the War constitutes one of the proudest epochs in her history and in recognition of her outstanding service then the Rockefeller Foundation on December 24, 1919, granted the University \$1,000,000 for medical research. Mr. Rockefeller's interest was expressed as follows:

nb: But
in 1917
the Carnegie
Corp. gave
McGill a
million for
her own
particular
share in
the War.

D. McM

"The Canadian people are our near neighbors. They are closely bound to us by ties of race, language and international friendship; and they have without stint sacrificed themselves, their youth and their resources, to the end that democracy might be saved and extended."

I am not suggesting that all this be incorporated in your film, but I feel it is necessary to point out these facts so that you will understand my objection to the word "lads".

Eighth: "Served under General Sir Arthur W. Currie."
The "W" here is incorrect and must be deleted.

Ninth: "He has about three thousand students and three hundred and fifty teachers under him now." I requested that this 350 be changed to 600, which is the correct figure. Mr. Werrenrath replied that it could not be changed and was only a minor thing anyway. I did not agree. It is one of the most important features of McGill University.

Tenth: In the last paragraph: Shooting down our fellow men." I objected to this and Mr. Werrenrath agreed that it would be possible to eliminate it and end the film with the words "It's better to shoot down a ski-slide."

In conclusion, may I thank you for your interest. I am as anxious as you are that, after all the work that has been done and money invested by the film company, this picture should be released for distribution. I do not think that the changes I require are very great, nor that I am unreasonable in my demands. Will you advise me whether it will not be possible to send the corrected film so that I may see it myself and approve it without further delay? I shall be in Montreal most of July.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

BRANCHES
ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
OF THE WORLD

FOX FILM CORPORATION

SIDNEY R. KENT
PRESIDENT

HEAD OFFICE 444 WEST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5-3320 CABLE ADDRESS, FOXFILM-NEW YORK

June 23, 1933

Dr. A. W. Currie, Principal
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

My dear Dr. Currie:

Fox Film Corporation has a contract with the Educational Film Exchanges, Inc. for the distribution of the photoplays made by Educational. Among the subjects to be so released is one entitled "THE SPIRIT OF THE CAMPUS - MCGILL".


It has been called to my attention that there may be objections on the part of McGill University to the distribution of this subject and I am writing to ascertain from you precisely what these objections are. We have no desire to distribute this subject if it in any way would be considered offensive to the alumni of McGill University, many of whom are residents of the United States. On the other hand, Educational has considerable investment in the subject which it does not care to lose and perhaps we may be able to make slight changes in the subject that would remove what you consider the objectionable features.

We shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way that you suggest.

Very respectfully yours,

FOX FILM CORPORATION

By


President.

July 11th, 1933.

Edwin P. Kilroe, Esq.
Legal Department,
Fox Film Corporation,
444 West 56th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

Let me acknowledge your letter of June 30th regarding the film of McGill University taken by Educational Film Exchange, Inc.

I went to the associated Screen News studio this morning and saw the film run off. While there are, of course, many things about the film that I would like to change if it were possible, I realize that there has been a good deal of delay already, and under the circumstances I agree to the release of the film in the form exhibited to me this morning.

I should be very much obliged if it is possible to let me know when we might expect that the film will be shown in Montreal.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

with certain changes which your agent said he could make.

FOX FILM CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE, 444 WEST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5-3320

CABLE ADDRESS FOXFILM-NEW YORK

BRANCHES
ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
OF THE WORLD

SIDNEY R. KENT
PRESIDENT

Legal Department

June 30, 1933

McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Attention Sir Arthur Currie, Principal

My dear Sir Currie:

Mr. Sidney R. Kent has handed
me your letter of June 28, 1933.

I had the subject screened today
and I feel that the continuity as recorded in the
subject differs materially from the continuity sub-
mitted to you and I have suggested to Educational
Film Exchange, Inc. to send a print of the subject
to you for your review. This will be done within a
few days.

Many of the objections raised in
your letter to Mr. Kent, I think, have been deleted.
I should be glad to have your reaction after you have
seen the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Edwin P. Kilroe

EDWIN P. KILROE

K:N

*Laurie - - - Film here - Go
Edwood 1149 - Ass. Screen News
any day*

FOX FILM CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE, 444 WEST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5-3320

CABLE ADDRESS FOXFILM-NEW YORK

BRANCHES
ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
OF THE WORLD

SIDNEY R. KENT
PRESIDENT

Legal Department

July 13, 1933

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

My dear Sir Currie:

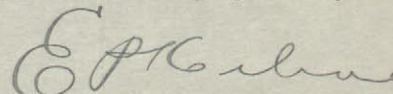
I handed your letter of July 11, 1933 to the representative of Educational Film Exchange, Inc. and I am assured that the changes which the Educational agent said could be made in the McGill subject will be made.

The exact date that the film is to be released in Montreal has not been fixed. As soon as the date has been fixed, the Educational Exchange in Montreal will notify you of the places where the picture may be seen.

I am,

Thanking you for your cooperation,

Very sincerely yours,



EDWIN P. KILROE

K:N

PA

July 27, 1933.

Associated Screen News,
Western Avenue,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sirs,

Mr. Chenoweth has shown me a photograph, taken from the Air, of the Royal Victoria Hospital and grounds. It is one of the best of the kind (oblique) that I have seen, and I wonder if you have any similar photograph of the University and its grounds and buildings? If not, what would it cost to have one made?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

July 27, 1933.

Mr. W. Chenoweth,
Superintendent, Royal Victoria Hospital.

Dear Mr. Chenoweth,

Thank you very much for the picture
from the Air, of the Hospital. I think it is a
splendid photograph, and I am writing to the
Screen News to say so.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Publicity

March 15th, 1927.

Associated Screen News of Canada, Ltd.,
12 Mayor Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sirs:-

In confirmation of my conversation with you over the 'phone this afternoon I wish to ask you not to use the photos which were taken about noon to-day on students swimming a small pond on McGill campus.

I am sorry to have to take this action in view of the courtesy of the Associated Screen News on many occasions. I know that you have shewn many incidents connected with the life of McGill University and that such pictures have been the means of keeping McGill prominently before the people whom you serve. This particular photo, in my opinion, is not in keeping with the dignity of the University and we do not wish you to use it.

I would also respectfully suggest that when McGill grounds are used as a back-ground for any photo ~~that~~ permission be sought from the Principal's office.

Yours faithfully,

Also: Pathe Film Exchange. Principal.

B. E. NORRISH
MANAGING DIRECTOR



Telephone: *WALNUT 6700

ASSOCIATED
SCREEN NEWS LIMITED

WESTERN AVENUE
at DECARIE BOULEVARD

MONTREAL
QUEBEC

March 17, 1927

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University
M o n t r e a l

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant regarding photos taken at noon on Tuesday of a student swimming in a small pond on the McGill campus, I shall be glad to comply with your request. In any case it is not a subject that we would have used in the News. Our camera man only shot sufficient film to prove that the story was not worth covering.

Your request regarding the taking of pictures on the McGill grounds in future has been noted.

Yours very truly

ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS LIMITED

Managing Director

ben
j h

DOCKET ENDS:

FOX FILMS

DOCKET STARTS:

GAZETTE

JULY 1922 - NOV. 1926

CANADA'S BEST
NEWSPAPER

76
The Gazette
The Gazette Printing Company Limited

Publicly

ESTABLISHED
1778

PRINTERS



BOOKBINDERS

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

EDITORIAL DEPT.

MONTREAL, July 11, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of July 10th, calling our attention to an inaccurate report of the unveiling ceremonial at St. Lambert, Sunday, July 9th. We greatly regret annoyance and embarrassment which must have been caused by the failure of our reporter to record correctly your speech and other matters on the occasion mentioned, and we beg to assure you that we shall take special precaution to have an efficient representative from The Gazette, attend your public appearances in future.

Yours very truly,

John Scott
Managing Editor.



JULY 11th 1922

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE,
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
M O N T R E A L.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am in receipt of yours of the 10th with
copy of letter addressed to our Managing-Editor, inclosed.

I will be glad to give this matter my personal
attention and hope you will have no further cause for complaint.

Yours sincerely

Smeaton Dewlish

SW.MJL

76
July 10th, 1922.

Private

The Managing Editor,
The Gazette,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

While this letter refers to something which appears in this morning's issue of the Gazette it is not for publication, but for your private information.

On page 7 of this morning's issue appears an account of the unveiling of the monument at St. Lambert yesterday. I presume this account was written by Mr. Passingham whom I saw present at the proceedings and who was taking notes. I may say that I spoke to him and therefore cannot understand why he should report, as he does, that I appeared in mufti, which was not the case, especially when he gives a good deal of prominence to the Guard being in uniform, to the band of the Grenadier Guards in full parade uniform, to the number of veterans who were in uniform, and to the large number of officers and other ratings from the North Atlantic Squadron now in port. They, of course, were in uniform.

In Mr. Passingham's account of what I said I do not recognize anything. He uses these words "if the Canadians could not hold the line he could do nothing to help". I never used these words, nor do they convey a correct meaning of what I said. Mr. Passingham's next sentence is "he then issued his order to the Canadian troops, pointing out their duty and those who fell would not be so much mourned as admired in facing immortality for their duty". That is just about as wretched a sentence as I have ever seen written

in any newspaper. Again it is not a correct report of what I said nor does it express the meaning of the words used by me. The next sentence is "the Canadians held the line, even though driven back for a time, etc." I never said those words nor do they express the meaning of what I said. The Canadians were not driven back for a time and I never said they were. He then puts certain words in quotation marks, which he says I used in concluding my address. I never used these words nor did I conclude my address in that fashion.

The whole report so misrepresents what I said and how I appeared that I am forced to conclude the misrepresentation is intentional. Such conduct is not worthy of the Gazette.

Yours faithfully,

July 10th, 1922.

Personal

Hon. Smeaton White,
The Gazette,
Montreal.

My dear Senator:-

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to your Managing Editor.

I think you should know about this. I know, if I cared to, I could find grounds for objecting to or criticising every report which Mr. Passingham has made of utterances of mine. He, apparently, does not think they are worth reporting or else he has such a poor appreciation of his duty to the Gazette that he doesn't care whether he reports correctly or not.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

OCT. 15th 1926

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, K.C.B.
PRINCIPAL, MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am in receipt of yours of the 14th.

Our Managing-Editor, Mr. John Scott had an interview with the Chancellor on Wednesday last and I understand Mr. Beatty will discuss this matter with you and, as suggested to you on Tuesday last, Mr. Scott will telephone you some day in the forenoon, next week and arrange an interview, if convenient to you, between twelve and one. I have suggested any day except the Bank meeting days would suit you, but in any case he will communicate with you by telephone.

Speaking for The Gazette and Mr. Scott we are just as anxious to be on good terms with the University and yourself personally as you possibly can be to have our goodwill. We appreciate the University is a great asset to the city and feel it is our duty to assist your work in every reasonable way.

I hope after a chat with Mr. Scott, who can present the point of view our people hold, a better understanding may be arrived at and the situation may so clarify itself that we will work with greater harmony in

the future.

With assurance of our continued goodwill,

I am,

Yours very sincerely

Smeaton White

October 14th, 1926.

Senator Smeaton White,
The Gazette,
Montreal.

My dear Senator:-

With reference to the few remarks we exchanged on Tuesday night I made some inquiries yesterday with the following result:

Since we assembled for the fall there have been three announcements which we regarded as probably the most interesting. I shall not attempt to place them in any order of importance.

The first was the announcement of Lord Willington's visit on Founder's Day. That was first given to the Gazette and appeared first in the Gazette. Secondly, there was the publication of my report "Six Years at McGill". I am taking the liberty of sending a copy now to you. When we were reading the proofs we allowed your representative to do so. First mention of this report was made in the Gazette, but nothing like the same space devoted to it as the Star gave. In fact out of that report the Star found material for several write-ups. The Gazette dismissed it in a few paragraphs.

The next important announcement was with reference to the creation of the new Department of Communication Engineering. The Gazette had this a full month before the Star, but made nothing particular of it. The half column given by the Star the other night was really old, but in the manner in

Senator White

- 2 -

which it was written appeared new and I dare say was new to many people who had not noted the previous brief mention.

What, of course, we both must avoid is any misunderstanding, but I do not think we are open to the charge that news goes to the Star while the Gazette gets only semi-advertisement stuff. At the University we, of course, appreciate all the decent publicity we can get and our only desire is to be eminently fair to all sections of the Press.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

P e r s o n a l



October 9th, 1926.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant enclosing clipping from the Gazette.

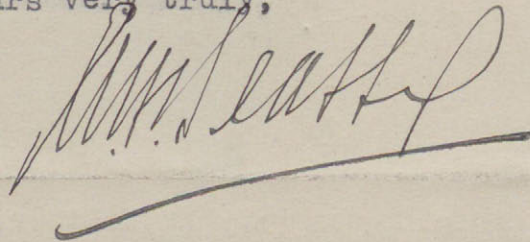
I had noticed the very insufficient report of your address in the Gazette and wondered why they fell so far behind the Star. I will certainly speak to Senator White and John Scott but the difficulty will probably be found to be in the reportorial staff and not the result of any considered policy of the paper itself. I think I can have it remedied.

Your address should be published in pamphlet form at the expense of the University and a copy given to every registered student, with the suggestion that it be kept and carefully perused. I am of this opinion notwithstanding the fact that it was published in extenso in the Star and probably also the full text of it appears in the University publications. Before this is done, I suggest that you yourself go over the text because I thought I observed when I heard it one or two expressions

which you might desire to change. These were only slight and perhaps I would not have noticed them at all in re-reading the text. I will do so tomorrow and if my impression is confirmed, I will indicate them to you.

I have heard very many complimentary expressions in reference to the address, and it should undoubtedly be preserved.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. W. Sealy". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

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

October 7th, 1926.

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

My dear Mr. Beatty:-

I am attaching to this letter a clipping from this morning's Gazette, which contains the only reference the Gazette made to the Founder's Day address. You were kind enough to say yesterday that you thought the address should be published, which shows that evidently you considered it was worth while. Apparently the Gazette did not, as neither before nor after yesterday's ceremony did they ask me or any one of my staff for the manuscript.

You will remember that often before I have complained to you about the lack of space which the Gazette seems willing to give to McGill. Only last week my fellows complained to me that they absolutely refused any space announcing the Rugby Football match between the Bermudas and McGill. I mentioned the matter to MacTier who spoke to Tony White, but I think a word from you some time to the Senator might help to change the Gazette's attitude.

Yours faithfully,

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MUSIC

DEAN - DR. H. C. PERRIN

323 W. SHERBROOKE STREET

MONTREAL 26th Octr., 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have been making enquiries in regard to the matter of the 'Gazette' to which you referred after luncheon to-day.

I find from a perusal of the Order Book that advertisements equal in amount and space have been inserted in the 'Star' and 'Gazette' for years. Advance notices of any event taking place in connection with the Faculty of Music have been given to both papers for use in paragraph form, and no distinction has been made between them. Each paper has had tickets put at its disposal for every public event. Whenever the 'Gazette' has been unable to send a reporter to these, and has asked us to supply them with an account this, though causing us considerable trouble and inconvenience, has always been done. The 'Star' has always preferred - sometimes to our disadvantage in a great many people's eyes - to send its own representative on such occasions.

