

DR. BARRY H. BURGESS
360 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

OFFICE HOURS
3 TO 5 P.M. AND BY APPOINTMENT
TELEPHONE BACK BAY 9207

December 18th, 1921.

General Sir Arthur Curry,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

In the year 1918, three men by the names of Drs. E. B. Carter, C. M. Francis, and F. T. Reid were graduated from the McGill Medical College. The same year these men took the final examination of the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia.

I graduated that year in medicine from Harvard and along with the McGill men took the same examination.

At the examination there were also seven Dalhousie candidates (the entire graduating class of 1918 of that institution).

These eleven men - three from McGill, one from Harvard and seven from Dalhousie - constituted the entire number of the candidates at the examination.

All the Dalhousie men passed and were granted their provincial licenses; all

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those not from Dalhousie failed and were denied their provincial licenses.

The Medical Board refused to refund any part whatsoever of the one hundred dollars it demanded and received from each of the outside men in order to take the examination.

The only portion of the examination in which any man failed was clinical surgery. This included the instruments in use at the Victoria General Hospital (in connection with Dalhousie) and specimens of the Dalhousie Pathological Museum.

There has recently been a discussion in the newspapers of Nova Scotia in regard to the results of the examination in question. A Dalhousie medical professor has declared in the press that the instruments of the Victoria General Hospital are as good as any in America, and if the McGill and the Harvard men could not recognize them when they saw them, then they themselves were to blame.

The President of Dalhousie - Dr. A. S. MacKenzie - has recently also declared himself explicitly to the effect that the examination was conducted with fairness to all.

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I recently invited the Medical Board to refer the question in dispute to the Johns Hopkins Medical Faculty for arbitration. The Board has not accepted the invitation.

The American Medical Association has published a classification, based upon merit, of all medical schools in Canada and the United States. It is under date of Aug. 1921. It designates McGill and Harvard Class A; Dalhousie, Class B.

My record in clinical surgery in my final year at Harvard was 80%. I understand the McGill men also established creditable records.

I propose to push the controversy to a final conclusion, with a view to the enactment of legislation that will insure equality of treatment to all candidates.

Would you be good enough, if you have no objections, to give me a statement, over your own signature, to the effect that the physicians above-referred to, satisfactorily completed the McGill course, fully met the recognized high requirements of that institution, and were duly graduated, including

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in the statement any further commendatory remarks that their records justify?

Such a statement might serve as some weight in accomplishing the legislation to which I refer. I am, of course, quite aware, personally, that the McGill degree speaks for itself.

Very truly yours,

Barry H. Burgess

To Dr. Sears,

DR. HARRY H. SEARS
220 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS

What do you think
of this?

17/12/21 *W. W. Turner*

Very truly yours,

W. W. Turner

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

4th March 1937

Dear President Stanley,

How are you after all these years?

I should have written earlier than this to clear up one or two loose ends about the Principal's Halifax visit but it has been rather slow in taking form.

He will arrive at 7.20 p.m. Thursday night the 11th March and go to the Nova Scotian Hotel. That evening he will spend with the McGill graduates in Halifax.

As he will be rather rushed, will you tell me where the next day luncheon/is to be so that he can come along himself in the event that he has to do that? He will have to be back at the hotel at 3.30 p.m.

You mentioned tea at your house. What time will you expect him there?

He will leave Halifax on the 7.45 a.m. train Saturday morning.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

The President,
Dalhousie University.

Principal's Secretary.



RECEIVED MAR 8 1937

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 4, 1937.

Dear Principal Morgan:

I have been asked by my Board of Governors to invite you to a luncheon in the Halifax Club, on March 12, at 1 p.m. This will be just a friendly, informal gathering, and there will be no programme of speeches. Doubtless the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Hector McInnes, K.C., will bid you welcome, and no one will expect you to say more than a few words-unless it happens that you want to deliver yourself at greater length.

Yours sincerely,

Carlton Stanley

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

L. Richter

Dalhousie

Ind. Pub Affairs

Halifax

Glad to broadcast as
suggested eight times Thursday 8:45

~~L.S. Mung~~

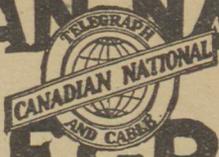
title citizenship

L.S. Mung

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|-------------------|--------|
| Full Rate Message | |
| Day Letter | D L |
| Night Message | N M |
| Night Letter | N L |

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A E MORGAN

QUEENS HOTEL FREDERICTON NB

WOULD IT BE AGREEABLE TO YOU TO BROADCAST FOR TEN
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L RICHTER DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1142A

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

10th March 1937.

Dear Sir,

Your telegram of the 8th March reading as follows:-

"Would it be agreeable to you to broadcast for ten minutes Thursday March eleventh at eight twenty stop subject is left to you I should suggest summary of your Friday address stop broadcast will not interfere with reception by McGill Alumni please wire reply"

was received at Montreal too late to catch the Principal before he left on his trip to the Maritime Provinces. It was relayed to him at Fredericton and I hope you have before now received an answer from him.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

L. Richter, Esq.,
Institute of Public Affairs,
Halifax, N. S.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

9th March 1937.

Dear Principal,

The following telegram was received this
morning:-

"Would it be agreeable to you to broadcast
for ten minutes Thursday March eleventh at eight twenty
stop subject is left to you I should suggest summary of
your Friday address stop broadcast will not interfere
with reception by McGill Alumni please wire reply."
E Richter Dalhousie Institute of Public Affairs."

I instructed the telegraph company to relay
this to you at Fredericton.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Principal A. E. Morgan,
The Nova Scotian Hotel,
Halifax, N. S.

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
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HALIFAX NS 8

RECEIVED MAR 9 1937

A E MORGAN

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PRINCIPAL MAGILL UNIVERSITY MTL

WOULD IT BE AGREEABLE TO YOU TO BROADCAST FOR TEN MINUTES
THURSDAY MARCH ELEVENTH AT EIGHT TWENTY STOP SUBJECT IS LEFT TO YOU
I SHOULD SUGGEST SUMMARY OF YOUR FRIDAY ADDRESS STOP BROADCAST WILL
NOT INTERFERE WITH RECEPTION BY MAGILL ALUMNI PLEASE WIRE REPLY
L. RICHTER DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Repeated to Fredericton NB

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N. S.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

10 March 1937

Dear Dr Morgan,

I have recently come from England to
fill the Chair of Education here and both I and
my students are much looking forward to your visit
to Halifax. I had hoped to be able to meet your train
but I am speaking in Bridgetown on Thursday evening
and so shall not be in the city until Friday
morning. My wife and I wondered if you would
be free to have dinner with us on Friday just
before your lecture. Our house is only a few
seconds walk from the Gymnasium where you will
speak and we could fix the meal for 7 p.m.
so as to allow time enough before the lecture.

If you are free to come could you very
kindly ring up my wife at B 4403 and let her
know. Then I would call for you at the Nova Scotia
Hotel at 6.45 p.m. on Friday.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Fletcher

12 March 1937

Mr. Louis Hamilton has been connected as a lecturer for about thirty years with the "Seminar for Oriental Languages" of the University of Berlin, the name of which has recently been changed into the "Academy for Foreign Studies". This institution was originally established as a training college for young men who were preparing for the diplomatic and consular services. In the course of time its activities have been widened considerably and it developed into an Auslands-Institut attended by all those who wanted to study languages and culture of foreign countries.

Mr. Hamilton besides teaching English language and literature there and at the Technical College in Berlin, has lectured on the British Empire and especially on Canada. He is recognised in Germany as the best expert on Canadian problems and if Canada is very well known in Germany, it is, to a large extent, due to Mr. Hamilton's publications. The list of them would cover several pages (unfortunately it is not in my possession at present). He has written several books dealing with Canada and Canadian problems, among them the volume "Canada" in the series Orbis Terrarum. His numerous articles deal with geographical, historical, social and economic problems of Canada and have appeared in a great number of German, English and Canadian journals. One of his latest publications sent over here dealing with the Canadian Wheat problem, was published in an official bulletin of the German Federal Department of Agriculture. He contributes regularly to the Canadian Historical Journal and is a Fellow of the Canadian Historical Society.

Mr. Hamilton is an excellent teacher of languages. He has for years given classes in English language and literature to the junior members of the German Foreign Office and to the staffs of other government departments in Berlin. Though his teaching up to now has been confined to English, it is quite certain that he will do just as well in giving classes on the German language and literature. He speaks that language like a native without any accent and has an excellent knowledge of German literature. But Mr. Hamilton would prove just as suitable as a research worker in a subject of geographical or economic nature. He has repeatedly been called upon to do research of that type by government departments and learned societies in Germany and has always done very good work.

Mr. Hamilton is a graduate of an English university, spent part of his youth in Canada, and was, while still very young, appointed to his position in Berlin. In spite of his long stay there, he has preserved his British nationality. He is fifty-seven years old, is married and has three rather small children. His wife is a Ph.D. of the University of Berlin and has lectured on English and Gothic in the English Seminar of the University. The Hamilton house in Berlin is a centre of cultured social life where members of the best Berlin society, especially from the Foreign Office and the University used to meet. Mr. Hamilton was liked everywhere. He has a keen sense of humour and a fine talent for friendship.

A few months ago Mr. Hamilton lost his position owing to reasons which seem to be of a political nature. He was offered

a temporary position at Upper Canada College in Toronto which unfortunately he could not accept as he would have had to leave Germany at once. He would however, be available in the course of the summer. His amiable personality, his fine culture and wide experience, will make him an asset to any institution that he joins.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

15th March 1937

My dear Stanley,

It was extremely kind of you to make so many arrangements for my comfort and pleasure during a visit to Halifax which I greatly enjoyed.

Now that I have got back from my trip to the Maritimes I feel a better educated person and I am grateful to you for having stimulated me by your invitation to make this tour. My only regret was that I could not have a longer time for seeing the details of your University, but I have it very firmly fixed in my mind that it will not be long before I go eastward again, as soon as I can find a decent excuse, and then I shall hope to extend my acquaintance with Dalhousie.

Yours sincerely,

The President,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.

S P E C I A L O R D E R

BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B

Commanding Canadian Corps.

27th March, 1918.

In an endeavour to reach an immediate decision the enemy has gathered all his forces and struck a mighty blow at the British Army. Overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers the British Divisions in the line between the Scarpe and the Oise have fallen back, fighting hard, steady and undismayed.

Measures have been taken successfully to meet this German onslaught. The French have gathered a powerful Army, commanded by a most able and trusted leader and this Army is now moving swiftly to our help. Fresh British Divisions are being thrown in. The Canadians are soon to be engaged. Our Motor Machine Gun Brigade has already played a most gallant part and once again covered itself with glory.

Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your glorious achievements, asking you to realize that today the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian Corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way.

Under the orders of your devoted officers in the coming battle you will advance or fall where you stand facing the enemy.

To those who will fall I say, "You will not die but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate but will be proud to have borne such sons. Your names will be revered forever and ever by your grateful country and God will take you unto Himself"

Canadians, in this fateful hour, I command you and I trust you to fight as you have ever fought with all your strength, with all your determination, with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard fought field of battle you have overcome this enemy. With God's help you shall achieve victory once more.

A. W. CURRIE

Lieutenant-General
Commanding, Canadian Corps.



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

27th, February, 1930.

D. Macgillivray, Esq.,
Chairman of the Library Committee
of the Board of Governors,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

held

Dear Mr. Macgillivray,

In reply to your request for an autographed book and a message to the students of Dalhousie to be added to a collection of this nature in the Dalhousie Library, Sir Arthur has asked me to send you the enclosed autographed copy of the Special Order of the 27th March, 1918, issued by him as General commanding the Canadian Corps in France. This may serve as the message to the students, and later on be of more historical interest than anything else he could send for this purpose.

I am returning
your blank cheque.

Yours very truly,

J. McMurtry

Secretary to the Principal.

Would you consent to use Mr. Macgillivray's cheque
to buy a copy of

CANADA'S HUNDRED DAYS

which you could autograph, as you did in the case of
Mr Millington Drake for Eton School (letter attached)?



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HALIFAX NS JULY 11

F D ADAMS,

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY WILL CELEBRATE ITS CENTENARY OF FOUNDATION SEPT-
EMBER ELEVENTH TO THIRTEENTH .WE WANT YOU TO BE HERE IF AT ALL POSSIBLE
AND ARE SENDING THIS DISPATCH SO THAT YOU CAN PLAN ACCORDINGLY, AND
LET US KNOW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THAT YOU CAN ARRANGE TO ATTEND

PRES A S MACKENZIE

145A 12

*Accepted -
July 14/69*

Copy

TELEGRAM.

July fourteenth.

President A. S. Mackenzie,
Dalhousie University,
HALIFAX.

All success to Dalhousie University. Glad to accept invitation
to be present at celebration of its centenary.

FRANK D. ADAMS.



The Celebration of the
One Hundredth Anniversary
of the Founding of
Dalhousie University
1818 - 1918

Halifax, Nova Scotia

August 1, 1919

The Board of Governors and Senate of Dalhousie University request the honor of the presence of a delegate from the Faculty or Governing Board of

McGill University

at the celebration on the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth days of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen, of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the University.

It is requested that a reply, giving the name and title of the delegate, be sent to the Dalhousie Centenary Committee, Halifax, N. S., before the first day of September.

November 24, 1919.

H.S. Birkett, Esq., C.B.,M.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dear Dr. Birkett,

I am enclosing herewith a letter from
Dr. B. Franklin Royer to the President of McGill University,
under date November 21st.

Dr. Royer states that they intend to
establish a public health nursing course at Dalhousie Univer-
sity and asks for information which will assist them in this
connection. I shall be very glad if you will reply to him
directly. Will you also please send him a copy of the
Medical Calendar.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

Acting Principal

April
Ninth
1920.

Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie,
President, Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Dr. Mackenzie:-

I have read, with much pleasure, that you are about to open a campaign for the purpose of laying the needs of Dalhousie before the friends of the University, and asking them to supply the endowment which the University requires.

Dalhousie has just completed its 100th Anniversary, and during the past century it has been one of the greatest forces in the Dominion making for higher education and the development of citizenship among the Canadian people.

Its influence, further, has not by any means been confined to eastern Canada, for Dalhousie graduates - men of high personal character and training - are to be found everywhere throughout the Dominion and occupy important positions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We need an ever increasing number of men of this type and training in Canada, both in public and in private life, and I sincerely hope and confidently expect that the campaign on which you are about to enter Dalhousie will secure the endowment required, not only to continue but to greatly develop and extend the excellent work which the University has been carrying on ever since its foundation.

With best wishes,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Acting Principal.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 27, 1920.

Dr. Frank D. Adams,
Acting President of McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

My dear Adams:

As you know, we are appealing to the Alumni and friends of Dalhousie, and to the people of the country generally, for funds for increased endowment to enable us to carry on our work; firstly to increase salaries, and next to complete our modest building plans for increased accommodation for classrooms and laboratories. This year we have six hundred and twenty students enrolled, with a staff and equipment capable of properly caring for only four hundred. I am enclosing a copy of my last Report and a Canvasser's Handbook showing the grounds on which we are making our appeal to our constituency. Mr. G. Fred Pearson is the energetic General Manager of the Campaign, and he feels as I do, that it would be of the greatest service to the Campaign if you felt you could write a short letter setting out the grounds upon which you think the people generally should contribute to the support of this old University. This letter we desire to publish, as we want to show that all educational institutions act in the most cordial way toward each other in promoting anything that tends to the bettering of higher education in Canada.

Thanking you in anticipation of your assistance, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Stanley MacLaurie
President.

ASM/C.
Encls.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 13, 1920.

Acting President Frank D. Adams,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Dr. Adams:

I owe you very many thanks for your very kind letter, which I got this morning, to be used in our campaign for increased endowment. It will be most helpful to us in putting our case before the public. It impresses them very much to know there is a solidarity among all the Universities in such matters, and that each looks with favour on the strengthening of the others, and that all feel alike about the pressing urgency that Universities should be put on a sound foundation at the present time.

I do not know whether I can get to the meeting of the Council this week. For various reasons I would like to go, and am trying to arrange matters so that I can do so, but I have so much on hand that I am quite uncertain. In the meantime, I have written a letter today, expressing my opinion on certain matters which may come up.

Yours very truly,

A. S. M. / H.
Stanley A. H. / H.
President.

A.S.M./H.

FILE 315

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

December
Twenty-third
1921.

Dr. Barry H. Burgess,
360 Commonwealth Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 13th with reference to the failure of all but the Dalhousie graduates in the examinations conducted by the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia in the year 1918.

You ask me to give you a statement over my own signature to the effect that the physicians referred to in your letter, namely, Drs. E.B. Carter, O.M. Francis and F.T. Reid, "satisfactorily completed the medical course, and fully met the high requirements of that institution" (namely McGill) and "were duly graduated". I am quite willing to give that statement, but it seems to me that this is already covered in the fact that they possess the McGill graduation diploma. I made enquiries re the standing of these doctors and find that there was nothing unusual in their record at McGill.

I think that all we are concerned in is that the examinations were conducted with fairness, and as the President of Dalhousie University declares that such was the case, I cannot see what action we can take of a public character.

I may say that this is the first intimation our Medical Faculty has had of the case as outlined by you, and it is taking it up with the Provincial Board in Nova Scotia, on which Board are serving several very distinguished McGill men. We try to make the standard at McGill high

Dr. B. H. Burgess

- 2 -

enough, and we think it is high enough, for our graduates to fulfil the requirements of all provincial or other medical boards, but we all know what arbitrary institutions these boards are. I think that more good can be accomplished by private representations than by public controversy.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

*Fac. of Med
Medicine*

March
Second
1922.

Dr. J. W. Scane,
New Medical Building.

Dear Dr. Scane:-

I am returning herewith the letters
of Dr. Burgess and Dr. McDougall.

I suggest that you answer that of
Dr. Burgess by saying that so far as McGill Uni-
versity is concerned the incident is closed and
we do not propose to enter into any public or
private controversy regarding it.

I would suggest that the matter be
mentioned at the next meeting of the Medical
Faculty, when I shall produce, if you remind me
in time, the letter I wrote to Burgess.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

15th October, 1923

Dear Sir Arthur,

I decided to let Dr. Cassidy go for the term. While Dalhousie might have selected a more suitable time so far as we are concerned, it seemed only fair that one of our men should have the chance when the occasion offered.

Cassidy leaves for Halifax to-night.

Yours very truly
John Fair.

57

October 18th, 1923.

Dr. John Tait,
New Medical Building.

Dear Dr. Tait:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your note of the sixteenth with reference to releasing Dr. Cassidy to Dalhousie University.

I am glad that we were able to help Dalhousie in their trouble. It ought to still further cement our pleasant relations with our friends in the Maritime Provinces.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

March 5th, 1924.

President A. Stanley Mackenzie,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

My dear President Mackenzie:-

You will remember that last fall Dr. Cassidy of the staff of the Department of Physiology of McGill University went to Halifax to take a position in the Department of Physiology there.

I would appreciate greatly if you would let me know whether the former occupant of that position has resumed, or is likely to resume, his connection with the Department; and also what you have in mind re Dr. Cassidy.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 13, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I duly received your letter of the 5th, concerning Dr. Cassidy, whose services you were good enough to let us have in an emergency when Dr. Fraser Harris had to go to the hospital and drop for the time being at least his work as Professor of Physiology. Since receiving your letter I have gone into the whole question as far as we can at this date, and find that we are not in a position to say anything definite about the possibility of retaining Dr. Cassidy. The matter stands this way. When Dr. Harris had to give up his work and go to the hospital, we gave him leave of absence until the spring. As soon as he was able to leave the hospital, Dr. Harris went to England, and word which we hear from him is that he is steadily improving in health. Whether that improvement will reach the stage where he can undertake his work again it is yet too soon to tell. In fairness to him, however, I feel we must wait some time before assuming that he will not return. In fairness to McGill and Dr. Cassidy, on the other hand, I realize that we cannot ask that matters be kept hanging. In any case, once it is definitely decided that Dr. Harris cannot come back, I would want to throw the position open to the whole field and get the very best man, whoever he may be, that we could afford to pay for. As it is obvious then that

Sir A.W.C.

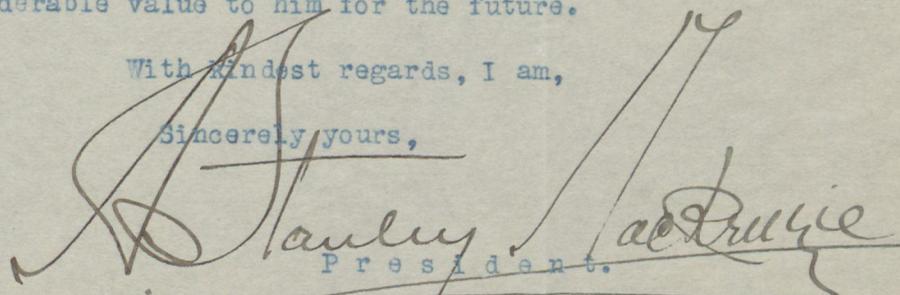
2.

I cannot in justice to all concerned make any offer to Dr. Cassidy now, nor for several months to come, and as I quite well understand you must in the near future make your arrangements for the staffing of your Physiological Department for next year, the only thing to do is to act on the assumption that he is not returning to us. I shall put this statement of the case at once before Dr. Cassidy himself, so that he will be in a position to decide upon any proposition which you may put before him.

I want to state to you again how much we appreciated the action of yourself and Dr. Tait in letting us have Dr. Cassidy in this emergency. I know you will be very pleased to hear that he has done exceedingly good work - when he had to go into a laboratory which is just new and instal the new equipment, at the same time as he had to take up Dr. Fraser Harris' work at the place it was left off. Either one of these two things would make it difficult for a man to show himself at his best, but Dr. Cassidy has been equal to the occasion in both phases of the difficulty. Personally also he has made a good impression. I hope that, on his side, he has not found the experience gained in running a department of inconsiderable value to him for the future.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,


President.

ASM/R.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

24th October, 1923

Dear Sir Arthur,

I take the liberty of forwarding the attached letter from President Mackenzie of Dalhousie. Whether it means much or little, it was at least kind of the President to write thus.

I have been credibly informed that Cassidy is the first McGill-trained man who has gone out from our university to teach Physiology, so that it could hardly have been a mistake to send him.

No need to reply to this or to return Pres. Mackenzie's letter.

Yours sincerely,

John Tail.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

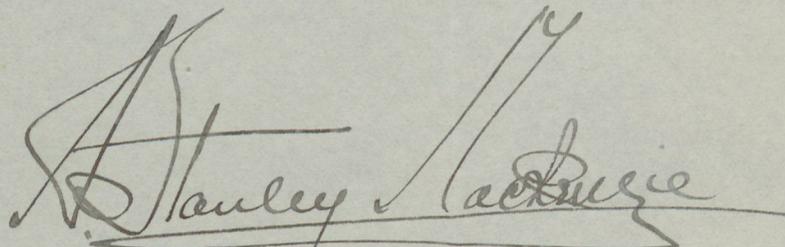
October 22, 1923.