I find that the results of the sessional examinations have always been given to both papers, but, owing to the fact that one comes out in the afternoon and the other in the morning, it naturally follows that the results have appeared in one paper and the other paper, for some reason known only to itself, has thought it inadvisable to publish these results. I find, on referring to our newspaper scrap-book, that in 1924 the 'Gazette' published these results and the 'Star' did not do so; in 1925, the 'Star' published them but not the 'Gazette!', and in July of this year the 'Star' published them and the 'Gazette' did not.

You, perhaps, are aware as well as myself that the 'Star' reporters are always around McGill, but, so far as the Faculty of Music is concerned, I am satisfied, on enquiry, that there has been no discrimination between these papers. The difficulty seems to lie in the attitude assumed by the papers themselves, namely, that they will not publish anything which appears previously in the other paper. They seem to lose sight of the fact that the clientele of one paper is very often not that of the other. While I myself may have a predilection for the

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MUSIC

DEAN - DR. H. C. PERRIN

323 W. SHERBROOKE STREET

MONTREAL

'Gazette' as a newspaper, I cannot blind myself to the fact that if our examination results did not appear in the 'Star', there would be a great outcry from those who regularly read the 'Star' in all parts of Canada outside Montreal.

Yours very truly,

H. C. Perrin

Dean.

November 5th 1919.

Editor "The Gazette",
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing a statement with
reference to a gift which has just been made to
the McGill University by the University of Paris.

As this is, in a way, an international
courtesy, I thought that, perhaps, you might
like to refer to it in your paper.

I remain, yours very sincerely,

FDA/mc.

Acting Principal.

Pals

October 29th, 1926.

John Scott, Esq.,
Editor, The Gazette,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Scott:-

To shew you that we are not losing sight of some of the things you told us I am forwarding for your private information a copy of a letter written to me by Dean Perrin of the Faculty of Music. When I spoke to Dean Perrin he seemed quite surprised that criticism was specially directed against his department.

I have not forgotten your promise to lunch with me some time and when I get free of the work of the Quebec Church Property Commission I hope we can get together.

Yours faithfully,

CANADA'S BEST
NEWSPAPER
ESTABLISHED
1778

The Gazette

GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED

MONTREAL

Publicity

COMMERCIAL AND
COLOR PRINTING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
BOOKBINDING

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

November 2, 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Thank you for your thought and interest following our recent talk with reference to publicity dealing with the Conservatorium of Music. While we of the Gazette, rightly or wrongly, have felt that there has been discrimination with the issuing of sessional results, it is now obvious that the Conservatorium is suffering from a situation that exists between the Star and the Gazette.

What might be done now is to reach an understanding whereby both the Star and the Gazette will agree to publish the results each year. I am sure this can be arranged with your co-operation.

I shall look forward to the opportunity of having lunch with you whenever you are at leisure, and I hope you will be able sometime to make your promised visit to the Gazette building ~~some night~~ between 9:30 and 10:30^{p.m.}, which will enable you to see every operation necessary for the production of our newspaper.

Yours very truly,

John Scott

P e r s o n a l



October 13th, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have seen Mr. Scott, the Editor-in-Chief of the Gazette and, as I expected, found him entirely friendly to McGill. He points out that the report of your address was curtailed considerably because of its publication in full in the Star of the night before and therefore a repetition the following day has not, of course, the same newspaper value. Notwithstanding this, however, he thinks that the report was unduly curtailed.

He has pointed out to me that of necessity the evening newspapers sometimes have a distinct advantage over the Gazette in obtaining news of McGill activities. The meetings of our Governors, which are usually followed by announcements of interest to the public, are held in the morning and therefore the news is available for the afternoon editions. These disabilities, which are incident to the time of publication, he attaches no importance to but he thinks that in other announcements no discrimination should be exerted as between the Gazette and its competitors. He

has, he claims, numerous instances of this discrimination in connection with the results of the College of Music, etc. He expressed to me the greatest possible desire to give McGill activities full publicity. He said he recognized that it is a very important part of the community and is, therefore, deserving of the Gazette's best efforts. The reporters delegated to do McGill work and also do the sporting work are graduates of McGill and thoroughly trained in their duties. I really think all that will be necessary will be for you to instruct Colonel Bovey to exercise a discriminating judgment between the papers and that the other heads of departments who dole out publicity items should also have the same instructions.

I still think your Founder's Day address should be published in pamphlet form. I appreciate, of course, your objections to the fact that a good deal of the material must, of necessity, be used in different Years, but I cannot believe that the effect on the under-graduates which it is desired to achieve can be secured by relying entirely upon reports in the college or daily press.

I am dropping you this note as I am leaving the

City tomorrow for a few days and, consequently, will not see you on Friday.

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James Stewart", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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

DOCKET ENDS:

GAZETTE

JULY 1922 - NOV. 1926

DOCKET STARTS:

GAZETTE

OCT. 1926 - DEC. 1930

Gazette - Feb. 3, 1930

There is a particular opportunity in the advice tendered to the graduates of Ridley College by Mr. E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and governor of the college, at the gathering at which it was decided to form a Montreal branch of the Ridley College Old Boys Association. Mr. Beatty regretted the fact that so many young Canadians are still migrating abroad in the search of what he rightfully called a nebulous prosperity, and whilst he admitted that many United States corporations were glad to employ Canadians who had been trained in Canadian colleges and universities, nevertheless he considered it the part of prudence for young men of the Dominion to set their minds on securing and retaining positions in the Dominion. Conditions in Canada have changed wonderfully in recent years, and Mr. Beatty quite reasonably questions whether in the history of the country there has ever been before so many opportunities for graduates as there are today. They are of a kind that merit every consideration. There are more of them, no doubt, in the commercial and industrial sphere than within the professions. The exodus to which Mr. Beatty regretfully referred has been due partly to attractions sometimes offered in the shape of higher remuneration for services rendered in the United States than can be commanded here, partly to the spirit of adventure and wanderlust present in a fair proportion of youth the world over, and partly because graduates, finding that the professions for which they have been trained are overcrowded, seek in other walks abroad the success they fear is impeded in Canada by numbers.

As Canada continues to prosper, there is no reason why, in the presence of the increasing and varying opportunities it will afford, the Dominion should not be able to counteract the material temptations that hitherto have overcome so much of our native talent. If it is the spirit of adventure that inspires our youth to wander abroad, surely the Dominion is wide enough, and attractive enough to provide ample scope for the most adventurous inclinations. Canada, indeed, wants adventurers—merchant adventurers—and if Mr. Beatty's homing idea is to stimulate young men to its practical adoption, the same idea can likewise have stimulating application in the high schools and colleges. Opportunities that will lead youth on to success are to be found today in industry and commerce. If those opportunities, when taken, are to be put to the best use, we must lose some of the prejudice that has been shown in the past in favor of training students exclusively for the professions, and devote more attention to training them for commerce. This means more than teaching shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics and office methods. Commerce has been defined as first and last a question of human relationships, the dealing of men with men—with customers, employees, colleagues, competitors. It is essentially a calling which must be based upon the highest principles, and one, therefore, which calls for and is worthy of education on the highest plane. The fact has found recognition in different educational institutions in the country. Its importance was stressed some time ago by the authorities at the University of Lennoxville. Wherever education has its proper perspective, greater consideration is given today than formerly to the students' individual aptitudes and interests, and where there is a natural bent for commerce the students are encouraged to devote their gifts and powers to that end.

Commerce calls for leadership, organization, skill, energy and devotion to principles as well as to duty. In commerce, there is great scope for service to the community, and if Canada fulfills her proper destiny she will do so in large measure through that service to the community which is covered by the name of commerce. There will be ample remunerative work to occupy and retain in the country that proportion of the youth graduating from school, college and university who are fitted for the service. Parents and school authorities, then, as well as boys at school and boys who have left school, may profit through reflecting on the counsel of national wisdom that Mr. Beatty addressed to the old boys of Ridley College.

G a z e t t e

Please note the editorial in today's GAZETTE "The Counsel of Wisdom" and particularly the latter part of it, which deals with the place of commerce in education. After speaking of this subject, note this sentence:

"Its importance was stressed some time ago by the authorities at the University of Lennoxville." Apparently the GAZETTE chooses to ignore that there has been in existence at McGill for the past ten years a School of Commerce from which students graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. No reference to that fact, in such an editorial is in keeping with the attitude of the GAZETTE towards all things at McGill. For instance, reports on all sporting events are usually hostile and evince a positive pleasure when McGill is defeated.

Only last week the report of my remarks at the Graduates' Smoker, when I dealt with the subject of dormitories, gave an absolutely opposite impression to that which I intended to leave. I was forced to ask them to print my remarks in full.

February 3rd, 1930.

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Chancellor,

I have read with interest this morning's editorial in the GAZETTE dealing with your remarks to the graduates of the Ridley College. I am not writing for the purpose of making any reference to what you said. It was, as one might expect, sensible and valuable. You stated what cannot be stated too often, and I was glad to see the GAZETTE refer to it.

Towards the end of the editorial, the GAZETTE speaks of the necessity for devoting more attention to the training of students for commerce, and after defining what it means by "commerce", it says,

"It is essentially a calling which
"must be based upon the highest
"principles, and one, therefore,
"which calls for and is worthy of
"education on the highest plane.
"The fact has found recognition
"in different educational insti-
"tutions in the country. Its im-
"portance was stressed some time
"ago by the authorities at the
"University of Lennoxville."

This statement is highly significant of the attitude of the GAZETTE towards this University. It evidently chooses to ignore that McGill has had a School of Commerce for the past ten years and that students graduate from it with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. We do not confine our teaching to shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics and office methods; and I think our course will compare very favourably with that offered by the authorities at the University of Lennoxville.

I really think, Mr. Chancellor, the time has come when we must know exactly where we stand with the GAZETTE. If they are to continue to ignore the University or to be hostile in their reports, it is just as well that all McGill's friends should know it. Only last week, in their report of what I said to the Graduates, they left an absolutely opposite impression to that I intended to leave when I spoke about dormitories. I was forced to write to them and ask them to print my remarks in full.

You, I know, have great influence with the proprietor of the GAZETTE, and I think the time has come when a word from you is necessary in order to keep the GAZETTE fair to this institution.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

Personal.

5th February, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

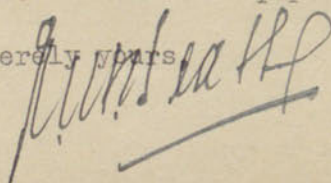
I have your note of the 3rd instant.

I had a very frank talk with Senator White yesterday and I think his disposition towards the University, while not enthusiastic, is, at the same time, not unfair. He complains, as he has done on numerous occasions, that his paper does not share equally with the Montreal Star in news which emanates from McGill; in fact, he asserted there were instances when information, which was available in the late afternoon, was held until the next morning in order that it should receive its first publication in the Star's columns. I do not imagine there can be many of these cases and the Senator definitely states that none of his staff have any desire to be other than fair to the University. He admits, of course, that an occasional slip will occur but he asked me to believe that they were not intentional.

He told me that he would be very happy to have a chat with you about it and would gladly meet you at your office or house at any time convenient. It has occurred to me, however, now that the ice has been broken, that it would be preferable if you could some day drop into the Gazette office and have a frank talk with the Senator and his principal assistants. I attach considerable importance to the presence at such a meeting of the men responsible for the contents of the paper from day-to-day.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Sincerely yours



11th February,
1930.

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

Dear Chancellor,

This morning, upon returning from the bank meeting, I called at the GAZETTE office and interviewed Senator White, who was accompanied by Mr. Bilkey, the editor.

You will be pleased to learn that the Senator informed me that Mr. Bilkey had interviewed all the departments who had relations with this university and that none of them had any complaints to make; that there had been no complaints in the last six months, but at some mysterious time about a year ago they had much cause for feeling that news was being given to the STAR before the GAZETTE. I remember the young woman who reported for the GAZETTE before I left in 1928 (and I think she continued in that capacity for some time). I always looked upon her more as a gossip than a reporter, and I think instead of looking for news here she was looking for gossip.

The Senator mentioned that I had apparently complained to you; and I told him that he was the first to set up the Chancellor as the medium for exchange of views between the GAZETTE and the university. I also said that I could not see any reason why you should be bothered about these things and that I would be very happy to deal with any matter he thought worth while bringing up for my attention.

I impressed upon Senator White the value we attached to close liason with the GAZETTE; intimated that the University had not won any notice as far as the editorial columns were concerned, and hoped for better things in the future.

I think the interview cleared the air and I hope that relations will be upon a more friendly basis.

With many thanks for your kindly interest,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL RELATIONS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRINCIPAL

With reference to Mr. Beatty's note concerning the Gazette, I should like to say that so far as this Department is concerned the Gazette has not only co-operated with us to the utmost extent possible, but has had the best co-operation which we could give them. I am quite safe in saying that in no case during the last three years has news been held out from any Gazette reporter who came to get it. The only case in which, to my knowledge, the Gazette suffered was the news concerning the Maurice Colbourne Company's appearance at Moyses Hall. I asked Mr. Slattery not to publish this because I had no authority from you to give it out, and it was published by the Star the same afternoon with no authority from this office. I am particularly anxious that this point should be made very clear because the co-operation which Mr. Slattery and his staff have given this Department has been absolutely invaluable.

I should like to give as a special example Professor Waugh's "Joan of Arc" lectures in which the City Editor and the Advertising Department worked in the closest co-operation with ourselves and, indeed, advised us throughout in the publicity. I attribute the success of this series very largely to their help.

As another instance I should like to mention General Smuts' address at the special Convocation. We had this taken by our own stenographer, typed out, and I personally took the copy to the Gazette.

W. H. Dorey

February 15th,
1930.

Honourable Smeadon White,
The "Gazette",
M o n t r e a l .

My dear Senator,

I am looking further
into the matters raised in your letter of
February 12th and shall reply more fully early
next week.

May I take this op-
portunity of thanking you for the leader which
appeared in this morning's GAZETTE re Dr. Collip's
discovery.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

M c G I L L U N I V E R S I T Y

Amounts paid to the Gazette Printing Company from June
1st, 1928 to May 31st, 1929.

February 8th, 1930.

ADVERTISING

French Summer School	\$5.67	
Library School	27.00	
Social Workers	5.04	
Music	38.52	
Athletic Board	28.80	
Publicity	2.52	
Extra Mural	41.26	
Extension Lectures	<u>21.33</u>	\$170.14

PRINTING

Graduate School	\$701.26	
Social Workers	245.41	
Dentistry	249.76	
Applied Science	742.75	
Law	136.39	
Medicine	518.76	
Music	439.04	
University Charges	2,247.33	
Extra Mural	158.10	
Students Council	171.67	
Subscriptions Concerts	242.62	
Pharmacy	65.94	
Physical Education	205.57	
Commerce	140.91	
Arts	636.91	
Royal Victoria College	<u>424.60</u>	\$7,327.02
		<u>\$7,497.16</u>

The Gazette
Montreal.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

July 27th, 1931.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Before leaving for his holidays on Saturday, young Charlie Peters of our staff who covers McGill as a news assignment asked me if I would write to you about an incident which occurred in the course of his work last week.