Professor John Tait,
Biology Building, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Professor Tait:

I want to express to you our very deep appreciation of your kindness in letting us have Dr. Cassidy to carry on the work in Physiology on account of the illness of Professor Fraser Harris. The collapse of Dr. Harris left us in a most awkward position, as there was no other fulltime person in that department here to carry on the work, and this time of year, as you well know, is a very difficult time to find a man at short notice. Your coming in this generous way to our rescue was exceedingly kind, and I wish you to know that our thankfulness is correspondingly great.

Faithfully yours,


President.

ASM/R.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

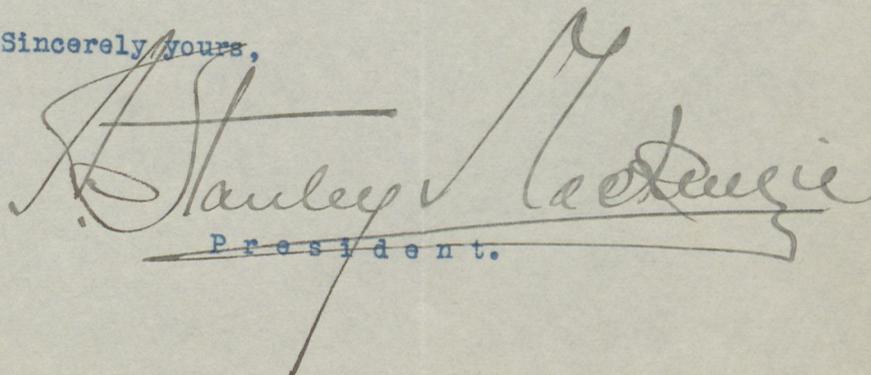
October 22, 1923.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have just written a note to Professor John Tait, thanking him for releasing Dr. Cassidy to carry on our work in Physiology left suddenly up in the air by the illness of Professor Fraser Harris. I have tried to express to Professor Tait my very sincere gratitude for his very great kindness. Dr. Hattie has told me how keen and willing you were also to help us out in this emergency, and I want to express to you my very fullest thanks. I am going through Montreal in two or three days on my way to Ottawa, and shall, if at all possible, express my thanks again in person.

Sincerely yours,


President.

ASM/R.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 26, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
President, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

My dear Sir Arthur:

You may recall that some time between the opening of college and Christmas last year I was in your office and was talking to you about the interchange of students from one Canadian college to another, particularly in the professional schools, and I made the suggestion that it would make for the solidarity and the equivalence of standards between us if, whenever a student who has attended one institution asks for standing in another, the Registrar of the latter would correspond with that of the former in order to satisfy himself of the actual conditions in the matter. For instance, I do not think there can be any question that it is most undesirable that a student should get a higher standing in the institution to which he applies than he would have received had he stayed at the institution at which he was studying. This request for information from the Registrar or similar official of another institution from which a student may wish to come to us has been the practice with us for some years. The fact of doing so in a special case which has just come up reminded me of our talk last

Sir A.W.C.

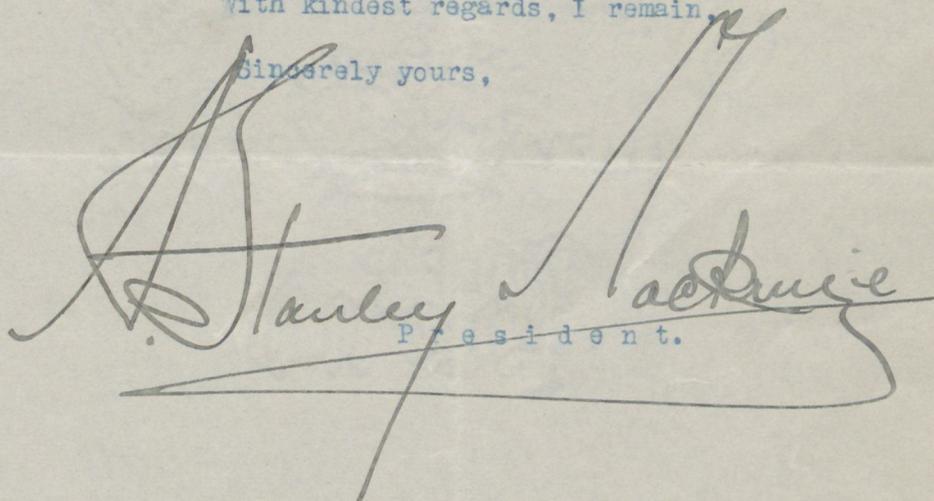
2.

fall. I would be glad to know what your opinion of such a procedure is and whether it could not be definitely arranged between your Registrar and Deans and our corresponding officials.

We are racing very rapidly toward the end of the session. We are now in the midst of examinations and Convocation Day in on May 13th.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Stanley Lachwitz'. The signature is written over the typed name and title.

President.

ASM/T.

April 30th, 1924.

Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie,
President, Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear President Mackenzie:-

I am pleased to have the suggestion made in your letter of the 26th of April, and I assure you we shall be very pleased to co-operate with you in the proposed procedure.

As a result of your letter I am issuing instructions that the steps you suggest be taken in the case of any undergraduates, whether from Dalhousie or other Universities, applying for higher standing.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 11, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I want to send you my warmest thanks for the long letter of the 3rd instant which you have sent me in answer to my request for your opinion about the advantages and disadvantages of the fraternity system. I appreciate more highly than I can tell you the trouble you have taken in going so fully into the matter from every point of view. It is the most helpful statement concerning the matter that I have yet seen and it will be of great service to me in dealing with the situation as it arises here. Please accept my heartiest thanks.

With all good wishes for the Christmas season, which is almost upon us, to yourself and Lady Currie, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Mackenzie
President.

ASM/R.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N. S.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

May 13th, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

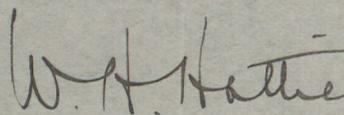
Dear Sir Arthur:-

Our Halifax Society of McGill Graduates would be much pleased if you could find it convenient to give us an opportunity of meeting with you while you are in Halifax in connection with the Conference of Canadian Universities. We realize that you are likely to be very busy at that time, but trust that you may find it possible to give us the pleasure of entertaining you very informally at some hour which you may be able to spare.

I have been asked to request of you also to speak to the Rotary Club of Halifax if you can make that possible. The Club meets for luncheon every Tuesday at one o'clock, and it is hoped that you may be in the city for the meeting on June second.

Yours very sincerely,

WHH/S.



May 15th, 1925.

Dr. W. H. Hattie,
Faculty of Medicine,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

My dear Dr. Hattie:-

Thank you for your letter of the 13th of May asking me to meet the McGill Graduates at Halifax some time while the Conference of Canadian Universities is in session.

I am sorry but that will not be possible because I hope to sail from Montreal for England on June 5th and cannot attend the Conference. Some six of our Professors, though, will be in attendance.

I assure you that I look forward with keen interest to making another visit to Halifax in the not too distant future.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 18, 1926.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
President, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir:

Since President Mackenzie's departure for the Old Country, as you probably know, there has been quite a stir in the educational circles of this Province, with the result that Professor Henry F. Munro, who occupied our Chair of Government and Political Science, has accepted the post of Superintendent of Education.

In the interim between now and the time when we can reach the President in London, Mr. G. S. Campbell, Chairman of the Board, thinks it wise that we should try to gather all the information and suggestions that we can as to possible candidates for this Chair, and, as I know that Dr. Mackenzie would be enquiring of you, we are taking the liberty of doing so for him. I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum written by the President when first seeking a man for this post, and, as you know this Province so well and the part which the holder of such a Chair must play in the discussion of public affairs, etc., it is not necessary to add anything more.

I know that the President will sincerely appreciate any assistance you may be able to give us in the matter of suggestions or information which I can forward to him in London.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President.

HJH/R.
Encl.

Chair of Government and Political Science

The University has been presented with endowment for a Chair of Government and Political Science by a Dominion Senator, who lost his only son at the taking of Vimy Ridge. It is the wish of the donor, as well as of the University, that stress be laid through this Chair on the duties of citizenship by means of a thorough training in the theory of government in general, but especially of British and Canadian and local problems of government. The war has shown us that we can not lay enough stress in our universities and schools, upon giving to students that knowledge of our own political ideals and of those of other nations, as would enable them to appreciate the conditions under which they live, and to understand the conditions and tendencies of other countries. Anything that will tend to purify political life and to make the better element of the population take a part in the politics and government of their own country, will be for our greatest good. It is particularly along these lines that the occupant of this Chair is supposed to excel; accordingly he ought to have some ability in appealing to the public on the platform and otherwise.

It is further intended that the Professor should give public lectures to the intelligent citizens and be an authoritative writer and speaker on local public matters which involve good government and good citizenship. It might be a very good thing if every student in the University had to take at least one year of such work.

The preferable kind of man for this post would naturally be one who has had British training, or at least is in thorough sympathy with our ideals and processes of development, and again a man who has had experience in teaching. The salary to be paid would depend upon the qualifications and experience of the person appointed.

June 22nd, 1926.

Miss H. Joyce Harris,
Secretary to the President,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Madam:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 18th with reference to possible candidates for the Chair of Government and Political Science at Dalhousie University.

The Principal is at present out of the city, but as soon as he returns I shall bring your letter to his attention.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

November 10, 1926.

President A. Stanley Mackenzie,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax.

Dear President Mackenzie:-

I am sending you under separate cover
a report concerning the Department of Physical Education at McGill,
in which is included a description of the Athletic Board and its
functions. Part of the report dealing with compulsory physical
education has been struck out. We are not now carrying on the
compulsory system.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 4, 1926.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 10th addressed to President Mackenzie was held for his personal attention as, at that time, we had thought he would be coming home any day. Dr. Mackenzie has told me you have been to see him, and you therefore know that he will not be home even yet for a week or two.

I therefore wish to thank you for the report concerning the Department of Physical Education at McGill University, which you were good enough to send to us.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President.

HJH/ R.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 17, 1926.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I returned home a week ago when I was let loose from the Ross Pavilion, where I fell into the hands of some of the delightful medical men on your staff. I find your letter of November 10th, and a copy of the report which included a description of the Athletic Board and its functions. I have not yet had an opportunity of reading it, but shall do very soon. Many thanks for your kindness in sending it.

Now, may I ask another question? We may be asked very soon whether we would be willing to grant a Divinity School the privilege of erecting their building on our campus. When the proposal was made to the Executive of our Board, it was stated that McGill had made such grants of college property to the affiliated theological schools of McGill. I thought that this was not true, and that these theological schools had acquired their own property adjacent to the McGill property, and that it had never belonged to McGill. Will you be good enough to tell me the facts.

With best wishes to yourself and to Lady Currie for a very pleasant holiday season, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

A. Stanley MacLaurie
President.

ASM/R.

Mr. Glasco.

December
Twenty-second
1926.

Dr. A. Stanley MacKenzie,
President,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear President MacKenzie:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 17th and was glad to learn from it that you were safe at home again after your visit to the Ross Pavilion. I trust that the medical staff were as satisfactory in their medical treatment of you as they apparently were pleasant in their social relations.

I can answer in a very few words the question you ask in the second paragraph of your letter. The incorporation of the Theological Colleges is quite separate to that of McGill University and all their buildings have been erected on ground owned by them. The affiliation with the University is purely academic.