It seems that he had become aware some time ago of a proposed visit by Sir Henry Meyers, President of the British Museums Association and others, for the purpose of making a survey of Canadian Museums. He informs me that he told Mr. Lionel Judah, curator of Redpath Museum at McGill, that he had this story for publication. At the request of the latter, he refrained from publishing it on the promise that he would be given the first release of the story. One can judge of his chagrin on Friday evening last when he saw the enclosed article in the Montreal Star.

It is not our policy to complain when we lose out on stories, but the circumstances surrounding the present case are of such a character that we feel that it would have been better to have gone ahead and published the information that we had without making Mr. Judah aware of it, but as you know our policy is at all times to cooperate with the University authorities in all matters of news. It seems rather hard then that we should be penalized for keeping faith in the matter of this particular piece of news.

I am bringing this matter to your attention, not only in the interests of our newspaper, but also in the interest of Charlie Peters who is diligent and conscientious in all work that he undertakes. I have stated the case as he has explained it to me and I feel that it is the correct presentation of the facts, and I would esteem it a favour if

The Gazette
Montreal.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

July 27th, 1931.

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

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you could find time to look into this matter as I
think it is worth an enquiry.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours.


Vice-President.

July 28, 1931.

John Bassett, Esq.,
Vice-President,
The Gazette,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Mr. Bassett,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in commenting thereon I must first acknowledge, with many thanks, the space which the GAZETTE has given to what we might call McGill news. This has been more noticeable in recent years, and we are particularly grateful.

Coöperation between the press and the University is at all times highly desirable and mutually helpful. We stand for the two greatest agencies influencing the national life of our country. It is hard to estimate the influence wielded by university graduates, but it would be a reasonable inference that their power of influence is derived from their university training. On the other hand, nobody disputes the very great power exerted by the press. It is, therefore, at all times, as I say, extremely necessary and mutually beneficial that we stand together.

I would like also to say that we find Mr. Charlie Peters (an old graduate of ours) very helpful, most understanding, and trustworthy, and I am profoundly sorry that he was not treated well in this "Museums story", by an officer of the staff. In fact, I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Judah used

poor judgment all the way through. There was no reason whatever why the GAZETTE should not have used Mr. Peters' story when he first prepared it, and I cannot understand why Mr. Judah should have asked that the news be withheld: apparently he did not appreciate that the Museums of which he is Curator would have received double publicity, because while the GAZETTE would have run the Museums story some days ago, they could scarcely ignore some reference when Sir Henry Miers actually arrived.

Please be assured of three things:

First, I am sorry Mr. Judah broke faith with your reporter. Second, we acknowledge with extreme gratitude the cooperation we have received from the GAZETTE. Third, we try at all times to be fair to both papers.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN MUSEUM SURVEY IS PLANNED

Leading British Experts ● Will Conduct In- vestigation

A complete survey of Canadian museums from the Atlantic to the Pacific is about to be made by Sir Henry Meyers, president of the British Museums Association, and Sydney Frank Markham, member of the British Parliament for Rochester, and secretary of the association of which Sir Henry is president. Except to confirm that such a survey would be made, E. Lionel Judah, curator of Redpath Museum at McGill, could give no information with regard to this survey, as to how detailed or complete it was going to be. The general survey is being financed by the Carnegie Foundation.

The arrival of the two distinguished museum authorities on the Duchess of Bedford in Montreal tonight has given a filip to the project.

AT MCGILL

It is also learned from McGill authorities that the British Museum Association in addition to this move is going to make a detailed survey of McGill University museums, the Montreal Art Association, and the Chateau de Ramezay. The local survey, here in Montreal, is being financed by the three interested parties and will be done at the end of August and for some time in September; it is being undertaken by Dr. E. E. Lowe, who in 1928 made a survey of American museums for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, or Dr. Fox, director of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

When he was here last spring, Mr. Markham said he had seen some of the best museums in the world and some of the worst in Canada. He added that McGill's museum was in the former category.

It is understood that Mr. Markham's criticism of Canadian museums is that there is often little co-ordination between Federal and Provincial authorities, no collaboration between private museums and public ones.

CRITICISM HEARD.

There has also been criticism by others who come to this country from the Old Land, that Canadian museums did not always present their material most effectively. More than that, attendants with a scant knowledge of the precious materials they worked among showed an ignorance of them that was painfully obvious.

Museum visitors have stated that when a museum attendant was asked for information about a certain object, the employe scanned the card, and repeated, parrot-like, its words. He, or she was unable to amplify the original writing, or to explain where the article came from, how it was placed there, who was the donor, or to give any additional information about the exhibit.

TEACH CHILDREN.

Such matters as these will come within the scope of the coast to coast survey. Mr. Markham stated when he was here March 9 of this year that he believed museums taught children history, a reverence for the past, and were a strong force for inculcating love of country in the child. The student who read history might not visualize things, but a visit to a museum would fix tangibly and forever, some things that the ocular senses would never imprint on the mind of a child.

Mr. Markham also can claim, among other honors, the distinction of having been secretary to Sir Sydney Lee, biographer of King Edward VII.

The Gazette
Montreal.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

July 29th, 1931.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:-


I am in receipt of yours of July 28th. in reply to my letter referring to the "Museum Story" and please allow me to thank you for your most kind and courteous reply. We appreciate the trouble you have taken in looking at the matter from the stand-point of the working newspaper man who takes a pride in his profession.

I will communicate the contents of your letter to Charlie Peters when he returns from his holidays and I know that it will only increase the high regard which he has not only for his Alma Mater, but also for yourself personally.

Please rest assured that the incident has not in any sense affected the desire which we have always had to co-operate in everything that will help McGill University.

With renewed thanks and best personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,


Vice-President.

WESTWARD SENDS MCGILL DOWN TO STUNNING DEFEAT

Doug Kerr's Intermediates Outsmart Senior Twelve for 6-3 Victory

SPECTACULAR TOUCH

Maroons Carry Ball 48 Yards on Two Plays for Winning Points—Talpis Is Star

Westward intermediates, champions of the Quebec Rugby Football Union and Dominion intermediate finalists last season, handed McGill seniors a stunning setback last night at Molson Field in the opening of the football season for both clubs with a smart 6-3 victory before 4,000 fans. Trailing 2-0 after 30 minutes' play, mainly the result of their own errors, the intermediates fought gallantly and well in the third quarter to overcome McGill's lead with a converted touchdown on two brilliant plays and then successfully staved off all bids of the Red team in the final period. Smarter football by a well-coached intermediate twelve that was the last word in cohesion defeated a senior team that could not capitalize on the opportunities offered it. McGill twice missed major scores in the first half of the game and the stout intermediates saw that no such openings offered themselves thereafter. McGill finished the first half with the ball on Westward's three-yard line, its best and last big effort against the battling intermediates. It was third down and the referee's whistle blew taps for the Red team.

48 YARDS ON TWO PLAYS.

Two spectacular dashes through McGill's disorganized and woefully weak left flank won for the intermediates. Westward gained possession on McGill's 48-yard line late in the third quarter, the result of a concerted push which sent the Red team reeling back on its own goal-line. Red Donibee smashed through McGill's left middle for 25 yards, sprinting like a halfback until the 200-pound middle was finally grassed. On the next play, Bunny Talpis, former McGill man and shining light of the intermediates, sneaked through centre, reversed his field and danced over McGill's goal-line untackled. With two magnificent, deadly thrusts, Westward had won the game, totting the ball 48 yards, and Jack Galbraith dropped the extra point that was more than enough for victory.

The diminutive Talpis, however, was yet to become the hero of Westward's triumph. Gambling decisively, McGill tried a forward

play but the captain saw the road to victory lying before him. He was hemmed in by Westward tacklers, but with his team onside behind him he booted the ball over the Westward goal-line. It was a heady play but a smarter footballer was on the intermediate side to foil his effort. Talpis outfooted a McGill wing to the loose ball and, playing safely, sent it spinning to the dead-line. Talpis conceded McGill the point and the final score found the intermediates still ahead 6-3.

McGill was without Westman, star kicking half of last year's freshman twelve on whom McGill's hopes seem to rest for an intercollegiate title, but Richert, of Occidental College, punted well and Westward missed two of its backfield stars more than the Reds missed Westman. Doug Kerr's team was without Jack Orr, its famed plunger, passer and best line runner, and Earl Whittall, another backfield star. Minus its ace forward passer, Westward tried only four heaves and completed two. A third was intercepted. Richert also tossed most of the passes for McGill but with little success. He had heaved half a dozen before Al Krukowski, McGill quarterback, threw the first pass McGill completed, out of ten tries. Richert tossed the second successful one to Young that almost proved Westward's undoing in the fourth.

The McGill front rank was outplayed consistently by the hard-fighting intermediates. Westward made nine first downs to McGill's five and the intermediates' centre was a bulwark no McGill plunger could penetrate. Donibee and Johnson, on the other hand, ripped the McGill line for large gains repeatedly. McGill used the American system of the halfbacks carrying the ball but there wasn't a man on the Red backfield that showed much talent for advancing the pigskin against the intermediates' stalwart line. What ground McGill gained was through the air, particularly in the first half when Richert outkicked Cloghesy from five to ten yards. The margin was not so noticeable in the last 30 minutes when the Westward outside wing held his own well.

The game showed that Westward will field a mighty formidable unit against Ottawa Rangers here next Saturday at Royal avenue grounds when Kerr's twelve starts its bid for another football title. It was without Orr and Whittall last night and its backfield play left little to be desired. With Orr throwing the passes, Westward should look as classy a club as old Pop Kerr has ever turned out. The Maroons have always been a dangerous threat through the air.

McGill will have to dig up a ball carrier from somewhere for future contests. Certainly there was no one who could gain much ground against Westward last night. The left side of the line looked pitiful when Westward halfbacks were dancing through its ranks and the tackling behind the line was weak. Letourneau and Markham played strong games, but Krukowski, seldom made a tackle. Craig played spectacularly at times and Richert for a newcomer was surprisingly steady and proved to be a capable handler of punts. His kicking might even do in a pinch in senior company. But the McGill line, too, was taught a few tricks by the intermediates. If it fails to show improvement before Saturday, McGill may suffer the humiliation of being beaten twice in the same season by

intermediate clubs. The Reds play R.M.C. next Saturday and the cadets are noted for their fine interference plays.

- The teams:
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| McGill | Westward |
| Young |flying wing..... |
| Richert |half..... |
| Riddell |half..... |
| Craig |half..... |
| Krukowski |quarter..... |
| Freeman |snap..... |
| Stockwell |inside..... |
| McMorran |inside..... |
| Letourneau |middle..... |
| Wigle |middle..... |
| Markham |outside..... |
| Olker |outside..... |
| McGill subs: | Gilbert, Shaughnessy, Jaquays, Matheson, Pierce, Montgomery, Savage, Bishop, Decarato, Carsley. |
| Westward subs: | Dubec, Hoskinson, Tracy, Hall, Armitage, Lett, Patterson, Kenahan, Dunsmore, Cruikshank, Worrell, Epstein. |
| Officials: | O'Brien, Foster and Consiglio. |

THREE HURT AT VARSITY

Booth, Berry and Witzell Absent from Drill

Toronto, September 27.—Coach Warren Stevens today drove his Toronto University senior team through setting-up exercises, a stiff tackling practice and line-blocking drill. At the end of the workout he said he expected to have his football machine working in first class condition within a week. The team, however, was still without the services of three of its stars. Stevens said George Booth would be out of practices for another three days with a damaged knee. Berry, who has a badly bruised leg, will not be back in uniform for at least a week, while Jack Witzell was sent to bed today with a knee he could not bend. He will be in bed for a week. Today's practice saw Arnap and Sinclair hoisting placements while the line struggled with a blocking workout. Later two full team practices getting down under kick and running punts from the backfield. Stevens said he was pleased with the tackling and running ability of almost all candidates.

ZIFF WITH MAROON TEA

Backfielder Out at Work of Westward Juniors

Reg Williams, coach of the Westward juniors, was elated last night at the appearance of Bernie Ziff in practice. Ziff was slated for University of Syracuse and was an expected arrival at the work. Williams now has his backfield complete with Ziff, McBurney, Polowsky and Greenblatt available. He has lost Willie Woo, quarterback of last year's squad, to Montreal and, although he regrets it, feels that the team will make a strong bid for the honors with him. He has a heavy line and a well-balanced backfield to color the Maroon colors.

TO RELY ON PLUNGER

Burns and Tindall to Lead Argo Attack

Toronto, September 27.—Lew Hayman split his Argos into two teams tonight as he prepared for the Argos' first game. Injuries were reported. Jack Fleet, running half, who may give up his football activities to business, was at his regular and showed to good advantage. In the meantime, Coach Burns is grooming Mike Valeriot, Art Upper to take Taylor's place. Valeriot, former University of Western Ontario star, amazed spectators with his spectacular broken-field running. Upper, the standouts of last year's varsity of Toronto junior, expected to make a regular with the Argos. Hayman has a great team, led by Tommy Burns, Frank Tindall, and this will be coach's main offensive weapon. It will clash with Warren Stevens' blue team for the city championship Saturday.

Riders Prepare for Q

Ottawa, September 27.—Preparation for the Quebec edge for their tilt with Quebec on Saturday. Rough Riders through a lively workout. Another drill tomorrow will be a practice on Friday will complete the preparations for the exhibition match with the students. Kicking and tackling were given special attention as Coach Masters put the "Big Foot" through their workout. An hour was put in with the charging down the field and put up by Eliowitz, Johnson, Wood and Masters. Formations were again worked but scrimmage work was discouraged on the slippery ground brought about by an early rainfall early in the afternoon. Weakness was displayed by the Riders and Masters schooled them in gaining possession of loose balls.

FOX IS SECOND

Montreal Chess Match Not Completed

Detroit, September 27.—Reshevsky, who gained fame as the "boy chess player" some years ago, was defeated tonight in the Western Chess Association championship. He took the lead by defeating Eastman of Kalamazoo, but the match was adjourned fifth-round game. Today's seventh-round game between M. Fox, of Montreal, and Fox, of Montreal, was not completed. Fox is in second last standing, with one win and one defeat.

Plan Western Hockey

Spokane, September 27.—The magnates of western U.S. cities locked themselves in a hotel room here today to look over the plans for forming a professional hockey league, embracing their cities. Lloyd Turner, of the Magnates, poked his side in the conference enough to say: "I'm talking ways and means and when's it." Representatives from Edmonton, Calgary, Seattle and Tacoma men say it is possible to form a professional league of the cities from which here as members.

U.S. Hockey

Colwyn Bay, 27.—The North field hockey team is the touring American

September 28,
1935.

Dear Mr. Bassett,

You have been kind enough to allow me to come to you when any differences of opinion arise between the Gazette and the University.

It has always seemed to me that the interests of the University and the main interests of the GAZETTE are identical; we both strive to be educational agencies. The University should be able at all times to support the GAZETTE and the GAZETTE, I think, should support the University. In this morning's issue there are two references which I cannot regard as fair.

In the first place, in your article on "350 students create havoc at Walkathon", you link McGill in two places with the occurrence. Personally, I do not believe a McGill student was present.* There are only three Departments of the University at present in session, Medicine, Law and Physical Education. In the latter Department the students are practically all women, and I do not think any of them would be present. The students in Medicine and Law are for the most part men and women who are older graduates, that is, nearly all of them hold a Bachelor's degree. They are older and in every way a more serious lot; and I do not believe any of them thus early in the session would join in any demonstration like the one you report. The students in Arts and Science, where the majority enrol, in Commerce and in Engineering, have not yet assembled. I maintain that the reporter had no right to link McGill in this demonstration, unless he was sure of his ground. He would probably have as much reason to link up the employees of the CPR, and that, of course, he would not do.

*Later: I am informed on reliable authority that there were no McGill Students present.

The second thing of which I feel I have reason to complain is the report on page 14 of the football match last evening between Westward and McGill. You know that for years past we have always maintained that athletic events, such as football and hockey, are not fairly reported in the GAZETTE. I have myself approached Mr. Morrison and complained of this. Mr. Stewart Forbes, Director of Athletics here, tells me that he approached Mr. Morrison regarding the same matter, and that he received the promise that the reporter complained of would not be assigned to write up the athletic events.

You read the report in this morning's paper: "Westward sends McGill down to stunning defeat. The reported score is 6 to 3 in favour of Westward, and I do not think anyone would regard such a result as a stunning defeat. As a matter of fact, the score was 6-4, because a play made by Talpis of the Westwards, which is reported as a "brilliant" play, was really not as described, although the referee and the umpire at the time thought that it took place as reported. Talpis, instead of kicking the ball to the deadline from behind his own line, when the score against him would be 1, actually kicked the ball over his own line to the deadline, and the score should have been 2. This was admitted by the officials after the game. The brilliant part of that play was the action of Don Young, McGill's Captain. Talpis kicked the ball over his own line, as the only safe thing to do, and solely because he, as a back of the Westward team, was near the ball and able to make the play.

A great deal is made of the fact that Westward is an intermediate team:- Westward has in the past applied to the Football Ruling Authorities for the grading of senior team, and they are just as much senior as far as age and experience is concerned as our team. It always should be remembered, too, that in these pre-season games, the University uses the occasion to try out its plays and players and attaches much more importance to the experience gained than to the winning

of the game. The seniors of McGill's team returned only last week, whereas Westward has been practising, I understand, for nearly a month.

Every reference to the Westward people is in the superlative, while the references to McGill's playing are in an unduly critical style, and even unfair:- when McGill had the advantage (which they undoubtedly had during the first half) that advantage was ascribed to "errors" on Westward's part, and not to McGill's superiority.

This unfair report of last night's play will undoubtedly grieve the McGill team dearly. It will probably keep many people away from future games.

We ask for nothing more than fair play, a fair report of our games. Apparently, unless some change is made in the reporting, we shall suffer this year as we have in the past. The GAZETTE carries encouraging reports of what Queen's, Toronto and Western teams are doing, but apparently McGill's team is to be beaten before it starts. When the Sarnia team won from Western University by a score of 13 or 14 to 1, every excuse was made for the defeat of the Western team; and Sarnia, I think, can be classed in the same grade as Westward. Yet when McGill is defeated by a score which should have been 6-4, it is referred to in the GAZETTE as a "stunning defeat".

I wish to assure you that we at the University are not the only ones who notice this. Many graduates have called my attention to these things, and the reporting, as done, is resented by them. It does not help the GAZETTE, and certainly doesn't help the University.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

December third,
1930.

Honourable Smeaton White,
The Gazette Publishing Company,
Montreal. P. Q.

Allow me to thank you for your very kind editorial to-day. The many expressions of good will I have received upon the eve of setting out on this long journey are a great comfort and satisfaction to me. I shall do my best to justify the confidence reposed in me.

With kindest personal wishes and wishing you a very pleasant winter,

Ever yours faithfully,

DOCKET ENDS:

GAZETTE

OCT. 1926 - DEC. 1930

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a Full Rate message; otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL Q.

MESSRS STEWART LYON AND M O HAMMOND ARE ANXIOUS TO
MEET WITH YOU FOR A FEW MINUTES WHEN YOU ARE
IN TORONTO SATURDAY ON A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE TO THE
GLOBE IF THIS CAN BE ARRANGED WILL SINCERELY APPRECIATE IT
AND WOULD BE GRATEFUL TO BE ADVISED AS TO WHEN
AND WHERE BY WIRE TO US COLLECT

H W ANDERSON

504P

Handwritten signature: H. W. Anderson

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LA. 1850-8200

Montreal Herald

MONTREALS OLDEST EVENING NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED 1811
HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
A.C. MORTON, PRESIDENT

April,
Twenty-fifth,
1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie.,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Doubtless you have observed that the Herald is celebrating the 121st anniversary of its foundation by enlargements and improvements with the object of making it a more vital force in the social and business life of the community. We believe that there is a definite place for this paper to fill as an independent and constructive factor in the community- a place not filled by any other English paper in this city. We think you will agree that current issues of the paper will bear us out in this.

We have been greatly encouraged by the receipt of letters from various leading citizens congratulating us on the improvements carried out in this anniversary year, which in itself is remarkable seeing how few papers on this continent have been in existence for such a long period.

We are contemplating the publication of a selection of these letters, and we should feel much gratified if we could include in this list a letter from you. May we have that pleasure?

Yours very truly,

A.C. Morton

*To Mr. Currie
Please prepare list*

April 27th, 1932.

A. C. Morton, Esq.,
President, Montreal Herald,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Morton:-

No one could fail to notice the great changes with which the Herald has inaugurated its 122nd year. The standards of the professional journalism are continuously improving, the position of the journalist as a public servant is becoming more and more fully recognized and the Herald is making its fresh start under very auspicious conditions.

Permit me to extend to you and to all members of your staff my best wishes for the fulfilment of all your ambitions.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Montreal Daily Herald

MONTREAL'S OLDEST EVENING NEWSPAPER—ESTABLISHED 1811

THE HERALD PRINTING HOUSE, 265 VITRE ST. W.

MONTREAL - CANADA

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
EDITORIAL OFFICE
PHONE LANcaster 5181

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO
P. O. Box 4017

January 30th, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

A member of my staff, Mr. O. G. Moore covers McGill, was informed by Dr. G. R. Lomer of Redpath Library that no further information would be given to The Herald, because a story had appeared in our paper before permission for the release had been given by him.

The story referred to the pending grant of \$15,000 from the Carnegie Institute to the Redpath Library. It did not come from Dr. Lomer, nor from any member of McGill faculty or staff. Mr. Moore discussed the matter with Dr. Lomer and told him all the facts were in our possession, and Dr. Lomer will bear him out that this is so.

While, I have always instructed the staff to be most careful to fall in with the wishes of the faculty in the matter of news, I do not feel that my hands are tied from publishing stories which emanate outside the University, unless, of course, I have a direct request from yourself and Colonel Bovey that, for reasons known to yourselves they should not be published.

I should be glad if you would take up this matter with Dr. Lomer and remove the ban, or at least clear up the misunderstanding.

Am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Lomer.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD.

GEW:PM

George Haight

Editor.

January 31st, 1933.

Mr. George Wright,
Editor,
MONTREAL DAILY HERALD,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Mr. Wright,

With reference to your letter of January 30th, I cannot see where you got the story of the grant of \$15,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, unless you got it from some member of our staff. You did not get it from New York, because the matter was not settled until a week ago yesterday and because the confirming letter from the Corporation arrived here late on Tuesday, containing the information that the publicity might be released at the discretion of the University.

Mr. Moore saw Dr. Lomer, who particularly asked him not to release the story. This was at my request. I should think that the Herald might respect our wishes in such a matter. My reason for not publishing it was that we are holding a meeting of the Board of Governors this week and these things should not be made public until the members of the Board are informed, particularly when a meeting is pending.

But you have a habit of saying, "It is rumored, so-and-so," or, "We understand, so-and-so". So that, frankly, Mr. Wright, I would hesitate to tell a Herald reporter anything in confidence, - although, as you know, I have the greatest appreciation of the way in which newspaper men generally respect one's confidence.

Reverting again to this story, all the papers knew of it - the McGill Daily, the Gazette and the Star, but all respected my wish not to release the news. You, of course, forced the issue by announcing the rumor, which you really knew to be a fact, and which the others also knew.

I recall how embarrassing you made my position last spring by one of these rumours of yours. You announced

that it was rumoured that McGill was going to cut salaries, and so the first intimation that my own staff received of a possible cut in salaries was through one of the Herald's rumours. You gave me no chance to make the announcement myself, in the way I wanted to make it, in order to break the news to the staff, as I had planned. That sort of thing, Mr. Wright, is not fair.

Mr. Moore, whom we like quite well here, intimated yesterday that everyone knew that McGill favoured the GAZETTE. Perhaps your association with the STAR will enable you to appreciate that the policy of the University is to be absolutely fair to the newspapers. The GAZETTE complained constantly that we favoured the STAR. Now we have the HERALD complaining that we favour the GAZETTE. You know me well enough, Mr. Wright, to know that I am not going to be influenced by that kind of a complaint. My instructions are - and I believe they are very well respected - that we be absolutely fair to the press. If the HERALD is not going to respect one's wishes in the matter of publication, why we must hesitate in giving them news, - although I shall speak to Dr. Lomer, and suggest that this offence shall be overlooked.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Montreal Daily Herald

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MONTREAL - CANADA

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EDITORIAL OFFICE
PHONE Lancaster 5181

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO
P. O. Box 4017

February 6th, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have your letter of January 31st in which you say that "I cannot see where you got the story of the grant of \$15,000 from the Carnegie Corporation unless you got it from some member of our staff. You did not get it from New York."

I do not wish to prolong this correspondence further, but I have before me a telegraphic despatch from International News Service in New York advising us that you had been to New York, had seen the Carnegie Corporation and had secured a grant for a library from them.

So far as Dr. Lomer is concerned, his statement that he particularly asked us not to release the story is at slight variance with Mr. Moore's own version.

The Herald will always respect your wishes in such matters. I note your remarks that you were anxious that the matter should not be published before the meeting of the Governors, yet Mr. Crown tells me that the question of the grant was freely discussed at the McGill Daily before the staff of the Daily had an opportunity of seeing our story. There was no mention of secrecy, and they published the story a few hours after our story had appeared.

So far as the stories about McGill favoring the Gazette or Star is concerned, I regard all such rumors as too trivial for notice. The Herald accepts no dictation from anyone whatever, as to what news it shall insert, or what news it shall refrain from publishing. It will hold

Montreal Daily Herald

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February 6th, 1933.

-2-

Sir Arthur Currie.

inviolate any confidence given to its Editor, and your wishes in this matter will always be respected.

Our relations have always been so friendly and you have always treated me so kindly that I venture to ask that, in any case in which McGill seeks to withhold publication of news, a specific request be made.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD.

GFW:PM

George F. Wright

Editor.

Parkway

November 26, 1924.

A.C. Horton, Esq.,
The Herald,
Jurors St.

Dear Mr. Horton:-

In the Herald of October 24th last the following paragraphs were printed under the heading of "Speaking of Money":

"Up at McGill the advance sale for tomorrow's battle with Queen's has been so brisk that it has been decided to rush up 500 extra bleacher seats. Ten thousand has been the high mark for an ordinary league fixture here, though the Varsity-Queen's play-off at the Stadium in 1922 drew 16,000. It is expected that with fine weather 11,000 will witness tomorrow's battle.

"Of course the money profits will go to the stadium funds of the colleges involved, and the players will receive neither salaries nor cash awards. The amateur standing of the players is not in question, but how about the colleges? It does look as though these institutions might soon come under the ever-suspicious eye of the Quebec Branch."

A. C. Morton, Esq.,

It is not quite clear on what grounds your editor questions the amateur standing of the "Colleges", since he must be aware that the receipts in intercollegiate athletics do not do more than cover the expenses.

As regards the construction of extra seats, surely if this is wrong it would be wrong to put up seats at all. It scarcely seems reasonable to refuse accommodation to people who wish to see a game. As a matter of fact the seats in question were already in existence, but that does not effect the main issue. The University views any tendency to what you call commercialism with the greatest of disfavour, and for this reason, if for no other, I should really be interested to know definitely the basis of the condemnation.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Outback

June
Second
1921.

B. M. Greens, Esq.,
International Press, Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 25th, informing me that you were forwarding, under separate cover, one copy of the fifteenth edition of "WHO'S WHO AND WHY", specially bound in black leather for my personal use.

The book has just been received and I wish to thank you most sincerely for your courtesy and thoughtfulness in sending me this splendid copy. I shall have much pleasure in using it and feel sure it will prove of very great value.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



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TORONTO, ONT.

May 25, 1921.

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

Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in forwarding under separate cover one copy of the fifteenth edition of "WHO'S WHO AND WHY", specially bound in black leather for your personal use which I trust will reach you in good condition.

May I take this opportunity of tendering my personal thanks for your co-operation in our work which has in no small measure contributed to making the publication of this work possible.

Yours faithfully,

B. W. Greene

EDITOR

Publicity

October
Fourth
1920.

B. M. Green, Esq.,
Managing Editor,
International Press Limited,
C.P.R. Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge receipt of your
letter of October 1st, and will be glad to
comply with your request.

As I am leaving the city almost
immediately and shall not be able to give much
attention to the work of my office for the
succeeding six weeks, I shall ask Dr. Nicholson,
the Registrar, to forward you the list.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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Journal of Careers
and
Monthly School Calendar.

61, CONDUIT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

Published Monthly.

EDITORIAL & PUBLISHING OFFICE:

Chief Contents:

Ref. C.A.B.

26th February 1927.

The Government Services.
News of Opportunities and
Changes.

University News.

Educational News.

Overseas Settlement.

Commerce and Industry.

Training Facilities.

Careers for Boys.

Careers for Girls.

Scholarship News.
Examination News.

Books of the Month.

The Student's Column.

The Cinema and Education.

Price ONE SHILLING

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

There recently came into my hands a copy of the interesting pamphlet dated 1926 giving an outline of the courses at McGill and of the cost of residence and tuition. This pamphlet was, I presume, printed for circulation in this country as it refers particularly to the facilities which are provided for those who wish to take the Matriculation examination in this country.

I am wondering whether you would care to supply me with an illustrated article on McGill to publish in this Journal which circulates among all the public schools, most of the secondary schools and some of the universities in this country.

There is, as you probably know, a growing interest among the educated boys in this country in the possibilities of careers in the Dominion, and they are beginning to see the wisdom of taking professional or university training in ~~Canada~~ ^{Canada} if they aim at a professional career there or at some career which demands a university course.