Lady Currie joins me in kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Principal



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 29, 1926.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

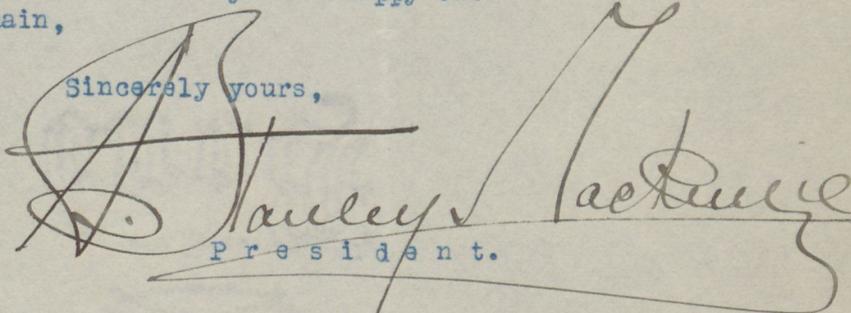
My dear Sir Arthur:

Many thanks for your letter of December 22nd. I have been feeling quite fit since returning from the Hospital, and hope that my good doctors there quite put me on my feet.

Thank you very much for the information about the Theological Colleges - that the affiliation with McGill is purely academic and that they have to supply their own buildings and grounds.

With every good wish for a continuation of your successful career during the New Year, and that it may be a happy one as well, I remain,

Sincerely yours,


President.

ASM/R.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 19, 1927.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
President, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

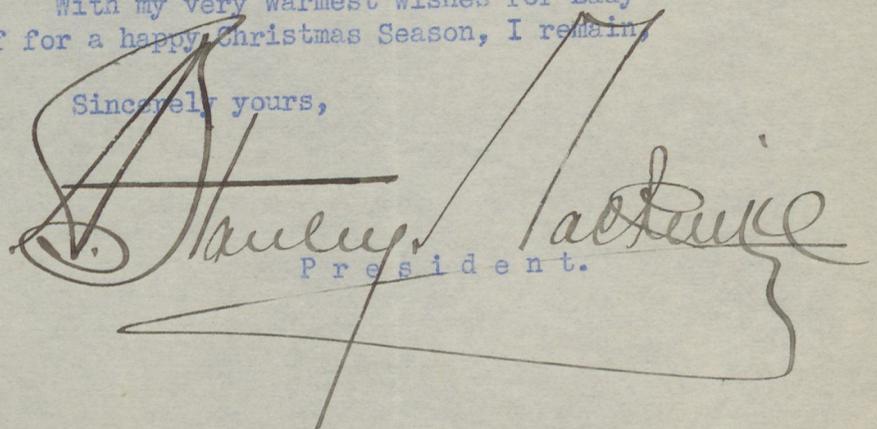
My dear Sir Arthur:

We just learned a short time ago that the various colleges and universities throughout the country are to select a debater, and the combined group are to tour the whole country from ocean to ocean for five or six weeks.

I would like very much to know what your opinion of this sort of thing is. It does not strike me as right that a student should give up a measurable portion of his time to a performance of this kind. These student debates are usually a bit parrot-like anyway, and this one would be even more so when they are to take up the same subject or subjects time after time. It is all a part of the super-organization scheme of which our friends to the south are such great admirers. Personally, I feel that it is tremendously overdone, and I wonder if, as universities, we ought not to refuse to countenance it.

With my very warmest wishes for Lady Currie and yourself for a happy Christmas Season, I remain,

Sincerely yours,


President.

ASM/R.

December 21st, 1927.

President A. Stanley Mackenzie,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

My dear President Mackenzie:-

Thank you for the good wishes contained in your letter of December 9th with my assurance that they are most cordially reciprocated by Lady Currie and myself.

With reference to the suggestion that debaters from the various colleges and universities throughout the country are to make a tour lasting from five to six weeks, I wish to say that I am whole-heartedly of your opinion and, so far as McGill is concerned, we shall not sanction such a proposal. Each year we have our debates with Toronto and Queens, but that is a very different thing from a five or six weeks tour across the Dominion. The men who come to us from Oxford and Cambridge are usually graduates and their trip through Canada and the United States is looked upon as partaking of the nature of those trips which the young gentlemen of England took to the Continent on the completion of their work at the schools. I must confess that I had not heard of the proposed tour, but if it comes before me I shall vote against it.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Editorial Board

MR. JUSTICE CHISHOLM
DR. D. FRASER HARRIS
DR. H. A. KENT
DR. W. E. MACLELLAN
DR. A. S. MACKENZIE
DR. CLARENCE MACKINNON
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DR. F. W. VROOM

The Dalhousie Review

HERBERT L. STEWART, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

HALIFAX, N. S.

23rd. Feb., 1928

Principal Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

I have heard with much pleasure that you will write the article on Earl Haig for the April issue of The Dalhousie Review. For an article on so important a subject, and written with such direct knowledge, I should like to reserve the first place on the table of contents, and I shall keep this as long as I can. But as we must go to press in time to publish on the First of April, the time is necessarily shortest for the articles that come early in the list.

If you can let me have the manuscript by the 10th of March, it will smooth difficulties. The Dalhousie Review is much indebted to you for allowing this invasion of your time, and we think the magazine most fortunate in securing so authoritative an account of so great a man.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert L. Stewart
Editor.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 26, 1928.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Acting President, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Martin:

On Thursday, October 18th,
we are celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the
Medical School of this University, and we would
greatly appreciate it if you could have someone
present here to represent your Medical School on
that occasion.

Our anniversary meeting comes
during a week of medical festivities here, all taking
place during our annual Medical Refresher Course.
Your Dr. Chipman is taking part in that course, and
perhaps he would be the one that you would ask to
officially represent you on "Dalhousie Day".

I am sending you herewith a
copy of the programme for that week.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Mackenzie
President.

ASM/R.
Encl

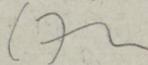
4th October, 1928.

Dear Dr. Chipman,

I understand that you are to be in Halifax on October 18th, on which date will also be held the DIAMOND JUBILEE of the Dalhousie Medical School.

Could you find it possible to represent the University officially on the occasion of this Anniversary? If so, will you let me know, and I will notify Dalhousie to that effect.

Sincerely yours,



W. W. Chipman, Esq., M.D.
1221, Mountain Street,
M o n t r e a l.

Telegraphic Address—"BRITISH, EDINBURGH."
Telephones—24051 Edinburgh.



NORTH BRITISH STATION HOTEL,
EDINBURGH.

May 23 1929

HOTELS OWNED BY THE L.N.E.R. (SCOTTISH SECTION)—

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Edinburgh, North British, Waverley Station | Aberdeen, _____ Palace |
| Glasgow, North British, Queen Street Stn. | Aberdeen, _____ Station |
| Cruden Bay, _____ | Cruden Bay |

Col. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University
Montreal.

My dear Col. Bovey,

Perhaps the enclosed note to me
from D. Macmillan, Esq.,
Manager of The Eastern Trust Co.
Halifax, N.S.
is self-explanatory.

If it is not, I may call to your
remembrance (which must be encumbered
by many things) that I submitted his
request to me to secure an autographed
photo of Sir Arthur for a Dalhousie College
collection, to you one day last winter.

Telegraphic Address—"BRITISH, EDINBURGH."
Telephones—24051 Edinburgh.



NORTH BRITISH STATION HOTEL,
EDINBURGH.

.....192.....

HOTELS OWNED BY THE L.N.E.R. (SCOTTISH SECTION)—

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Edinburgh, North British, Waverley Station | Aberdeen, | Palace |
| Glasgow, North British, Queen Street Stn. | Aberdeen, | Station |
| Cruden Bay, | Cruden Bay | |

I think you at once laid aside
one of a set of photos of Sir Arthur, with
the intention of obtaining Sir Arthur's
signature on it when he returned
to Montreal.

Will you please convey my kindest
regards to Sir Arthur and tell him that
it is a regret to me that I could not
be in Montreal to give him a personal
welcome on his return.

Yours, with thanks & regards,

D. A. Murray

P.S. Mr. Macdillivry is a Governor of Dalhousie,
& he takes a very warm interest in it.

D. M.

June 4, 1929

Dear Dr. Murray:-

In Colonel Bovey's absence from town I am replying to your letter of May 23rd addressed to him.

We have today sent to Mr. MacGillivray an autographed photograph of Sir Arthur for Dalhousie University.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

Cable Address: "PRICEJON"

The John Price Jones Corporation
150 Nassau Street · New York

Telephone: Beckman 1981

JOHN PRICE JONES
President & Treasurer
ROBERT F. DUNCAN
Vice-President
HAROLD J. SEYMOUR
Vice-President
CHESTER E. TUCKER
Vice-President

January 8, 1930.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

We have been engaged by Dalhousie University to conduct a Survey in which we wish to appraise the educational service it is rendering to the Maritime Provinces. Will you be good enough to write us your opinion of the work Dalhousie is now doing, and if you have any suggestions as to how its service to its constituency may be improved we should like to have them.

Dalhousie trains each year nearly one-half of the college students of Nova Scotia. It is, therefore, of importance that its facilities be of the best.

Any suggestions you have will be treated confidentially.

Sincerely yours,

John Price Jones

Dear Mackay

JPJ:MS

*Would a short answer be
too much trouble to you to prepare?
You know Dalhousie so well.*

10/1/30

W. Currie

MC GILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 13, 1930.

The John Price Jones Corporation,
150 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Dear Sirs,

I have received your letter of the 8th instant. I fear, however, that I can give you no exact facts or data of any kind upon which to base a really scientific survey of Dalhousie. All that I know about this University is gathered from its reputation throughout Canada, and this knowledge is obviously only in the nature of hearsay evidence.

The value of a University to its community in the past may, I think, be fairly measured by the number and eminence of its graduates, but this standard of measurement does not apply to the present generation. A University is essentially a group of students and professors and nothing else, and it is very difficult, therefore, for any outsider, no matter how great his erudition or powers of criticism, to estimate the work that is being done in the institution. Only future generations can provide the data upon which an estimate of that work may be fairly made. I cannot, therefore, give you any details of Dalhousie at the present time. It is impossible to appraise a University from external appearances. To appraise a University fairly one must be intimate with its students and with its Professors and with the work they are doing, and also possess sufficient sound judgment and good taste to appreciate their work at its real value. I suggest, however, that what Dalhousie needs most is what we all need, viz., more remuneration and recognition for its Professors and better taught, better trained and better paid

The John Price Jones Corporation, 2.

school teachers in its tributary community.

Dalhousie College and University has always had the reputation of being one of the premier Universities of Canada and, judging by the number and success of its graduates, I have no doubt that this reputation is amply justified. The Arts course in Dalhousie, covering Classics, English Literature, Mathematics, Philosophy and the standard Sciences, has always been recognised as one of the best, if not the very best, in this country, and, so far as I am able to judge, the University is still maintaining its high standard of work in these fundamental subjects of University education. Indeed, until recent years, Dalhousie was only a small College of 200 or 300 students, and the number of eminent professional and educational men who have graduated from its classes is astonishing. I doubt if any other small institution on this Continent, so meagerly equipped, has ever accomplished more in the interest of higher education among its people.

Dalhousie University was the first University in Canada to found a professional Law School, and by a professional Law School I mean a Law School with full time professors and full time students. This Law School, although a small one, has I think always been recognised as the best Law School in the English-speaking Provinces in Canada. The number of its graduates who have succeeded in public life and on the Bench and at the Bar is really very remarkable.