I should be glad to have the opportunity of publishing an article which brought out the advantages attaching to education in a Canadian University prior to following a career there, and if you could prepare one for me within the next five or six weeks it could appear before the close of the Summer Term when, as you know, the thoughts of a large number of boys turn to the question of post-school training and careers. I would consider

To Col Brody
There is something
you might work
up. I have
written him
thanking him
for the opportunity
Hope
you
are
better.
C.W.B.
22/3/27.

taking a two-page article which, with illustrations, would give you about 1,000 words; it might go beyond this length if absolutely necessary.

Perhaps you would let me hear from you?

Yours faithfully,

The Editor
[Signature]

KINGSWAY

BOND

BCM/SH

March 22nd, 1927.

The Editor,
Journal of Careers,
61, Conduit Street,
London W.1.

Dear Mr. Editor:-

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of February 26th and for the offer to publish an illustrated article on McGill in your Journal. I appreciate greatly your courtesy and will take advantage of it.

We have many Old Country young men at McGill and I believe, with you, in the wisdom of a young man taking his university course here if he intends to make Canada his future home. This country offers splendid opportunity to young men of good stuff who are willing to work hard and accept conditions as they find them.

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a recent Review we issued.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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TELEGRAMS: "TUTORESS-PHONE-LONDON."
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" 3273

Journal of Careers
and
Monthly School Calendar.

Published Monthly.

EDITORIAL & PUBLISHING OFFICE:

61, CONDUIT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

Chief Contents:

Ref. C.A.B.

27th April 1927.

The Government Services.
News of Opportunities and
Changes.

University News.

Educational News.

Overseas Settlement.

Commerce and Industry.

Training Facilities.

Careers for Boys.

Careers for Girls.

Scholarship News.
Examination News.

Books of the Month.

The Student's Column.

The Cinema and Education.

Price ONE SHILLING.

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

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of
April 7th enclosing an article on McGill University
together with photographs.

I hope that this article will appear in
our July number. A copy of this will be sent to you
and the photographs will be returned in the course of
a few weeks.

Yours faithfully,

The Editor

July 28, 1927.

The Editor,
Journal of Careers,
61 Conduit Street, London, W. 1.

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of Sir Arthur Currie who is away from the city I beg to acknowledge your letter of July 9th and to thank you for the two copies of your excellent journal. I am having sent you the necessary information concerning courses and fees.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

Advertisement Office:
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Price ONE SHILLING.

Ref. C.A.B.

9th July 1927.

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

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in sending herewith two copies of the July issue of this Journal containing an article on McGill University, for which you were kind enough to supply the necessary material.

I also return herewith the various photographs which you were good enough to send.

Might I whilst in communication with you ask that you will arrange to see that I receive a new copy of the McGill Calendar giving information about courses and fees? The one we have on file here is very out of date.

Yours faithfully,

The Editor

Enclo.

Advertisement Office:
CHARLES SELL.
8, RED LION SQUARE, W.C.1.
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TELEGRAMS: "TUTORESS-PHONE-LONDON."
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Monthly School Calendar.

Published Monthly.

EDITORIAL & PUBLISHING OFFICE:

61, CONDUIT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

Ref.C.A.B.

5th April, 1927.

Chief Contents:

The Government Services.
News of Opportunities and
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University News.

Educational News.

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Careers for Boys.

Careers for Girls.

Scholarship News.
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Books of the Month.

The Student's Column.

The Cinema and Education.

Price ONE SHILLING.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal,
Canada.

Dear Sir,

Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 22nd March. I shall look forward to receiving the promised article from you on McGill University in the course of a few weeks.

I have read the review you enclosed with great interest. It occurred to me that possibly some of the illustrations that appeared in this pamphlet might well be used in the article we are to publish.

Yours faithfully,

The Editor.

April 7th, 1927.

The Editor,
Journal of Careers,
60, Conduit Street,
London, W.1.

Dear Sir:-

With further reference to your letter of February 27th and your kind offer to publish an article on McGill University, I am enclosing herewith such an article, which, I hope you will consider of sufficient interest to your readers to merit publication.

I am also sending, under separate cover, illustrations to be used in connection therewith.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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J. A. P. HAYDON,
Canadian Correspondent

127 Huron Avenue,
Ottawa, Canada,
June 12, 1931.

Official Washington Weekly Paper of
the following Recognized Standard
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ican Federation of Labor, B. M.
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General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal of McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Enclosed you will find a number
of pages taken from the Machinists' Monthly
Journal, the official magazine of the
International Association of Machinists,
containing a story on the Universities of
Canada, and a brief mention of yourself.

Having served under you as a private
and afterwards a junior officer in the good
old 42nd Royal Highlanders it is always a
pleasure to give you a boost.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Sincerely,



Canadian Correspondent.

June 19th, 1931

J. A. P. Haydon, Esq.
127 Huron Ave.
O t t a w a

Dear Mr. Haydon,

Let me thank you for your letter
of the 12th in which you send me an article on the
Universities of Canada.

With all good wishes to you personally.

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

a handsome man. His face was pitted by smallpox—though you will get no hint of this in most of his portraits. His cheeks are too long and obstinate looking for beauty. His mouth in many pictures is distinctly unpleasant; but in all probability, much if not all that was due to his ill-fitting false teeth.

Washington was a slaveholder, as all know; and while he was no defender of slavery as an institution, he was at best a languid critic of it. His slaves were well treated, but he wanted them to work, and their laziness annoyed him. Perhaps a contract that he made with a man whom he engaged as overseer for one of his outlying plantations gives his attitude. The contract provides:

"That he (the overseer) will take all necessary and proper care of the negroes committed to his management, to treat them with humanity and tenderness when sick and prevent them when well, from running about and visiting without his consent."

"Bad" slaves in Virginia in those days were sold in the West Indies. In 1791 when Washington had been President for two years, one such "misbehaving fellow" was sold for "one pipe and Quarter Cask of wine." Long before, in 1766, Washington wrote to the captain of a ship bound for the West Indies:

"With this letter comes a negro (Tom)

which I beg the favor of you to sell in any of the islands you may go to for whatever he will fetch * * * He may, with your good management, sell well, if kept clean and trim'd up a little when offered for sale."

Something has been collected on Washington's relations with free labor; but much more perhaps could be brought together by a careful search. In every new country, there is a shortage of skilled labor, and particularly of skilled labor available for hire by local magnates. American wages from the earliest colonial days always have been high by comparison with those of Europe.

It is interesting, therefore, to find that \$10 a month and "keep" seems to have been a standard wage for skilled labor in Virginia. Washington's contract with John Askew, joiner, requires that Askew "Shall work duely from sunrise to sunset, allowing proper times only for eating."

If Askew lost time, from sickness or other reasons, he must make it up at the end of the year. He was expected to teach his trade to negroes whom Washington assigned to such education, and for this, he was to get board and lodging, for himself and wife, and 25 pounds, cash, paid at the end of the year.

Benjamin Buckler (his X mark) was en-

(Continued on page 382)



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS VIEWED FROM THE AIR

Center: The Capitol Building. Extreme right: The Congressional Library. Lower center: The House of Representatives' Office Building. Directly beyond may be seen the Senate Office Building, Union Station, and to the left of the station is the Washington City Post Office. The white stone building at the extreme left is the home of "Labor".

The Universities of Canada

By J. A. P. HAYDON, "Labor's" Canadian Correspondent

CANADA has always been proud of the fact that every child in the Dominion is given the opportunity to acquire a sound education at public cost.

Although its population is small when compared with that of its southern neighbor and widely scattered, it has established an educational system that compares favorably with older and richer countries. It maintains excellent elementary schools, in which education is absolutely free, because it recognizes that they are the bulwark of democracy and the working tools of a free people.

For the most part, secondary education is also free, only nominal fees being charged in a few of the provinces.

In addition, there are 23 universities and 97 colleges. Each province maintains at least one university which offers every opportunity for the training that makes the "full man" of learning.

Though the oldest university in Canada is young compared with Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrews, Dublin and other institutions which are historic landmarks in the British Isles, some have been established sufficiently long to acquire a degree of veneration and a measure of tradition.

King's College at Halifax, founded in 1789, is the oldest university in the Dominion. In 1800 the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton came into being. The foundation of Dalhousie University dates from 1818 and three years later McGill was established at Montreal.

The University of Toronto claimed until recently the distinction of having a greater student enrollment than any other university in the British Empire, but this honor is now

claimed by Laval University at Quebec, which at the end of 1929 had a total enrollment of 7,720, compared with 6,422 at Toronto. The University of Montreal held third place with 4,130 and McGill was fourth with 3,191.

An indication that the merit of Canadian educational facilities is recognized in the British Isles, the United States and other countries is given by an official report showing that in 1929 there were 198 students from Great Britain, 1,495 from the United States, 49 from the British West Indies and 351 from other countries.

Last summer several headmasters of the leading schools of the British Isles came to Canada to ascertain at first hand what advantages the Canadian universities offered to young men of the "old country" after graduation from the public schools. Dr. Horwood of Harrow, head of the delegation, and his colleagues returned home satisfied that they were turning out graduates properly fitted for life and cap-

able of holding up their end in any country.

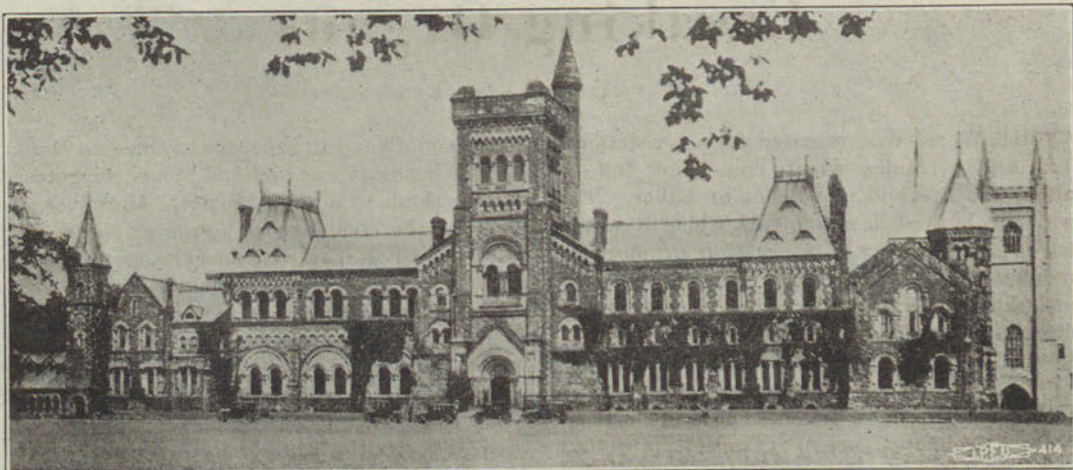
Six of the universities are controlled by the provincial governments—New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Four are undenominational—Dalhousie at Halifax, N. S.; McGill at Montreal, P. Q.; Queen's at Kingston, Ont.; and Western, at London, Ont.

The remainder are denominational—St. Dunstan's at Charlottetown, P. E. I.; St. Francis Xavier at Antigonish, N. S.; St. Joseph's at St. Joseph, N. S.; Laval at Quebec, P. Q.; Montreal at Montreal, P. Q., and Ottawa at the Canadian capital, representing the Roman Catholic Church.

The Church of England supports King's at



GEN. SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM CURRIE
Principal of McGill University, Montreal, Can.



TORONTO UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, ONTARIO—CONTROLLED BY ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Halifax, Bishop's at Lennoxville, P. Q., and Trinity at Toronto, Ont.

Acadia at Wolfville, N. S., and McMaster at Hamilton, Ont., are Baptist institutions, and Mount Allison at Sackville, N. S., and Victoria at Toronto are maintained by the United Church of Canada.

That they may fulfill their mission of "light and learning," Canadian universities have set their fees within reach of students of limited means. The average is from \$65 to \$225 per term, according to course. The lower fee is the average for an arts course and the higher that for medicine. The fees for the science, law, commerce, engineering and other courses range between the the two limits given. The fees of colleges are also very reasonable.

According to figures for 1929, the latest available, there was a gross enrollment at the universities of 57,254 and 25,157 in the colleges. Of the university students 41,587

were full-time, 4,489 part-time and 12,195 short-course, extra-mural and extension students. In that year 8,772 degrees, licenses and diplomas were granted by the universities, of which 2,427 were conferred on women and 4,345 on men.

At all Canadian universities the term opens about the third week in September and continues until May. Campus life is much the same as in similar institutions in other countries. While a variety of sports are encouraged, football holds the spotlight, particularly in the universities of Eastern Canada, and the winner of the annual intercollegiate contest is held high in popular admiration. Last year Queen's won the coveted honor.

These football games, played on the college fields, attract thousands of spectators and are the occasions for reunions of old students.

For the average student at universities the

(Continued on page 382)



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA—CONTROLLED BY ALBERTA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Creaking Organs

P. J. KING, Financial Secretary Lodge No. 264

THE World War released forces, reactions, and attitudes which could not fail to affect the life and movement of Labor. The war accelerated developments which it would have taken history a generation or more to incubate. A mechanical revolution was ushered into a world which had not nearly digested the effects of the industrial revolution of the preceding century.

The war necessitated an eruptive release of creative energy for the purpose of destruction. Mechanical sciences were told to go full speed ahead. New machines and better ones replaced old ones in use, and production was massified beyond comparison with pre-war levels. Industrial efficiency was given every aid for the creation of immense supplies of goods, of food, of war ammunition. Cost was no obstacle.

A far different attitude was taken toward the minds of the people during that period. For five years there had been no free play of public opinion in the world. Confronted by the inexorable necessities of war, governments conscripted public opinion as they conscripted men and money and materials. Having conscripted it, they dealt with it as they dealt with other raw recruits. They mobilized it. They put it in charge of drill sergeants. They goose stepped it. They taught it to stand at attention and salute.

This governmental control over public opinion was exerted through two different channels—one the censorship and the other propaganda. As war progressed, the censorship became less and less a factor, and propaganda increased in importance. The organized manipulation of public opinion was as inevitable a development of modern warfare as airplanes, tanks, and barbed wire entanglements.

There were two kinds of propaganda, one represented the appeal to reason and the other the appeal to any emotion that could be directed toward winning the war. The other kind of propaganda resembled, in general way, the activities of the cheer leaders at a football game. It was noisy and emotional and spectacular, and as such it often served a highly useful purpose.

When the Armistice was signed and demobilization began, public opinion was demobilized, too. It was turned loose to shift for itself and naturally, felt a little awkward in

civilian clothes. It had been trained to think only in terms of war and had almost forgotten how to think in terms of peace. Moreover, it was like the emancipated slaves of the South after the Civil War. Its shackles were struck off, but it did not quite know what to do with its freedom. It was in the habit of being told what to think and what to feel, and when it was left to its own resources it was bewildered.

At this point private propaganda stepped in to take up the work that Government had abandoned, and when we deal with public opinion today we are dealing largely with private propaganda.

Government suppressed the truth; Government distorted the truth; Government lied glibly and magnificently when occasion seemed to require; but, after all, governmental propaganda was at least directed toward war ends, and those ends were the protection of the country and its institutions against its armed and embattled enemies.