In recent years the University has expanded and now has an attendance of about 800 students. The growth of the Medical School is, I think, the most obvious to the outsider, and the University is now doing excellent work in this branch of professional education. They are very well equipped to do medical work and their hospital facilities are adequate.

The John Price Jones Corporation, 3.

We have a number of graduates of Dalhousie on our professional staff at McGill and I frequently hear them discussing their Alma Mater, and the opinion amongst them seems to be that the University is not the institution to which all the credit should be given for the success of its graduates. Most of them seem to think, at any rate I have heard some of them say, that the credit is really due to a small group of very superior secondary schools, usually called academies, or perhaps most of all to the people of the community itself who have always had and still have a remarkable devotion to the education of the young men and women in the Province. Whether this estimate is scientific or not it is impossible for me to say. The suggestion, however, is one which seems to me to be very pertinent to any fair appraisal of the position of a University in its community.

13th January,
1930

Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie,
President, Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear President,

I am in receipt of a letter from the John Price-Jones Corporation of New York, in which they ask me to give an opinion of the work that Dalhousie is now doing and also to add any suggestions as to how its service to its constituency may be improved.

This, of course, is a very difficult question to answer and before doing so I would like you to tell me just what is going on. I can, of course, gladly testify to the excellence of Dalhousie's reputation throughout Canada and also to the merit of the training received by its students as exemplified in those who come on here and in those members of our teaching staff who were former students of Dalhousie.

As to suggestions, is there anything you would like me to mention?

And now tell me how your health is and how you are getting along generally.

With kindest wishes always,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 16, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have just received your letter of the 13th instant, concerning the letter which you got from the John Price Jones Corporation. The reason for that letter is this: We have to go, probably before the year 1930 is out, and get some more money in order to keep this institution running. We have engaged the John Price Jones Corporation to make a survey of our situation and suggest what methods of campaigning they think most effective for us. They had one of their men, Mr. Duncan, the Vice President of the Corporation, come up here and spend a week or two gathering all the information he could. Naturally he mainly saw those who were in some way or other, whether officially or by interest, closely associated with the University. He said he would like to get information from those outside of the Dalhousie circle, and we of course replied to go ahead and get all the information he could. The more impartial the information he could get, the better we felt it would be for us. He has, accordingly, sent letters to a certain number of college men, public men, and so on, who have never had any affiliation, either as students or otherwise, with the University.

I think what he would like to get from you is your estimate as Head of McGill, to whom many of our students go and where members of our Faculty are known, any information as to our reputation for good or bad academic work and our outlook on higher education.

As for suggestions for you to give him, I might add this one, that our first duty should be to develop our existing departments to the fullest extent, and especially those which would help to train men for the development of the native resources and natural industries. In other words, the economic situation of the Maritime Provinces is not yet on a sound basis, and it should be the duty, in my estimation, of Dalhousie to put stress on the departments which could be most effective in training men to tackle the economic situation.

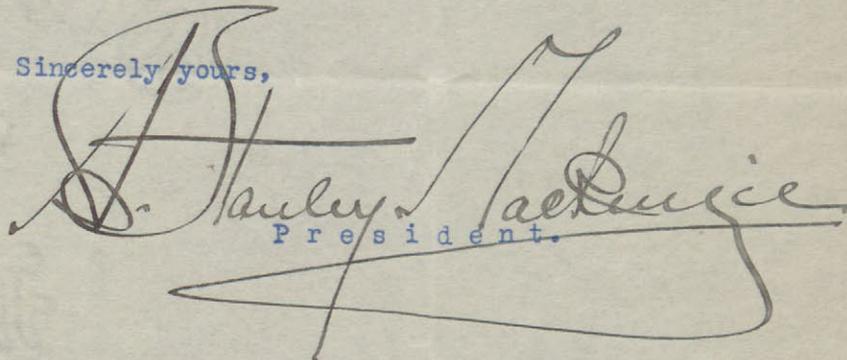
Sir A. W. C.

2.

I am glad to say that, physically, I feel in very good form. I got away just a year ago for a few weeks' holiday in the West Indies, and it did me a lot of good, and I have been living on the result of it ever since. I would like to get away again in a similar way, but I fear that that will not be for some time to come. Things are going along very well with the University. We have nothing striking to comment on. We are growing a little faster than our clothes will stretch to cover. We have 923 students this year, and not enough of anything - class-rooms, laboratory space, staff, etcetera, to handle that number as we know it should be done. Hence our campaign for more funds. I understand you at McGill are also going out soon to test the pockets of your friends. I hope you may get the ten millions that I believe you are going to ask for. I was very glad indeed to hear a McGill man tell me the other day that you were in much better form than you had been some months before, and were able to carry on steadily and enjoy life a bit.

My very best wishes to you for this year, and many more to come, and please convey to Lady Currie my kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,


President.

ASM/R.

20th January,
1930

The John Price Jones Corporation,
150 Nassau Street,
New York.

Dear Sirs,

In your letter of January 28th concerning Dalhousie University, you ask, firstly, for an appraisal of the work the University is now doing; secondly, for suggestions as to further services which it might render to the community.

1. Dalhousie is filling a very definite need in the Maritime Provinces and in the Dominion of Canada. The preparatory schools of these provinces have always produced a number of excellent students well able to benefit by University education. The large number of positions in professional and academic life held throughout Canada, - indeed, throughout North America, - by young men from the Maritime provinces prove that this group is exceptionally worth training. Only a minority could afford to leave their native district for University teaching. Therefore it must be supplied on the spot.

Certain kinds of professional training, law, for instance, owing to such complications as are introduced by local regulations and laws, are best given in the district where the student proposes to practice. The Dalhousie Law School is notable and excellent.

It is desirable that good students such as are available for Dalhousie receive the best possible education, first because much public and private money is expended with that object, second because a really good education is an end in itself. Dalhousie holds a recognized and high position among the universities of the world.

2. Dalhousie is now experiencing a considerable increase in the number of undergraduate students. This increase is, no doubt, partly due to a general condition - the movement towards college education which is everywhere noticeable. But it is also due to a special condition - the improving economic conditions of the Maritime provinces. The number of students for which provision must be made must, of course, be carefully considered. Standards must be kept high, and we must not assume that every student who would like to go to a university should of necessity be admitted. But I do not think that there is much doubt that Dalhousie must accept increasing numbers and it is absolutely essential that the staff and buildings be adequate to ensure thorough teaching of undergraduates.

It is further desirable that Dalhousie take an active part in the economic improvement and development of the Maritime provinces - in particular - and with other institutions in the development of Canada. To this end there is necessary special organization of several University departments, and Dalhousie should be enabled to carry this out.

Finally, in the sphere of postgraduate work, it is essential that facilities be provided for a certain number of well qualified young men. In physics and chemistry, for example, some university in the Maritime provinces must be prepared to train a few advanced students. There are several reasons. One is that the student may

be excellent but may find it, for financial causes, difficult to go far from home. Another reason is that the existence of advanced teaching in a university benefits all other teaching. Dalhousie being the largest university in the Maritimes might very properly undertake to provide post graduate work.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The John Price Jones Corporation
150 Nassau Street · New York

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January 22, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, Principal,
Prince of Wales College,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Let me thank you for your note
in regard to Dalhousie University. What
you say will be most helpful to us in
our Survey.

Sincerely,

John Price Jones

JPJ:GF

27th January,
1930

Mr. John Price Jones,
150 Nassau Street,
New York.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 22nd
January, addressed to Sir Arthur Currie
"Principal Prince of Wales College,
Charlottetown, P.E.I." reached McGill
University today.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the Principal.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

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OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS
"EASTRUST"

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

February
20th
1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am Chairman of the Library Committee of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University, and for several years have personally taken some interest in making a collection of books autographed by their Authors. Even when he does not happen to be an Author, in the ordinary sense, I would like to have in the collection some book selected by each College President in Canada, on the fly-leaf of which he would inscribe a message to our students, adding his autograph.

If, therefore, you are an Author, will you please ~~send one of your own books, and if not,~~ any book which you may select will be acceptable.

Thanking you for your kindness,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. Macgillivray

P. S. May I enclose my cheque which can be filled in to cover cost of book and postage.

*You were good enough to autograph your
photograph which is among the Military
Souvenirs -
Thank you. Day*

SCHOLARSHIPS AT DALHOUSIE GIVEN

Anonymous Donor Establishes Two in Classics, Two in Mathematics

Halifax, N.S., November 9.—A donor who wishes to remain anonymous has established four new scholarships in classics and mathematics at Dalhousie University. They are offered to boys who have attended any school in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland and who have completed grade XII or equivalent work in a creditable manner. Two of the awards, one of \$600 and one of \$400 are to be made for classics, which means Greek as well as Latin, and two awards of the same amounts are to be provided for mathematics. The winners are to proceed to a four-years honors course at Dalhousie and are to receive the money in four equal annual instalments. The donor has provided funds to support the scholarship for four years.

"These scholarships have a four-fold object," said President Carleton W. Stanley in an announcement today. "In the first place they provide something like a 'free place' in the university for a few boys who could not otherwise attend; in the second place they make sure of a few boys who have been so trained in the upper school work that they can profit by a genuine university course in several intellectual studies. Again, they call attention to studies of fundamental importance which at present are more and more neglected. Finally, it is hoped that some of these scholars will presently return to the secondary schools as teachers. In the teaching of such a difficult subject as mathematics, it is desirable that the instructor shall have proceeded leagues and leagues farther in the subject than his pupils. This can be secured only by the prospective teacher following a special advanced course in mathematics in the university. A school board which secured such a scholar as a teacher would be like a farmer who had deliberately and carefully selected a prize animal to improve the flock."

TRUCK DRIVER IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Jury Returns Verdict in Man-
slaughter Charge Against
Paul Forand

MAN KILLED ON HIGHWAY

Trial Evidence Showed Ma-
chine Struck Rig in Which
Victim and Daughter
Were Driving

"Not guilty," was the verdict re-
turned by a jury of the Court of
King's Bench under Mr. Justice
Louis J. Loranger yesterday in the
case of Paul Forand, of Waterloo,
Quebec, who was charged with
manslaughter in connection with
the death, arising out of an auto-
mobile fatality, of Josephat Bour-
don, on the Longueuil road, on Sep-
tember 1 last. The verdict came
after one hour's deliberation.

The trial began at 10 o'clock yes-
terday morning, the verdict being
returned at 5 o'clock in the evening.

According to evidence given at
the trial the accused was driving
a hauling truck on the Longueuil
road on the date mentioned when
he struck the horse and rig in which
the victim and his daughter were
returning to Longueuil from Mont-
real. It was said that it was one
of the rear wheels of the truck
that struck the rig. The horse bolt-
ed, the wagon was smashed, and
Bourdon was hurled to the pave-
ment, death being instantaneous.

The accused himself, and he was
corroborated by witnesses, said that
he was driving at about 15 miles
an hour. The accident, he said,
happened about three o'clock in the
afternoon. He could not explain how
it had occurred.

In the course of his charge to the
jury His Lordship told them that a
recent amendment to the law cov-
ering manslaughter cases arising
from automobile fatalities gave

April 15, 1931

Francis McLennan, Esq., B.A., B.C.L., LL.D., K.C.,
231 St. James Street West,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. McLennan,

I was sorry I was unable to meet you the other day with George Macdonald. I had intended to broach a subject with you which I have very much at heart, and with which I think you will sympathise.

We have no adequate prizes or scholarships in the Classics Department. Some years ago the Chancellor very generously endowed the Beatty Prize for entrance into Classics. This has a value of \$500. You will see the conditions of it on page 105 of the 1930 Calendar, - conditions which I think are very wise. This prize, however, since the fees were advanced to \$150 per annum, does not provide even free tuition. The only other prize definitely assigned to Classics is the "Barbara Scott Prize" in first year, of a value of \$115. Our Department is, therefore, much less generously endowed with scholarships than the Classics Department of other Eastern Canadian Universities. Classics is, and should be, a major department in the Arts Faculty.

Indeed, Mathematics is the only other Department of similar fundamental importance.

There are several movements afoot leading to the recognition of these two subjects, not only in McGill but also in the secondary schools. Just recently, for example, I have been called in by the principals of two of the important high schools in Montreal to address staff and students on this very subject. Now, it happens that the boys who tackle these stiff subjects are poor. Two excellent fellows, to whom my attention has recently been drawn, one following mathematical studies and one classical, are the sons of schoolmasters who find college expenses very heavy. If we had, as the Faculty of Medicine has, a number of annual prizes amounting to \$600 a year each, the zeal shown by such youngsters would be encouraged and they would be imitated by other boys not so fortunate in the matter of parental advice. The ideal thing would be to have a prize of \$600 and a prize of \$500 in each of the four years in Classics and in Mathematics, given to boys on the same conditions as obtain for the Beatty prizes.

Now, I am convinced, from one or two things I have heard this winter, that it will not be impossible to get such prizes in Mathematics, as so many men realise the foundational importance of that subject for Science. It will be harder to convince people of the importance of Classics, and it is for this reason that I wish to ask your advice and assistance. You, I am sure, do not need to be convinced. If we could get one or two of these prizes

as a send-off to the scheme that would be an object lesson to some of our public-spirited friends, and would, I think, induce them to follow suit.

Now, I have no wish to impose upon your kindly friendship and make a nuisance of myself to you. I am not asking you, yourself, for money, but you happen to be one of our governors to whom one can speak understandingly of such matters, and again, you have an influence and an acquaintance much beyond those of most of us.

Perhaps I need hardly say that this letter is strictly confidential and that no one will ever know from me that I have raised the matter with you.

Yours faithfully,

April 15, 1931.

Howard Murray, Esq.,
Aldred Building,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Murray,

I was sorry I did not see you before you left. I had intended to broach a subject with you which I have very much at heart, and with which I think you will sympathise.

We have no adequate prizes or scholarships in the Classics Department. Some years ago the Chancellor very generously endowed the Beatty Prize for entrance into Classics. This has a value of \$500. You will see the conditions of it on page 105 of the 1930 Calendar, - conditions which I think are very wise. This prize, however, since the fees were advanced to \$150 per annum, does not provide even free tuition. The only other prize definitely assigned to Classics is the "Barbara Scott Prize" in first year, of a value of \$115. Our Department is, therefore, much less generously endowed with scholarships than the Classics Department of other Eastern Canadian Universities. Classics is, and should be, a major department in the Arts Faculty. Indeed, Mathematics is the only other Department of similar fundamental importance.

There are several movements afoot leading to the recognition of these two subjects, not only in McGill but also in the secondary schools. Just recently, for example, I have been called in by the principals of two of the important high schools in Montreal to address staff and students on this very subject. Now, it happens that the boys who tackle these stiff subjects are poor. Two excellent fellows, to whom my attention has recently been drawn, one following mathematical studies and one classical, are the sons of schoolmasters who find college expenses very heavy.

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Now, I have no wish to make a nuisance of myself to you. Perhaps I need hardly say that this letter is strictly confidential and that no one will ever know from me that I have raised the matter with you.

Yours faithfully,

CWS

Confidential

April 15, 1931.

T. B. Macaulay, Esq., LL.D.,
President, The Sun Life Assurance Company,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Mr. Macaulay,

Some months ago, when you heard that I had come down from McGill to see you, you pretended to be frightened that I had come to ask you for money for educational purposes; and I told you that if I ever did conceive such an idea I should give you plenty of warning in advance.

We have had some long deliberations here this winter, which result in the conclusion that we are badly in need of endowed prizes in Mathematics. The boys who tackle this hard subject are generally poor, - frequently they do it from having good parental advice, their fathers being schoolmasters, but such men find it hard to keep their boys at college, and the boys themselves have too much outside work to give their studies proper attention.

Some years ago, Mr. E. W. Beatty, being seized of the fundamental importance of Mathematical and Classical studies, very generously gave an annual prize of \$500 each in these studies to students entering, but since that time fees have gone up to \$150 a year, so that these prizes do not cover tuition fees. We should have in these important departments prizes of \$500 and \$600 in each of the four years.

Now, I know that you do not need to be convinced of the fundamental importance of Mathematics, either as an excellent discipline in itself or as an approach to economic and to scientific studies. Will you let me come and talk to you about this and explain the condition further.

2.

Perhaps it is needless to add that this letter is strictly confidential, and that no one will know from me that I have raised the matter.

Yours faithfully,

CWS.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 11, 1931.

My dear Sir Arthur:

The note which I had from Soothill, of which I spoke to you, got mislaid in our packing up, but it has now turned up and I enclose it herewith, as I think it conceivable that you might want it for reference. I see that I replied to it fully on July 2.

I have not got busy yet, as I am not doing anything. I am just distracted. Everyone is very kind and everything promises fairly well. I have had time to read your utterances, as reported in the "Gazette", and was very interested. You continue to get a good press.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stanley

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

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF DALHOUSIE

Prof. Carleton Stanley, Former Toronto Student and Latterly Adjutant-General at McGill, to Direct Nova Scotia's Historic University

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY has not followed the example of Queen's in going across the Atlantic to find a successor for Dr. Stanley Mackenzie whose long and happy tenure of the Presidency has now ended. It is true that Professor Carleton Stanley of McGill University, on whom the choice of the Governors has fallen, actually first saw the light of day at Providence, Rhode Island, where his parents happened to be residing temporarily, but they were Canadians of English stock and when he was still of tender years they brought him back to their native country. He got his early education in public schools in Toronto and encountered his first real intellectual stimulus from teachers in the old Toronto Junction High School, of whom he once wrote that "they understood their job, paid attention to the curriculum and gave the boys who went over into the Upper School all the mathematics and classics they could absorb, to say nothing of German, French, Science and History".

From the High School he proceeded to Toronto University, entering it with the highest place in Classics and Mathematics and becoming a member of Victoria College. Unfortunately his university career was interrupted by several breaks, and during these intervals he taught in a high school and spent some time in business as the employee of Mr. Henry Peters, a Toronto manufacturer and prior to 1914 Consul-General for Germany. Eventually he resumed his university course as a third year student and graduated from Toronto University with the highest ranking and First Class honors in Classics and the second place in English and History. He was immediately offered a post in the English Department at Victoria College but he had won a Flavell scholarship which enabled him to contemplate a course at Oxford, and for this purpose he was given two years leave of absence by the university authorities. He entered New College, which is one of the more select colleges of Oxford, recruiting largely from Winchester and drawing freely from the other great public schools of England, and there he soon found his feet, discovering some other Canadians, among them Mr. J. T. Thorson of Winnipeg, ex-M.P., who was then a Rhodes scholar from Manitoba. Stanley was fortunate to come under able and sympathetic tutors like H. A. L. Fisher and Hastings Rashdall, and they found the young Torontonian a responsive and industrious pupil who was determined to make the most of his opportunities. Eschewing the athletic side of Oxford's life and its social gaieties he concentrated upon his lectures and books, and at the end of two years had the satisfaction of securing a First in "Greats" or "Literae Humaniorum", a feat which occupies the normal Oxonian usually at least two and a half years. He was offered a tutorship at Oxford, but he felt he was in honor bound to take up his post at Toronto.

Stanley therefore returned to Toronto with a generous equipment of academic honors and taught in the University for several years. During the war he repeatedly offered his services, but was always rejected for defective eyesight. He found a helpmate in a daughter of his chief, Professor W. J. Alexander, and incidentally Mrs. Stanley when she goes to live in Halifax, will be returning to the scenes of her childhood for she was born in the Nova Scotia capital when her father was on the staff of Dalhousie. Although happily married, Stanley began to chafe under certain disabilities of a teaching career; for one thing he reached the conclusion that a lack of private means entailed a curtailment of his freedom of action and speech, and he determined to remedy this. His experience in business with Mr. Peters has given him a sound knowledge of the dry-goods business in different aspects, and it happened that his old employer had a branch business in Montreal which he wanted to dispose of. He liked Stanley and sold it to him on generous terms. It was a wholesale agency dealing chiefly in a high class of imported goods, and Stanley found its problems a complete change from his earlier avocation. He was his own commercial traveller and he ranged over Eastern Canada seeking orders



CARLETON W. STANLEY
President-elect of Dalhousie University.

from merchants and extending his connections. His dry-goods business yielded if not a fortune at least a competence, and once he had secured a certain financial reserve he resolved to return to academic life. In 1925 the Professorship of Greek at McGill happened to be vacant, and when Stanley applied for it, no other candidate was considered.

He soon discovered that classical studies had fallen somewhat into disrepute in McGill, and he set himself to revive their popularity. In his lectures he paid less attention to the linguistic nuances of Greek and more to the cultural aspects of Greek life as revealed in literature and from Greek history he extracted interesting economic and other lessons bearing upon modern problems. He also addressed himself to the problem of improving the teaching of classics in the schools of Quebec, and in this task he received invaluable assistance from Mr. E. W.

Beatty who had made Stanley's acquaintance in Montreal and had developed a high admiration for his gifts. Mr. Beatty generously provided some entrance scholarships at McGill for which one of the chief tests was proficiency in classical studies. Results are now coming in from these scholarships in the shape of an annual contingent of students who have developed a taste for a generous cultural education and do not regard a university degree merely as a ladder for a business career.

At McGill Professor Stanley threw himself ardently into the general life of the University and soon was recognized as a vitalising force in it. A warm friendship developed with Sir Arthur Currie who is a very shrewd judge of men and knows how to make good use of capable subordinates. A year ago when Sir Arthur found himself compelled to take things easier owing to the unsatisfactory condition of his health, he induced the Governors of McGill to make Professor Stanley a sort of adjutant-general for him with the title of "Assistant to the Principal". Stanley accepted the post with the stipulation that he should be allowed to continue a certain amount of his teaching work. But for the past eighteen months the heavy administration duties of a great university have claimed most of his time.

President Stanley is one of the foremost native-born Canadian scholars of his generation. Nominally his specialty is the classics, but there are other fields of learning in which he is equally at home. He has been an omnivorous reader and is thoroughly conversant with most of the great masters of literature as essays on Gibbon and other literary masters which he has contributed to various periodicals will testify. He is a shrewd commentator upon political and economic developments and the causerie which he has been contributing for some years past to the "Dalhousie Review" has abounded in judicious criticisms and stimulating suggestions. For some years he was Canadian correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," and if he had not chosen other paths he could have made a good living as a journalist. His business experience has also been, and will be, an invaluable asset as it brought him acquaintance with the sort of problems which the ordinary scholar never encounters, and it made him see the perils implicit in the purely highbrow view of life.

He too should find his new environment congenial, for some years ago he wrote an article in praise of the Maritime provinces in which he expressed the view that, thanks largely to having escaped industrial and real estate booms, the traditions of real culture were more firmly rooted in these regions than in any other part of the Dominion.