When we come to the question of private propaganda we are on wholly different ground. Private propaganda is not one of the by-products of the war, but it has taken on new



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THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA

(Continued from page 337)

four, five or seven year course is usually a period of struggle to make both ends meet, despite the small cost of tuition. This is because of the laudable ambition among the children of parents of modest means to acquire an education. It is regarded by the young Canadian as creditable to put himself through university by earning in the long vacation sufficient money to pay his fee and support himself, consequently he loses no time at the close of the term in seeking employment.

Harvesting in Western Canada has always attracted a number of students, but the introduction of the combine is closing this source of employment; another illustration that the mechanization of industry affects nearly every group of citizens.

Many find employment on passenger and freight boats that ply the Great Lakes, and still others hire out as caddies and "bell hops" at resort hotels.

Some of the most successful men in the professions in Canada are those who, by their own industry, have paid their expenses unaided during the period of their university training. Such personal experiences broaden their sympathy and understanding of life and tend to make them useful and substantial citizens.

Some of the Canadian universities derive considerable fame and prestige by virtue of the dominant personalities of their principals and their influence upon the public life of the Dominion.

Among such leaders are General Sir Arthur Currie, principal at McGill. He won a distinguished record in the World War as Commander of the Canadian Corps.

Sir Robert Falconer, principal of Toronto University, is more than the head of a great educational institution. So, too, are such principals as Dr. A. S. MacKenzie, of Dalhousie; Dr. Walter C. Murray, of Saskatchewan, and Dr. R. C. Wallace, of Alberta.

CELEBRATING THE BI-CENTENARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH

(Continued from page 335)

gaged on similar terms. Buckler, a carpenter, got a house for himself and wife and children, together with "300 pounds of Porke and Three Barrels of Corn," and at the year's end, 25 pounds in money. It was expressly stipulated that Buckler should employ rainy weather in making shoes.

Washington was one of the richest men of his time. He was born in a fair share of wealth, more came to him by his marriage, and

he added to the total. At his death, his estate, not counting Mount Vernon or any of Mrs. Washington's property, was worth \$530,000. Translated to values of the present, that would make him a millionaire several times over, though not sufficiently rich to merit the fostering care of Secretary Mellon.

A few years ago, there was a veritable craze for speaking of Washington's wealth, as if riches were his chief achievement. Some sarcastic person put a crimp in that folly by proposing to revise the famous description of Washington to read:

"First in stocks, first in bonds, first in the hearts of the realtors."

The truth seems to be that Washington's sound judgment showed in his private affairs as well as in his public service. He made many unprofitable ventures; but in the main, they turned out well.

WOMAN'S SPHERE

(Continued from page 359)

in the summer we can not undertake any more than the regular business meetings and a picnic or two.

The Auxiliary is planning six decorated cars for the Labor Day parade, plans for which are going forward as usual. We must be sure that we have "Machinists" on the streamers in good clear type, as last year some persons were heard to remark, "What is the I. A. of M.?" So we learn by experience to have our publicity very definite and easily understood by the sight-seers, who, of course, should all be in the parade under Organized Labor's banner. This shows very clearly the great need to continue to "educate, agitate and organize."

JEAN LAING,

Press Correspondent,

Lodge No. 32, L. A.

THERE'S SOMETHING HAPPY ON THE WAY

By HENRY VAN DYKE

Above the edge of dark appear the lances of the Sun;
Along the mountain ridges clear his rosy heralds
run;

The vapors down the valley go
Like broken armies, dark and low.
Look up, my heart, from every hill
In folds of rose and daffodil
The sunrise banners flow.

Oh, fly away on silent wing, ye boding owls of
night!

Oh, welcome little birds that sing the coming-in of
light!

For new, and new, and ever-new,
The golden bud within the blue,
And every morning seems to say:
There's something happy on the way,
And God sends love to you!

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN,
PRESIDENT

MACLEAN'S

"CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE"

H. V. TYRRELL,
GENERAL MANAGER

THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143-153 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO
P. O. BOX 100

Publ. Mgr.

23rd February 1926

General, Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
President, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The Editor of Maclean's Magazine has drawn my attention to your letter, addressed to Colonel Maclean, pointing out an error in my Question Box of 1st January, wherein I stated that as far as I knew, Toronto had the only Library School in Canada.

I regret exceedingly having made this mistake, and will take the first opportunity of giving the correct information in the Question Box. I may say the questions asked cover a very wide field and are so numerous that I usually work under great pressure of time. However I should be sorry indeed to overlook the facilities offered by our splendid McGill.

If the Registrar would send me calendars of courses offered in Library Training, Social Service, and Remedial Massage, I should be glad to pass on the information to many interested correspondents, who write making enquiries about such courses. Hitherto I have directed many to McGill.

Regretting the mistake that crept into my column,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Edwina Selton

(Eustace E. S. Pringle)

February 26th, 1926.

Miss Gertrude E. S. Pringle,
C/O. The Maclean Publishing Co., Limited,
P. O. Box 100,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Miss Pringle:-

Thank you for your letter
of the 23rd of February.

Of course I know that the
mistake had not been wilfully made, but I thought
it wise to call your attention to it. My Secretary
tells me that she has already arranged to have the
information you wish sent to you.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

February 10th, 1926.

Colonel J. B. Maclean,
153 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Colonel:-

For some time I have intended to put you right with reference to something I saw in the January 1st issue of Maclean's Magazine.

On page 59 of that issue, column 2, I note these words - "so far as I know there is at present only one Library School in Canada - Toronto, conducted by the Department of Education". I merely want to tell you that since 1904 this University has conducted a Library course. In fact we were the first in Canada to institute it. Is Maclean's "Canada's National Magazine" or is it still provincial in some things?

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET STARTS:

MEDICAL PICKWICK.

Princip

May
Sixteenth
1921.

Dr. Ira S. Wile,
264 West 73rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I now beg to submit the promised Article with certain illustrations. If you can use these illustrations the plates will be forwarded on request.

Let me once more than you for your great courtesy in offering to publish this in the "Medical Pickwick".

With all good wishes,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

May
Sixteenth
1921.

Dr. W. G. Turner,
386 Sherbrooke Street W.,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Turner:-

Thank you very much indeed for
the preparation of the Article for the Medical
Pickwick.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

386 SHERBROOKE STREET, W.
MONTREAL.

13 May 1921

To Gen. Sir Arthur Currie G. C. M. G

Sir

Enclosed kindly find article requested
passed via Dr Martin to me. The illustrations

I recommend are 1. one of The Principle

2. General University - View

3. Medical Buildings

4. Royal Victoria Hospital

Prints accompanying Mr Teakins has the
plates for same

Yours very truly

W. J. Turner

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE.

11th March, 1921.

Dr. C. A. Martin,

Dear Doctor,

With reference to our conversation of the other day concerning the attached letters, you will note that Mr. Wile will be satisfied to have the article by 15th May. Will you undertake to see that I get it for transmission to him.

Ever yours faithfully,

A. W. Currie.

per R.P.H.

Two hundred and sixty-four
West Seventy-third Street

March 10th
19 21.

Mr. A. W. Currie, Esq.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Mr. Currie:

Thank you for your cooperative letter
of March 5th.

I should be very glad to have the article
in question submitted sometime before the
15th of May. This would enable us to publish
it in the June issue. If it could be prepared
at an earlier time, it might be possible to
get it into the May number.

Appreciating your courtesy and cooperation,
I am

Yours sincerely,

Ira S. Wile
Ira S. Wile, M.D.

ISW:MR

Editor - Medical Pictorial

file

The Medical Pickwick

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF WIT AND WISDOM BY
AND FOR MEDICAL MEN

Edited by ~~WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.~~
~~10 Seventeenth Street~~
~~Buffalo, N.Y.~~

IRA S. WILE, M. D.
264 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 3rd
19 21.

President of McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I believe this year you celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of your college and university. I should be very glad to publish an article of about three thousand words with such illustrations as you may desire in Medical Pickwick

In as much as our journal circulates only among physicians, I should appreciate it if special stress could be placed upon the growth of the medical department with which so many illustrious names are associated.

Sincerely yours,
Ira S. Wile
Ira S. Wile, M.D.

ISW:MR

Roberts

June
Sixth
1921.

Dr. Ira S. Wile,
264 West 73rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of
your letter of May 19th.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness
in wishing to help us celebrate our Centennial
next October by publishing an article on McGill
University in the September or October number of
Medical Pickwick.

As requested in your letter I am
sending you herewith another photograph of
myself, also one of Dr. H. S. Birkett, present
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. I am also
enclosing a sketch of Sir William Osler, a print
of Dr. Andrew F. Holmes, who, though the fourth
Head of the Faculty of Medicine, was the first
to be called "Dean"; and a print of Rev. John
Bethune, one of our early Principals.

I hope you will find these of
some assistance to you.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Medical Dickwick

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF WIT AND WISDOM BY
AND FOR MEDICAL MEN

Edited by ~~WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.~~
~~10 Seventeenth Street~~
~~Buffalo, N.Y.~~

IRA S. WILE, M. D.
264 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 19th
19 21.

Mr. A.W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of the article on McGill University which you so kindly have prepared. In as much as your Sentenial is in October, I believe that I shall hold the article for the September or October issue. With reference to the illustrations, I should be glad to have another copy of your picture that has not been folded, for purposes of reproduction. I shall have a cut made of the New Medical Building. The illustration of the general scheme, I am afraid, might come out pretty small as our reduction for cut would mean $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch. I shall study this out, however, to see whether we can use it,

It occurs to me that if you could send some illustrations of some of the older men to comprise the early faculty of medicine, it would add very much to the historical value of the article. Any suggestions you may make along this line of illustrations, or assistance you may give, will be greatly appreciated.

With assurances of my high esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ira S. Wile
Ira S. Wile, M.D.

ISW:MR

DOCKET ENDS:

MEDICAL PICKWICK.

DOCKET STARTS:

14 MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

226
1st March, 1921.

C. F. Cranfall, Esq.,
c/o The Montreal Daily Star,
165 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Cranfall,-

I thank you for your letter of the 22nd instant.

I have seen Mr. Weir and discussed with him the incident referred to. He is very sorry that he was so short with your City Editor, and regrets very much that he referred to a story in the "Star" as a "damn monkey story". You can well appreciate how, to a scientific mind, everything which is not expressed correctly and in scientific terms is wrongly expressed. Mr. Weir says that he will be only too glad to see your reporter himself, and tells me that the time most suitable to him is either just after nine o'clock in the morning or about two o'clock in the afternoon. He says that sometimes the reporter who is sent up gets his stenographer to give information on matters concerning which the stenographer is not well informed.

I am in most cordial sympathy with your suggestion that we should make as much as possible out of any scientific research which is going on, and I shall speak to the different Departments and request them to take an interest in the publicity of such work.

Let me say in conclusion that I am deeply grateful, and so are the Governors, for the very great help the "Star" has been to us. The support you are giving McGill is a very great contribution to her progress.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

AFC/BE.

The Montreal Daily Star
"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"
MONTREAL, CANADA

Mr. Crandall,

I have just had a most unsatisfactory conversation with Mr. Weir of the McGill observatory re story in yesterdays paper as to difference between the McGill and Hearn and Harrison thermometers.

He started out by peremptorily ordering The Star to make no mention of the matter.

"Until when " I asked.

"Until I say so" he replied.

"When will that be ? We are expecting a story for to-day."

"I don't care what you expect. If you don't do as I tell you you needn't send around here any more."

I mentioned that there was no need for him to take that tone of voice and he then made use of some curse word that has slipped my mind. I told him I didn't intend to take that kind of language from him. He explained that he was a little under the weather and had not seen the story in yesterday's Star.

"I will be pleased to send one up to you right away," I said.

"I'll get one myself," he answered.

"When can I call you back ?" I then asked.

"Don't call up here again," was his reply followed by the bang of the telephone.

Miss McCaw was a witness to my end of the conversation.

Feb 22, 1921.

J. H. Boland.

The Montreal Daily Star

"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"

MONTREAL, CANADA

February 22, 1921

*Copy when
re-opening month*

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

There was a time when McGill authorities, except when they wanted something, kept the press of this city very coldly at arm's length, persistently refused information of public interest, and let us understand their conviction that McGill was a private institution in which the common public had no concern.

For instance, we used to have a lot of trouble getting weather reports from the McGill Observatory under Mr. McCloud. He frankly resented being questioned and generally made it unpleasant for reporters who had to go and see him. As he was on the one side an employee of the University and on the other an employee of the Government, it was difficult to get at him.

Conditions recently have been different, very much different in all respects, I am glad to say, but today some friction developed between our City Desk and Mr. Weir, at the Observatory, which I think should be called to your attention before it develops into any permanent feeling of mutual resentment. I don't know how far our City Editor was in the wrong. Generally there are two angles to a dispute like this, but I enclose his report to me for your information and enquiry. I may add that the story he was after had to do with a discrepancy of 17 degrees yesterday between the McGill thermometer and the Hearn and Harrison record downtown. He wanted to find out if the difference in elevation could account for that much difference in the level of the mercury.

While I am on this topic I would like to suggest that in connection with the research work at McGill, Medical, Mechanical and Scientific, there must be a great deal of general public as well as of scientific interest - facts that

The Montreal Daily Star

"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"

MONTREAL, CANADA

(2)

could be made the foundation of news stories which would attract attention and incidentally benefit McGill. The attitude of the average scientific investigator is one of distrust towards newspapers reporters, and not unnaturally, as they so often go astray in reporting matters of this kind, owing to ignorance. The investigator also has another reason for keeping news away from the daily press, which is that he wishes to place the results of his enquiries first before his own class through the medium of the scientific magazine.

I should think a middle way could be found. I would be glad to have a competent reporter keep in touch with any such developments, with the understanding that his report would be submitted to the responsible department before anything was published.

Yours sincerely,

B. Branda

Enc.

203.

Published

May 22nd, 1922.

E. J. Archibald, Esq.,
City Editor,
Montreal Star,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am sorry to learn that the "Star" has declined to publish the full results of the McGill examinations.

I believe you have always done this in previous years and I assure you that such action on your part has been most warmly appreciated by the Governors and by the students concerned. We publish a pamphlet giving these results and send a copy to each student, but, of course, this pamphlet does not appear for a few weeks.

I wish you would give further consideration to this matter and I hope you will agree to grant us the necessary space to publish the results. I am sure they are very interesting to a great many people, and that the regard in which your paper is so justly held will not suffer by such action on your part.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Also A.R. Carmen, Esq.,
Chief Editor.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

May 22, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am informed that the "Star" has declined to publish the full results of the McGill examinations. They have always done this in previous years and it is, of course, a fine thing for us and for the students concerned. We ourselves publish a pamphlet giving these results and send a copy to each student, but this cannot be issued for some weeks. The reason why the "Star" objects to continuing the service is that the detailed report occupies three or four pages of their paper. They tell me that Lord Athelstan is out of town and so we can not rely on his co-operation. I have been wondering, however, if it would not be worth while for you to take the matter up with one or both of the influential men on the "Star", I mean Mr. Carmen and Mr. Archibald.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Laing
per f.

MDF/GJL

The Montreal Daily Star
"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal, Jan. 12/23.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
City.