Germs and the Handshake

Glad-Hand of the Genial Greeter May be a "Carrier"

By MARJORIE ELLIOTT WILKINS

IN CHINA it is not customary to shake the hand of the person whom one greets. Instead one shakes one's own hand. Such a custom is said to have its great advantages; greatest of all, perhaps, being the fact that it is so highly sanitary. But to us, with our characteristic western frankness, that is a violation of a cherished habit, almost a religion. To clasp the hand of another in greeting and in farewell is almost as much a part of our lives as to eat or to breathe, or even to love. It is our token of faith, our bond of good fellowship, a gesture by which we both give and receive pleasure. Even to associate it with such thoughts as sanitation, hygiene, germs and the presence of bacilli is annoying to us. Hands may come in contact with millions of bacteria daily, hourly, and the warm, moist palm may be a perfect hotbed for their cultivation, but, unconsciously, subconsciously, we know that the fine feelings expressed in a hand-

shake are above the power of such little organisms of nature.

Anyway, what are a few more million germs?

Certain people have suggested that we occidentals may well adopt the more hygienic method of our oriental friends, that when we greet even a very long-absent friend, we clasp our hand fervently. That may be all right for the celestials who have had a few centuries to become accustomed to the idea. But it will never do for us. To us it is too much like kissing an idol, too lacking in something vital, something straightforward and instinctive. It's too like an over-clean, over-sanitary city, some place too germ-proof to have any character or charm or any comfortable, nice little evils or vices about it.

There is so much in a handshake. So much that may be expressed. It is a habit man has had, along with those of eating and loving and sleeping, for centuries, perhaps hundreds of centuries. The Romans and the Greeks and the Hebrews clasped hands over a bargain. Among all the ancients that was the token of agreement. The Goths and the Highlanders went even farther and considered the handshake a symbol of friendship; to express an extra deep friendship they spit into the palms before they touched hands!

The clasp of hands is a most important part of our own marriage ceremony, as well as that of many native tribes. It is the outward sign of a pledge of lasting union. It may be on account of this significance that the hand clasp is so seldom used between a man and a woman upon introduction. As a matter of fact, about the only women who instinctively extend a hand to a strange man are those rather masculine types, the "jolly good fellows", who are even now slipping out of the bright light of their short-lived season of popularity. After all, the handshake is a masculine token, a grip typical of the sex which still maintains its dominance. A woman's hand-clasp is another sort of thing. . . .

In primitive times the right hand was the weapon hand. When it was extended unarmed, it was obviously extended in peace. A handclasp became an instinctive bond, just as instinctive as friendship—and war. But (as we have said, it is a masculine token) men seldom shake hands when they wear concealed weapons. When a hand is thrust out instinctively in an open, generous manner, it usually reflects a similar mental attitude. Modern psychology supports that statement.

From time immemorial the handshake has stood for something fine, something sincere. Today we have a greater disdain for the meaning of things, a more wholesome acceptance of things without so much regard for their significance. Men shake hands over business deals that may be the essence of sincerity and good will; they also shake hands on a stock issue which is not entirely sound or a deal which is a bit in the shadow. It's almost time someone put in a word

Promoted from Staff Office



Dec 5 to Apr 25. 5 months. Stanley was palated. Yet all winter he was trying to get out of the classic industry.

Clear and flawless in texture, Monarch DEBUTANTE Full Fashioned hosiery is the choice and admiration of the discriminating smart set everywhere.

DEBUTANTE'S chic air of smartness, fine finish and long wearing quality will continue to please you long after their purchase. There is a color for every ensemble.

At all smart shops.

MONARCH Debutante FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY

for the good old institution, unless, of course, it's going to lose its significance with the depreciation in value of the marriage vow and our general modern disregard for anything which used to be a good old custom.

There are so many kinds of handclasps today, that there may be some virtue in cataloguing them for the easy reference of future generations who may have some difficulty in understanding our complicated customs.

There's the handshake of the politician, the acquired, studied as to effect sort of grip, calculated to instill in the person greeted any one of several emotions. It is the handshake which is the result of a short, and not always well digested, course in applied psychology; it reminds one of the painted pictures which got into the Royal Academy—it isn't the real thing, that's all.

As bad, if not worse, is the handclasp which has no thought whatever behind it, the act of the man who fatuously places his hand in yours without the slightest effect on his mind, the inane clasp of the robot. It is the act of an unthinking, uninteresting, uninterested individual, usually one of those anaemics who dangle a limp cigarette from their thin lips. (Perhaps it might be called the pathological handshake.) One would much rather endure the agony of the grip of one of those he-males who are good fellows and want the world to know it, who capture all and everything before them, but who lack the intuition or feeling to see that they are riding roughshod through society. At least there is something definite about that, something sincere, even though the sincerity leaves you with benumbed knuckles for the next hour.

All the numerous books on etiquette and the endless advertisements which demonstrate the reason for the lack of popularity in certain persons fail to include the over-eager, under-experienced salesman who insists upon thrusting a fist into your unwilling hand. If such only knew . . . One wonders why some of those brilliant efficiency experts don't tumble to the fact that a little more tact and a little stress on the good-fellowship idea (based on an estimation of the value of your order) might bring in a few really large orders.

Under an important heading on our list—important because of its unimportance—comes the shake of the slightly warm, somewhat over-soft, and extremely moist hand, reminiscent of a fish which has been caught some time ago. We don't like that sort of handclasp. It doesn't seem to be closely related to those ancient grips of strong, hairy men which cemented an agreement which protected their entire tribe.

But we are willing, even eager, to put up with all these unpleasantnesses for the sake of an occasional spontaneous token of honest-to-goodness friendship, the gesture which assures us that life is worth living and that a friend is the finest thing in life. Let us firmly "thumbs down" on any project to shake hands with ourselves. Who's afraid of the few germs which may be accumulated through clasping the hand of someone whom we respect or love? Friendship is a greater thing than that, and it is symbolized by the grip of two firm, masculine hands.



MEET FOR PEACE IN LONDON

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald driving a point home at the National Disarmament Demonstration at Albert Hall, London, recently. On the left are seen Lord Robert Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, Sir William Robertson and Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

The Wrong is Righted

THE book of Beauharnois is nearly finished. And, after the traditional fashion in tales of knavery and the temporary triumph of evil—a fashion less commonly followed in fact than in fiction—it is to have a happy ending. The knaves, whether or not they yet know it, will repent, their victims will be restored to their rights, and virtue will prevail. And so the Prime Minister was able to write into the Speech from the Throne releasing parliament from its labors the meaningful statement: "As a result of the parliamentary inquiry into the operations of the Beauharnois Power Corporations, measures have been enacted to secure the public interest against harmful exploitation of our natural resources and to safeguard the rights of bona fide investors." Measures enacted to secure the public interest against harmful exploitation of our natural resources! It is the record of a great accomplishment for Canada. Perhaps no more important entry has been made in the records of parliament. The great wrong of Beauharnois, inexcusably committed by those who were the trustees for the nation in circumstances calculated to undermine the institutions of the nation, is being righted. The heritage of the people is being recovered.

It is an interesting commentary on present-day Canadian politics that the national interest was betrayed by those who parade themselves as the champions of the people's rights and restored by one they call dictator, Mussolini, Nero, destroyer of representative government. No one possessed of less resourcefulness, decision and determination, and genuine concern for the rights of the people than the Prime Minister could or would have done what has been and will be done.

The Nation's Beneficial Interest

CARRYING out of the great undertaking, in itself worthy, protection of the bona fide investors in it but not of the exploiters, and procuring for the people a beneficial interest in it—that is what Mr. Bennett is doing under the legislation which followed so swiftly on the termination of the committee investigation. It is being done without raising the issue of federal and provincial rights, in a manner to which Quebec has been unable to object. The manner of it is very much as anticipated in these columns last week. The actual form of the state's beneficial interest in the enterprise is not defined in the legislation passed by parliament, for, as anticipated, it is very largely enabling legislation, nor has it been announced, but the acquisition of such interest is provided for and in part at least the form is apparent.

Participation by the people in the profits from the development of this great natural resource instead of their going altogether to private exploiters with the people paying for the navigation improvement is made possible by the enactment declaring the undertaking to be a work for the general advantage of Canada and authorizing the government to procure possession of the canal and adjacent lands by purchase or expropriation. This enactment was properly passed in virtue of the navigation factor in the enterprise and is based on two fundamental principles, both ignored by the government granting the concession in 1929 namely, that where navigation and power development are combined navigation must be the primary consideration, and that channels and facilities for navigation must be publicly, not privately, possessed. Power development, as pointed out last week, hitherto the primary consideration in Beauharnois, now becomes incidental to navigation, otherwise the deep waterway project.

Under this reversal of the position, the federal government must take over the property containing the navigation channel, and so the company holding the power rights is placed in the position of developing them on and with the property of the government. The government, of course, does not confiscate the property but pays the company for it. And naturally the company is not going to be granted the use of the property for the development of power for nothing. Therein is the way, or one way at least, to a beneficial interest for the whole dominion in the profitable power development. The company, creation of the provincial government, assignees of certain rights which Quebec claims authority to assign, carries out the power development as a private enterprise, under provincial jurisdiction in respect of power. As it was, owing the property, its power had to pay for the investment; as it is to be it must pay the federal government for the use of the property, which includes water turned into the canal for purposes of navigation. It is reasonable to assume that it should pay in proportion to the profit-making value of what it receives. This is one of the means open to the government to, in Mr. Bennett's words, "ensure the greatest possible benefit to this dominion as a whole by reason of the undertaking now being declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada." It is a way in which the power is going to pay for the waterway. Which, after all, is what Senator McDougald's National Advisory Committee on the waterway advised in 1928 should be the way to finance the waterway but which he and his associates in 1929 took care should not be followed since it would deprive them of some of the profit from power.

The other effective feature of the legislation is the provision in the second bill that it comes into force only upon proclamation of the Governor-in-council. This is the bill by which parliament nullifies the concession order-in-council and itself authorizes a re-grant of the diversion rights. This provision places the government in a position to bring about re-organization of the company, a transfer of control, and an adjustment of capitalization. For the company is powerless until its title is validated. Its title remains in question until the grant authorized by parliament is substituted for the grant by order-in-council. Validation only comes when the governor-in-council sees fit to proclaim the enactment just passed by parliament. The Prime Minister made it quite clear to the House of Commons that it will not so be seen fit until the whole enterprise is reorganized to the satisfaction of the federal government and the Quebec government. He made it clear also that he contemplates in connection with this reorganization not only the carrying out of the enterprise and the protection of the investors but also definite provision



GEORGE H. CHALLIES, M.P.P.—Who succeeds Hon. Leopold Macaulay as Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Cabinet. Hon. Leopold Macaulay becomes Minister of Highways.

that "the methods by which the undertaking was commenced are not the methods by which it will be ended" and that "any concessions that may have been obtained with the thought in the minds of those who received them that it was necessary to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars for that purpose are negative absolutely and positively and that the honor of parliament and of this country cannot be bought and sold for any sum like \$700,000 or any millions of dollars or any payment of that kind". Mr. Cahan, careful always in his choice of words, refers to the power possessed by the government under this legislation to achieve reorganization as that of "moral suasion". It is more commonly known as the power of the whip hand. In the reorganization, it was intimated by the Prime Minister, company control might be reposed, temporarily it is to be assumed, in the banks financing the undertaking.

The government is not going directly into the power business. Nor is it seeking to influence Quebec as to how it should handle the power. It is not challenging Quebec's claims to power rights, but on the contrary the legislation specifically provides that they are not prejudiced. But it is proposed to have the question as to federal and provincial jurisdiction and rights determined finally and conclusively by the courts.