Publicity

My Dear Sir Arthur,

In compliance with the wish you expressed last evening after our interview, I am enclosing a copy of the article prepared for tomorrow's edition.

If you possibly could you will confer a favor by 'phoning, if necessary, before 9-30 in the morning in order to insure that corrections, if required, may be made before the first edition goes to press.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very Truly Yours,

W. L. G. Gento

Editorial Department,
Montreal Star.

Jento.

An immediate, thorough and scrutinizing enquiry into the charges of immoral conditions in the city made by Dr. Haywood is advocated by Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University. Interviewed at his residence last evening Sir Arthur said that he, and the public in general were amazed and disgusted at conditions as revealed in the Haywood indictment, and strongly urged that these be probed to the core. This investigation should and must be made by the city Council itself, as no other body is competent and in a position to make it effective and official.

"The feelings that Dr. Haywood's address before the Canadian Club evoked in me when I had the ^{Good fortune} ~~pleasure~~ of hearing him last Monday were those of amazement, disgust and sadness that such terrible conditions should exist," he commented. "I was also possessed of an earnest desire to do my utmost to associate myself with any crusade which will ^{have} for its object the cleaning up of the situation, if such is found to be necessary after proper investigation."

"Dr. Haywood's remarks carry special weight for they are the registered observations of an honest, decent, earnest capable and observant man, one who is in a profession and in a position to see for himself that of which he speaks and to note the effects of the alleged conditions on the public health and morals.

"It is needless for those in authority to say that Dr. Haywood has not been specific and to ask that he produce names and incidents. This is only drawing a red herring over the trail. Dr. Haywood has been quite specific enough, and he has very definitely outlined condi

as he finds it. This is absolutely sufficient to demand a thorough, unbiased, and immediate investigation. It is not necessary for the one who lays the charge to mention names or public bodies. It is simply enough that he portray ^{the} existing state of affairs as he finds it.

" By whom should this enquiry be made, you ask? Not by any police or detective committee, for they are not the ones who should investigate charges that might, by their nature, call for action against some of their own. The probe should be instituted by no other than the city council who are the elected representatives of the people and who have the interests of the city at stake.

" The aldermen could and should invite some other representative to sit with them. I might suggest the Committee of Sixteen as the organization fitted by ^{its} ~~their~~ nature to examine such an accusation. One thing is certain that the decent public will demand that the charges laid be thoroughly and effectively dealt with and followed to the conclusions recommended by the enquiry.

" It is horrifying to think that the city should be the centre of activities such as described, and I will gladly assist in any campaign which will be inaugurated to cope with the situation of the ~~case~~ charges are correct.

" I congratulate Mr. Haywood on his earnestness and courage in placing the matter so clearly before us, and I want again to emphasize that he has sufficiently made a case that warrants immediate action. All honest citizens will gladly join in commending that all possible should be done either to clear the fair name of our city or to take drastic action to clean-up generally."

Publ. by

The Montreal Daily Star
"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Feb. 21, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The reporting of after-luncheon speeches is one of the most difficult and generally unsatisfactory things an evening paper has to do.

Time is the outstanding difficulty. The reporter is compelled to sit throughout the whole of the speech, then make his way back to his office with as much speed as possible, and prepare his report which, of course, he has no time to do while the speaker is on his feet. The best that the paper can ever hope to do is to get the reporter's work into its second edition and it is only in exceptional circumstances that even this is possible. As a rule such report finds its way only into the last edition of the day and even this is possible only if the utmost speed is observed all down the line.

Under these circumstances the report is bound to be sketchy. Of course there is no excuse for a reporter failing to get the whole trend of the speaker's remarks. Still less for his omitting the main point or points. But I am sure you will appreciate the difficulties under which both reporter and city editor work where rush copy of this sort is handled. Of course it is possible to print a more adequate and fuller report the next day. But by this time

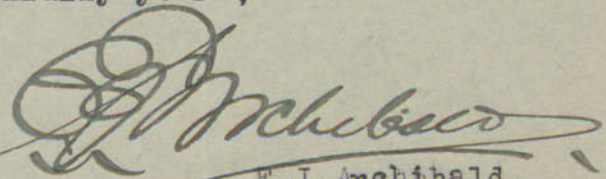
The Montreal Daily Star
"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"
MONTREAL, CANADA.

(2)

the news is twenty-four hours old and the morning paper, which has had almost as many hours as the evening paper has had minutes in which to handle its report, will have appeared carrying its story. Space considerations being what they are, the city editor is naturally not anxious to give up a great deal of it to a report of a speech delivered all of twenty-four hours before his paper has appeared and he naturally cuts as much as he thinks he can. Indeed where his paper has carried a short report of the same speech in its late edition of the day before he is very likely to omit it altogether in the main edition of the following day.

Upon investigation I find that the boy who has been reporting these McGill lectures is the same one who has been covering the Rotary Club for us for some months, with fairly satisfactory results. I am however instructing the city editor to send another man. The Star will certainly do its best to pay the attention they deserve to these lectures and I am obliged to you for having written me. It is only when one hears directly from Star readers that one can judge of the success or failure of a reporter's work.

Faithfully yours,



E.J. Archibald.
Executive Editor

February
Nineteenth
1923.

Personal

E. J. Archibald, Esq.,
C/o. The Montreal Star,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Archibald:-

It is with great diffidence that I ask that the Star assign a different reporter to the task of reporting the lectures in Industrial Medicine given under the auspices of McGill University.

Two of these lectures have already been held on the last two Fridays following a luncheon in the Windsor Hotel. There are three yet to be given, one next Friday, at which Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Chancellor of the University, will preside; another on March 9th with Mr. Chahoon, President of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, presiding, and the last one on March 16th. The man who has reported the lectures already given has done so in a very indifferent manner. He has not yet grasped what the object of these lectures is, believing, apparently, that they have something to do with the Workmen's Compensation Act, Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, or kindred subjects.

These lectures are not put on for any value the University, as such, may expect to receive from them. They are a contribution from the University to a subject which is of increasing interest to all employers of labour and to all employees. Very few industrial concerns have gone into the matter of the health and comfort of their employees in anything like a complete manner. Companies like the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, who have done so, are loudest in their contention that it pays in dollars and cents, and that it pays also in the happiness, contentment, health and prosperity of the employees. Some of our business

E. J. Archibald, Esq. - 2 -

firms are satisfied to set aside a room equipped with a couch and nurse in charge, with a few bandages and restoratives, and consider that they are quite up-to-date.

It is in order to enlighten the business men that I have arranged for this course of lectures, hoping to interest them. It seems difficult to do so. The two lectures already given have been very interesting and instructive and thoroughly appreciated by those who heard them, but I have had about 150 present at each lecture. Almost any one can come to our Canadian Club and draw an audience from 400 to 1200, and more often than not a great deal of slush is talked. These lectures should draw better audiences and I believe would if the business men really understood what we were driving at. Yet we have formally invited at least 3000 of them each week. I was particularly ashamed of the report which appeared in last Friday evening's Star. It bore little resemblance to what Dr. Emerson gave us and the main point was missed entirely.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Publicly

November 12th, 1924.

E. J. Archibald, Esq.,
Executive Editor,
The Montreal Daily Star,
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Archibald:-

Let me acknowledge your
letter of November 6th and to say in reply that
I shall be very pleased to meet your request.

I hope to forward the
photos in a few days and trust to your assurance
that all of them will be safely returned to me.
The one when I was a boy of thirteen is the only
one in existence and the family hate to part
with it even for the brief period you will require
it.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Montreal Daily Star

"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"

MONTREAL, CANADA.

November 6, 1924.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

Some months ago I wrote you asking whether you would be good enough to allow us to use two or three photographs of yourself, one of the present day, the others if possible taken as a young man and as an infant. This is in connection with a feature entitled "Now and Then," a specimen of which I am enclosing.

I have not heard from you in reply and I am afraid my previous letter must have miscarried.

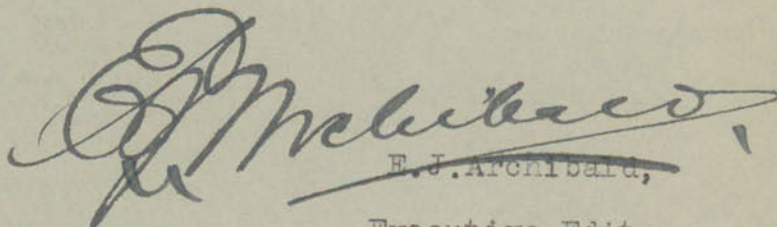
The Star desires to use in this series outstanding members of the business, professional and artistic world in Montreal and it is for this reason that I have ventured to renew my earlier request. The feature has now been running for two or three weeks, and has already awakened very considerable public interest. Experience elsewhere has shown this to be one of the most deservedly popular and interesting features a newspaper can run. It is our intention to put

(2)

our best artistic and mechanical efforts into the re-
production of these photographs and we will be very
greatly obliged if you could help us to make this series
at once more interesting and more valuable by the in-
clusion of your pictures, as I have requested.

Needless to say these pictures will be given
the greatest possible care and will be returned to you
without being damaged in any way.

Faithfully yours,


E. J. Archibald,
Executive Editor.

The Montreal Daily Star
"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"
MONTREAL, CANADA.

October 7, 1926

Embely

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I believe you asked our photographer
for prints of the photographs taken at the recent Convoca-
tion.

I am sending you under separate cover
three prints and at the same time wish to congratulate you
on the success of the proceedings.

Wishing you all sorts of good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

G. F. Wright

G. F. Wright,

Associate Executive Editor.

GFW/ET

October 8th, 1926.

George F. Wright, Esq.,
Associate Executive Editor,
The Montreal Daily Star,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Wright:-

Thank you very much indeed for
your letter of the 7th of October and the prints
of the photographs.

They form a splendid souvenir
of a very interesting and historic occasion.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

MONTREAL DAILY STAR

DOCKET STARTS:

MONTREAL STANDARD.

TORONTO
BRANCH:
95 KING ST. EAST
—
NEW YORK
FRALICK & BATES
INC.
TRIBUNE BUILDING
—
CHICAGO
FRALICK & BATES
INC.
HEYWORTH BUILDING

The Standard

(THE MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED)

CANADA'S NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

HEAD OFFICES: 177 ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL

CIRCULATION
EVERY WEEK
90,000

MEMBER OF
THE AUDIT
BUREAU OF
CIRCULATIONS

June 14, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

The citizens of this city, are joining forces with The Standard in demanding a bigger police force. At no time in the history of Montreal has the necessity for adequate police protection been greater and The Standard, realizing the grave condition of affairs, has taken up this important issue in the interest of the people.

We would draw your attention to the chart published on Page 17 of our issue of the 11th. instant, showing that in a district comprising many square miles, 14,268 thefts had been committed since January 1920. These startling figures give food for thought.

The Standard is anxious to have your opinion on the police situation in general and would like you to write us, setting forth your suggestions as to how this state of affairs might be remedied.

We should like to have your letter by Thursday if possible.

Yours very truly,

THE MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

per

J. A. Currie

Public

June
Fifteenth
1921.

The Montreal Standard Publishing Co. Ltd.,
177 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sirs:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you ask me to express an opinion on "the police situation in general" in this City.

I feel that I am not competent to express such an opinion. Certain figures which have appeared in recent issues of the "Standard" are indeed startling and provide, as you say, much food for thought. I have not yet seen a statement of the case by the responsible municipal authorities, nor do I know whether those authorities and the Chief of Police agree with the deductions you have made. I know that there are always two sides to every question.

The City of Montreal is entitled to a strong, efficient and honestly administered Police Department. The head of that Department must be capable and efficient, honest and fearless. He must have a free hand and he must be supported in the organization, administration and discipline of his Department. All reasonable requests by him for men should be granted. The force itself, whether detective or constable, should be thoroughly trained in all their duties and sternly disciplined, and those who will not become efficient should be dismissed. Promotion should be by merit alone and the pay should be good. In this way only can a proper esprit de corps be developed.

- 2 -

The Standard Publishing Co.

These remarks are only general
and are not to be taken as a criticism of the
force as it exists and is organized to-day.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

TORONTO
BRANCH:
95 KING ST. EAST
—
NEW YORK
FRALICK & BATES
INC.
TRIBUNE BUILDING
—
CHICAGO
FRALICK & BATES
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The Standard

(THE MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED)

CANADA'S NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

HEAD OFFICES: 177 ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL

CIRCULATION
EVERY WEEK
90,000

MEMBER OF
THE AUDIT
BUREAU OF
CIRCULATIONS

June 20th, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

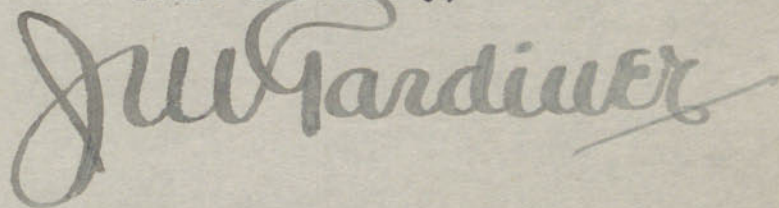
Dear Sir,

I would like to take this opportunity of extending to you on behalf of The Standard, sincere thanks for your courteous reply to our letter regarding "Police Protection in the City of Montreal!"

We feel that The Standard's campaign to obtain for this City a larger and more efficient Police Force, is accomplishing good and will result in a better Montreal. Expressions of opinion from the leading citizens of this City bear weight with the present Administrative Commission and strengthen our hand in no small degree.

Again thanking you for the interest you have shown, believe me, sir,

Yours faithfully,



ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

JMG/DB.

203

Cabney

October
Seventeenth
1921.

Fred Yorston, Esq.,
President & Managing Director,
Montreal "Standard",
177 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Let me express to you my appreciation,
and also that of all the well-wishers of McGill,
for the Art section included in last Saturday's
issue of the "Standard".

It is something which all graduates
must prize highly, forming, as it does, a most
interesting souvenir of a most delightful Reunion.
Last week was a splendid week for McGill and one
that will not soon be forgotten. I believe the
graduates have returned to their homes pleased and
proud with their experiences here and with what
they saw of the University, while they who live
and labour here continuously have been much bene-
fitted and inspired by their presence and by what
they said.

Wishing the "Standard" continued
success, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Arthur

May
First
1923.

Fred Yorston, Esq.,
President & Managing Director,
The Standard,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Yorston:-

In reply to your letter of April 30th suggesting that the names of those whose payments to the McGill Campaign Fund are still incomplete be published, let me say that I think such an action would be unwise and unfair.

I think I may state that the Board of Governors are pretty well satisfied with the amount that has been paid in. You will remember that subscribers were granted the privilege of making their payments in four or five annual instalments. A great many have availed themselves of this privilege and I, for one, will be greatly disappointed if practically the full amount has not been collected when the five years from November 1920 have elapsed. Certainly we cannot afford to do without the money promised, but I believe the publishing of the names of any delinquents would be an impolitic proceeding at the present time.

With many thanks for this evidence of your interest in McGill, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

TORONTO
BRANCH:
95 KING ST. EAST
—
NEW YORK
FRALICK & BATES
INC.
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—
CHICAGO
FRALICK & BATES
INC.
HEYWORTH BUILDING

The Standard

(THE MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED)

CANADA'S NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

HEAD OFFICES: 177 ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL

MEMBER OF
THE AUDIT
BUREAU OF
CIRCULATIONS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 30th, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I understand that there is a large sum of money amounting to nearly two million dollars yet outstanding in connection with the McGill Fund Campaign inaugurated some time ago.

Would it not be a good thing to publish the names of these delinquents? My information goes that some very large amounts have been subscribed, with very little so far put up. The public naturally dislikes this sort of thing.

It might, or might not, be politic in this case, but something drastic should be done to get in the rest of this money.

Yours very truly,

MONTREAL STANDARD PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED.

Yves Gordon
President & Managing Editor.

FY/MLM.

DOCKET ENDS:

MONTREAL STANDARD

NEW ENGLAND BUREAU
OF
PUBLIC SERVICE INFORMATION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES OF NEW ENGLAND
AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING
A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
THESE COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC

24 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

TELEPHONE
LIBERTY 1320

SAMUEL T. MACQUARRIE
DIRECTOR

Jan. 8, 1929

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WILLIAM J. THOMPSON
President, China Telephone Co., South China, Me.

ROY F. WHITNEY
President, Fall River Electric Light Co., Fall River, Mass.

CLARK V. WOOD
President, Worcester Consol. St. Ry. Co. and Springfield St. Ry. Co., Springfield, Mass.

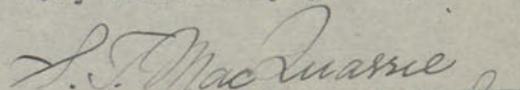
To the Secretary to the President
McGill University
Montreal Canada

Dear Sir:

If compatible with your rules, we should be pleased to receive a copy of your latest report, or year book, showing the activities of the college, courses taught, amount of tuition, sources of revenue, etc.

In the matter of contributions, does your university receive donations of money from corporations or individuals for the purpose of assisting in the teaching of specific subjects, with the idea of training students in such business after graduation? Here in the United States, corporations and individuals are often solicited for contributions for the purpose of teaching some specific course not covered in the regular curriculum. If this policy is followed in Canada, we should like to have as full information as possible in regard to it, including the results as you see them.

Very sincerely yours,


S. T. MacQuarrie, Director

January 11th, 1929.

S.T. MacQuarrie, Esq.,
Director, New England Bureau,
Public Service Information,
24 Milk Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of January 8th, I am sending you, under separate cover, a General Calendar of the University, the Announcement of Macdonald College, and the Annual Report for 1925.26, which is the latest available.

McGill University is entirely supported by endowments and voluntary subscriptions. We have at different times received donations from corporations and individuals for the erection and equipment of specific buildings. On the 26th of this month there will be formally opened a building to be devoted to research in cellulose chemistry and pulp and paper in co-operation with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. We have also a course in Fuel Engineering financed by certain business interests, but both these experiments are too new to permit of the tabulation of results as yet.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I am,

Yours faithfully,

S
ecretary

The Ottawa Journal
Evening Morning

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Ottawa, Ontario,
September 25th.,
1930.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I hesitate to trouble you about advertising matters but frankly I have been at a loss recently to understand why McGill University is using for advertising purposes The Ottawa Citizen to the exclusion of The Ottawa Journal.

The Journal is invariably the first selection for educational advertising reaching as it does that constituency of readers in Ottawa and surrounding district which lends itself most responsively to the cause of higher education.

I do trust we may be favored with your next advertising order, feeling confident that you appreciate personally what The Journal represents in this field from the standpoint of educational advertising.

Yours sincerely,

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

R. F. Savin

September 27th, 1930.

R.F. Parkinson, Esq.,
The Ottawa Journal,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 25th inst., addressed to General Sir Arthur Currie has in his absence from town, been handed to me.

I can assure you that the University looks on the Journal as one of the best mediums they can use for advertising in the Ottawa District and as you know we have been using it. The advertisement you refer to was inserted in the "Citizen" at the special request of the Head of the Department.

You may count on receiving a full share of the University advertising.

Yours very truly,

Comptroller.

Copy

SRB/L

Pablosky

February 14th, 1925.

John Nelson, Esq.,
2566 York Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

My dear John:-

I have your letter of the 6th of February and will send you some material for your articles for the Province. Your telegram which I found difficulty in interpreting read as follows:

"For series articles please arrange some one forward me photo McGill and leadership given by graduates Canadian life".

The matter of photos of McGill was easy enough and I now gather from your letter that you wish us to give you information concerning McGill graduates who have been most prominent in Canadian life. I shall have some information got together and forwarded to you.

Yours faithfully,



CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH
TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 2

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Sent No.

Sent By

Rec'd By

Time Sent

Time Filed

Check

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

Feb. 6th 1925

John Nelson
Vancouver B.C.

Do not understand your wire
fourth Please amplify

Collect

A. W. Currie

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. M. THOMPSON, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162.
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeatable telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding \$200., due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

DAY LETTERS.

This Company will receive DAY LETTERS, to be transmitted at rates lower than its standard telegram rates, as follows: one and one-half times the ten-word Day message rate shall be charged for the transmission of fifty (50) words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty words shall be charged for each additional ten (10) words or less.

DAY LETTERS may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTERS are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

DAY LETTERS shall be written in plain English, or in French. Code language is not permitted.

DAY LETTERS may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addresses, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

DAY LETTERS are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a DAY LETTER shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTER on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, ACTING GEN. MGR.

ORIGINAL OF MESSAGE
TELEPHONED

TO BE.....

Money Transferred
by Telegraph

1925 FEB 4 PM 10 17

WGA415 DH

VANCOUVER BC 4

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

FOR SERIES ARTICLES PLEASE ARRANGE SOME ONE FORWARD ME
PHOTO MCGILL AND LEADERSHIP GIVEN BY GRADUATES
CANADIAN LIFE

JOHN NELSON.



2566 York st

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 6th 1925 192

Sir Arthur W. Currie
Pres. McGill University
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I received a dispatch today from you saying you did not understand one sent you a day or two previously, and asking for further particulars.

The editor of the Sunday PROVINCE asked me if I would prepare two or three articles on the part Canadian universities had played in preparing their graduates for leadership in the commercial, and public life of the country, or how far the training of these men in the universities had prepared them to take a constructive part in the thought and life of the country. That is about the limit of the information he gave me on which to base my article. He also said he would like photos of the principal universities to illustrate the text.

Such information could only be obtained from some one who has kept in close touch with the life of McGill, and I felt sure you would know who to refer the matter to. I would appreciate it if you could have some one give me such data as is available on the subject.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

John Nelson

February 20, 1925.

John Nelson, Esq.,
2566 York St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Nelson:-

Sir Arthur wishes me to send you the information asked for in your letter of the 6th inst. I am forwarding you herewith a small series of photographs of McGill which will make good reproductions and I am also arranging for a few more to be sent you.

As regards McGill graduates I think I might let some of their names speak for themselves:-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Sir Thomas Roddick, for many years a member of Parliament and author of the legislation which brought about the Dominion Council of Medicine.
Hon. J.J. MacLaren, Justice of Appeals, Toronto
Hon. J.S. Archibald,
Sir Donald Macmaster, member of Parliament in England.
Sir William Osler,
Dr. George Dawson, engineer and explorer
Sir Charles Doherty, Minister of Justice and representative for Canada at the League of Nations.
Sir H.B. Ames, Chief Financial Adviser of the League of Nations.
Dr. Eugene Lafleur, one of Canada's distinguished lawyers.
The Bishop of Toronto.
Dr. P.D. Ross, publisher 'The Journal', Ottawa.
Hon. George G. Foster,
Mr. H.M. Marler,
Mr. J.L. Waddell, a most distinguished engineer of the United States,
Mr. E.P. Mathewson, another distinguished engineer practising in the United States.
Dr. H.M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta

John Nelson, Esq.

I have arranged for a few pictures to be sent direct by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Vancouver 'Sunday Province' for reprinting.

It is very difficult to say how McGill prepares her students for public life. In the first place I think it is fair to state that we try to give them a Canadian view point rather than a provincial one. We have always striven to foster interest in public matters; our undergraduate debates have always been on questions of public interest and when they are carried on in the Mock Parliament we can count on the keen attention of one or two hundred young men.

I am sending you copies of our reports for the sessions 1922-23 and 1923-24, in both of which you will find references to the manner in which we are attempting to prepare our undergraduates for public life. I would direct your special attention to the conclusion of our report of 1923-24 in which citizenship is set up as the main idea of a University.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

November
Ninth
1927.

The Editor,
"Saturday Night",
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Under the caption "The Centenary of the University of Toronto" you reproduced on page 25 of the October 1st issue of Saturday Night a photograph of one of the Medical Buildings of the University of Toronto. Underneath were the words: "The Medical Building, Queen's Park, where Dr. Banting discovered Insulin. According to the Rockefeller Foundation, a survey of Medical Colleges in North America; that of the University of Toronto ranks first, Harvard second, Johns Hopkins third, McGill University, Montreal, fourth. Considering the difference in wealth and population between this country and the United States, this is a most amazing showing for Canada".

I am a constant reader of Saturday Night, and when I read what I have just quoted above I was more amused than anything else, attributing it to the over-enthusiasm of a Toronto writer under the influence of the Centenary Celebration. At McGill University we have received many letters concerning this and now know that the writer of these words succeeded in his effort to leave the impression that the Rockefeller Foundation had ranked the Medical School of the University of Toronto first and the Medical School of this University fourth amongst all the schools on the continent.

Editor, Saturday Night,

-2-

Will you be good enough to inform me what is your authority for the statement you have made. My information, from a source which cannot be questioned, is that the Rockefeller Foundation has never made a survey of medical colleges in North America, and that it is not the custom of that Foundation to rank institutions under any circumstances.

The article on October 1st has done a serious injustice to this University, inasmuch as you published a statement concerning it for which you had no proper authority. I would appreciate very much the publication of this letter, in order that your readers may no longer be left under a wrong impression.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Standard Printing and Publishing Co.

W. R. GIVENS, Managing Director and Editor.

(Limited)

PUBLISHERS OF The Daily and Semi-Weekly Standard

Established 1810.

KINGSTON, ONT

With the Editor's compliments who will
be happy to publish any remarks which
Mr Arthur Currie might wish to make

8.2.24

Published

February 9th, 1924.

W. R. Givens, Esq.,
The Standard Printing & Publishing Co.,
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Mr. Givens:-

With reference to the clipping from the Standard forwarded to me asking me to make a comment, I have nothing to say at the present time.

Sometime a little later I intend to discuss further Civil Service reform.

Yours faithfully,

Parkhill

R. SYKES MULLER CO., LIMITED

ADVERTISING AND MERCHANDISING SERVICE

CANADA CEMENT BUILDING

MONTREAL

January 13th, 1925.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for your kindness this afternoon in granting us an interview, and for the introduction to Mr. Glassco who showed us every consideration in explaining the University's attitude on the question of publicity.

Major Wheatley, who until he joined the Company, was one of Mr. Mackenzie King's private secretaries, had been anxious to meet Colonel Bovey. Mr. Glassco introduced us to him and also to Professor Corbett, which completed for us a very interesting afternoon.

Thanking you again for our most pleasant visit to McGill,

Believe me,


Yours sincerely,

Philip Woolcombe



Curry

129

The  Times.

1785

6th December 1921

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have your letter of November 23rd, and will arrange for publication in "The Times" of Mr. Lohead's letter.

Today is election day in Canada. The results will be most interesting, but I do not expect we will hear them for a few days.

It has also been a very eventful day for us in the Motherland, because it would seem that after generations of strife and bitterness an Irish settlement has been at last obtained.

I was delighted to learn the success of the McGill Conference. The organisation seems to have been excellent from all points *of view.*

With every good wish

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Currie

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Publicly

THE TORONTO STAR WEEKLY

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Toronto, Ont.
March 9th. 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
President,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

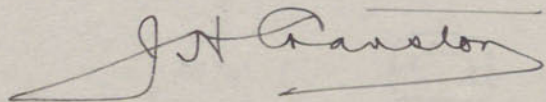
Dear Sir Arthur:-

I thank you very much
for your kind letter.

I am glad that you feel
that you would write the article suggested
yourself. We would much prefer to have
you do it. Our only thought in suggesting
to send Mr. Clark down was to save you labor.

I trust that you will soon
find time to write the article. We will,
of course, be glad to pay you whatever you
think a fair price.

Yours very truly,



JHC/Y.

EDITOR.

March
First
1923.

J. H. Cranston, Esq.,
Editor, The Toronto Star Weekly,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Cranston:-

I am sorry that I have not before this acknowledged receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, in which you were good enough to ask me to prepare an article for the Sunday Edition of the Daily Star.

The subject you suggest is an interesting one and I should be disposed to take it on some time, but just when I do not know. I have really got so much to do each day that I cannot add further tasks. If it was your intention to ask Mr. Clark to call on me with reference to the above article, please do not. What I have to say on such a subject I would rather prepare myself than have it done by a special writer. I remember Mr. Clark very well and hope that you will remember me kindly to him.

Yours faithfully,

THE TORONTO STAR WEEKLY

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Toronto, Ont.
February 24th. 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
President,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur;-

I wonder if you would be good enough to write for the Toronto Star Weekly, which is the Sunday edition of the Daily Star, an article dealing with your experience since you became president of McGill, your impressions of University students and life and any ideas you may have regarding the future developments of Canadian institutions of higher learning.

If this rather vague suggestion does not meet with your favor, perhaps you will be good enough to let us know along what lines you would be willing to write.

or magazine
I might point out that the Toronto Star Weekly has the largest circulation of any English newspaper in Canada, selling in the neighborhood of 150,000 copies weekly. We would, of course, expect to pay you for such a contribution. It may run anywhere from 3000 to 5000 words.

If you are unable to find time to accede to our request, doubtless you would be willing to have one of our staff of special writers interview you. We would be glad to send down Mr. Gregory Clark, who was an officer in your third division overseas and is a great admirer of yourself. If you would prefer an interview, please advise me at what time would suit you best. Mr. Clark would like to

THE TORONTO STAR WEEKLY

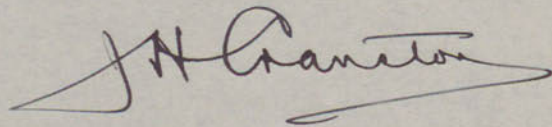
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Sir A. C. -2-

interview you at McGill.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. H. Cranston". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

JHC/Y.

EDITOR.

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Publicity

November
Twenty-sixth
1920.

J. R. Dougall, Esq.,
C/o. "The Witness",
Montreal.

My dear Dougall:-

I thank you for your kindness in enclosing me a copy of the issue of "The Witness" of November 23rd, and at the same time, let me thank you for the references concerning McGill which appear in it.

I remember very well when I was a boy in Ontario that "The Witness" was a paper highly honoured in the old home.

You will be pleased, I know, with the success that has attended our campaign. We must now make good use of the money and make it go as far as possible.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.