Other Aftermaths

THESE are the results, as far as the public interest and the interest of the investors are concerned, of the parliamentary investigation into Beauharnois. There is reason to believe that other results may be expected in the future respecting those who were condemned by the investigation committee for having misused their positions of trust and influence in public life. The Senate clearly could not deal with its members, McDougald and Haydon, at this time until parliament was to have been prolonged. Under the limitations of the statutes they could not be dealt with effectively anyway. So the Senate, by unanimous decision, has declared that not only should the case of the condemned senators have its first attention next session, but that the Independence of Parliament Act should be revised to provide for more adequately dealing with such matters. It would appear from reference by Mr. Bennett to the matter that it is not his intention that such conduct as that condemned by the House of Commons in the adoption of the committee's report should be countenanced and those responsible escape punishment.

In one particular the report of the committee is calculated to have a consequence which, I am convinced, will be most unfortunate and unjust. Having followed the course of the inquiry proceedings closely, I believe that a serious injustice has been done to R. A. C. Henry, vice-president and general manager of the Beauharnois company. I cannot see that on the evidence adduced he merited the condemnation he has received at the hands of the committee. The basis of the committee's structures seems to be that, having realized the possibilities of power development in the Soulanges section of the St. Lawrence and having acquired an engineering knowledge of the scheme perhaps superior to that of anyone else, he resolved that if rights to that development were to be bestowed on private interests he would have a share in the enterprise, that he took steps to that end in the organization of the Sterling company for the purpose of applying for rights, and that after having through those steps acquired an interest in Beauharnois he became deputy minister of railways at the time the Beauharnois application was before the government. The committee concluded that there was a sinister connection between all these facts.

According to Mr. Henry's own story, given as a witness under oath, and which was not contradicted by any other evidence, he became impressed with the power possibilities of the St. Lawrence back in 1922 or thereabouts. He got McDougald, not then a senator, to finance him in an investigation of them. In the service of the Canadian National Railways, he did not take the railways' time to conduct the investigation but engaged another engineer to do it. He and McDougald had the Sterling company organized and made an application. Shortly thereafter he concluded that it looked as if the power development was going to be by public enterprise and did nothing further about it until the indications changed and the possibilities of private development recurred. By that time Mr. Swezy had become interested. He proposed to press the Sterling application and interested private capital. But by this time his partner in Sterling, McDougald, was a secret holder of Beauharnois syndicate shares and his scheme was to get Beauharnois to take over Sterling. That was done, so Henry became

THIS MAMMOTH TREE

IS REPUTED TO BE THE LARGEST IN EASTERN CANADA



. . . . Photo shows DAVEY TREE SURGEONS bracing its huge limbs with steel cable to prevent dangerous splitting

HOMEOWNERS do not realize how really valuable their trees are until they lose them. Yet trees are subject to many ailments that must be cured before ruin sets in. Inexpert eyes cannot usually see the signals of distress displayed by the tree. Diagnosis of the tree's condition and treatment of its ailments are an expert's work. Davey Tree Surgeons are internationally reputed for their professional activities in this field. Why not call in a Davey Surgeon today to examine your trees. It will cost you nothing and will put you under no obligation.

This huge tree measures 9 feet in diameter through the trunk. It has hundreds of limbs many were in danger of splitting off because structure was weak and their load heavy. Men are shown bracing these limbs with steel cable thus preventing "splitting" and "drooping" problems later on.

An examination of your trees—now—will cost you nothing and may save you untold anxiety, time and expense later on. Phone for an appointment today—now!



DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY, Ltd.

57 Bloor St. W., Toronto—Phone Kingsdale 4672
910 Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal—Phone Marquette 1281-2



The Lost is Found

Nita was worried . . . she could not imagine where she had lost her bracelet—in the hotel or on the journey home.

"I can't think what I could have done with it," she kept telling her mother.

"Why not telephone to the hotel," mother suggested. "It's after eight-thirty now and a call will only cost a few cents."

Imagine Nita's joy when the hotel clerk told her that the bracelet had been found in her room and would be mailed to her right away.

Thanks to her mother's suggestion, Nita's anxiety was relieved at once . . . and the cost of the call was considerably less than her taxi fare from the station.

Station-to-station ("anyone") calls between 7.00 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. local time are on the low evening rate. Between 8.30 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. they are on the "night rate" basis and still lower.



financially interested in Beauharnois and its application to the government. So far he had done nothing wrong—merely sought what others also sought and to which he was as much entitled as anybody. Then the deputy ministership fell vacant, and the Minister, Mr. Dunning, and Sir Henry Thornton picked on him for the post because of his unequalled knowledge of the railway affairs with which the Minister had to deal. He refused the offer, was pressed to take, revealed as one of the reasons for his refusal his interest in Beauharnois and the question of the propriety of his going into the department in the circumstances. Mr. Dunning, informed of his interest in Beauharnois, insisted on his acceptance of the deputy ministership, practically conscripting him, assuring him that Beauharnois questions would not be referred to him. It was represented to him, properly, that his special qualifications were needed in the department. Not to promote his own interests but actually from a sense of public duty, he at last acquiesced and took the post, and, while orders of the department relating to transfer of water rights bear the formal legend, "approved by the deputy minister", nothing in connection with Beauharnois was submitted to him. There was nothing to warrant the committee's statement that he placed no obstacle in the way of Beauharnois. The only other basis for criticism was that he allowed Senator McDougald to call him before a

committee of the Senate to give evidence on St. Lawrence power development. He was not then in a department of the government and was as much entitled to go before the committee as the other power interests who were represented there.

The fact is that Mr. Henry has been condemned for having allowed his own sense of propriety to be overcome in order that he might serve the state in important duties unconnected with Beauharnois for which no one else was fitted. An injustice has been done in his case if the evidence is to be accepted, and it seems to have resulted from the fact that, having nothing but engineering skill and knowledge, he sought to get and did get what others with the backing of wealth were not condemned for seeking and getting.

An Eskimo lady exclaimed, with a smile, "I do not pretend to the latest in style, But you'll have to admit that up here in the cold I never wear bathing-suits you could call bold." —Washington Star.

"Are you engaged to Bob?" "Yes, I have promised to marry him as soon as he has made his fortune." "That isn't an engagement, that's an option." —Boston Transcript.

August 14th, 1931.

Carleton Stanley, Esq., M.A.,
President, Dalhousie University,
H a l i f a x, N.S.

My dear President:-

Thank you for your letter
of the 11th with Scothill's letter attached.
This I have placed on file.

Things are going along quietly
from day to day. I have not yet left Montreal
but I may take ten days at the latter part of
August and the beginning of September and visit
my sisters at Strathroy. Most everybody is
now away - Bovey at Metis, Glasco down on the
Maine coast, MacKay out west.

You will be interested, I know,
in learning that we are lopping off the School
for Social Workers and the School for Graduate
Nurses. In that way I can save enough to get
a couple of useful, possibly good, professors.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Stanley
and with good wishes always,

Ever yours faithfully,

September 24, 1931.

Dean Percy E. Corbett,
R. R. 4,
Hagog, P. Q.

Dear Dean Corbett,

The University is in receipt of an invitation from the Board of Governors and Senate of Dalhousie University to send a representative to be present at the inauguration of Carleton Stanley as President, on Friday, the ninth of October.

Could you undertake to act as the representative of McGill? The University will, of course, pay your expenses.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 28, 1931.

Colonel W. E. Thompson,
Honorary Secretary,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dear Colonel Thompson,

Let me acknowledge with thanks the invitation to McGill University to send a delegate to the Inauguration of Carleton Stanley as President of the University on Friday the ninth of October, 1931. I am sending Dean Percy E. Corbett of the Faculty of Law to represent McGill at this ceremony, and to convey to Dalhousie our congratulations upon having secured Mr. Stanley to be the head of your ancient University.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

R.R. 4, Magog, 25/9/31.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I shall be glad to go down
and hold Carleton Stanley's
hand during his inauguration.

Does one parade in academic
dress on these occasions?

If you have any instructions
for me, would you mind writing
me here, as I shall plan to
leave from Magog rather than go
in to Montreal.

Yours sincerely,
P. Robett.

September 28, 1931.

Dean Percy E. Corbett,
R. R. No. 4,
Magog, P. Q.

Dear Dean Corbett,

I am glad that you can make it convenient to go to Dalhousie to represent McGill on the occasion of the inauguration of the new President. If you will send Mr. Glasco a memo of your expenses, you will be reimbursed.

I should think it would be expected that you wear academic dress.

The formal congratulatory message will be sent you in the course of the next few days. It is now in course of preparation. I think I told you that the ceremony is to take place on October 9th.

With kind regards,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,



THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

AND THE SENATE

OF

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

HOPE THAT THEY MAY BE HONoured BY THE PRESENCE OF

a delegate from McGill University

AT THE INAUGURATION OF

CARLETON W. STANLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

ON FRIDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE

REPLY TO

COLONEL W. E. THOMPSON

HONORARY SECRETARY

"In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." --- Isaiah 30:15

Today's text is suggested by Rev. A. J. Macdonald, Milford Station. Tomorrow's text will be suggested by Rev. Geo. Gardner, Halifax.

The Halifax Herald

Fifty-Six Years in the Public Service

"It is my wish that The Halifax Herald and The Halifax Mail shall be conducted as public utilities for ALL THE PEOPLE and absolutely independent and fearless, offering no unkind or unjust criticism, treating opponents fairly on all questions giving vigorous and hearty support to movements for the public good."



"Dedicated to the services of the people that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that wrong shall not thrive upon us."

"Give light and the people will find their own way"

The Halifax Herald Champions the Policy of Maritime Progress and Prosperity.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1931

Challenging Thoughts

MORE than ordinary interest attached to the annual meeting, just held, of the Provincial Council of Women of Nova Scotia, in that the principal speaker was the National President, Miss Winnifred Kydd, M.A. In her address, Miss Kydd urged the serious thought and active interest of the Council in the work of education, the world problem of unemployment, and the vitally important question of international friendliness, involving as it does the limitation of armaments.

In singling out these questions and stressing their importance to Canada and the world, the National President, it will be observed, touched upon the chief problems confronting and challenging the best thought and endeavors of the whole world today. And it is not too much to say that the women of Canada have it within their power to assist materially in the present task of world reconstruction.

The Supreme Need

(A Contributed Editorial)

OUR forefathers knew their way about their world, with its beaten pathways and its trim hedges; humanity today is like a vessel driving through an uncharted sea, under sealed orders, not knowing its ultimate port.

Man has solved many problems that had baffled the scientific world for centuries, but these solutions have opened up bigger and graver problems of startling newness and difficulty. The machine has taken the place of human muscle in doing our work—but does it not threaten to become our master? We have learnt the art of creating wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, but have we learnt to produce it justly, to share it fairly, and to use it wisely? We have conquered time and space, and brought the ends of the earth together, but has this solved the ever-increasing difficulty of getting peoples and races to live together in peace and brotherhood?

It is no exaggeration to say that the condition of the world today baffles imagination by its complexity, and confounds the moral sense with a vision of its inner tensions, its international jealousies, its explosive social antagonisms, its stubborn racial antipathies, its conflicting economic interests. But, be it observed, it is not the world in which we live that is at fault—it is man himself.

THE world as man's environment has never been so tractable to his control as today. At last, after these millenniums during which he has been slowly mastering the conditions and forces in this physical environment, the key has suddenly been put into his hands by modern science, and, within the limits of mortality, he is master of his fate, and can do almost what he pleases with this wonderful earth on which he lives. Once on a time he was the sport of climate, storm, cold, heat and accident, saving himself from utter extinction by hairbreadth escapes a thousand times; later on, he got on terms of safety and equilibrium with his environment, now he is master in his own house, and nature pours her stores of energy, fruitfulness and helpfulness into his lap without stint. Nevertheless, there never was a period when man in the midst of plenty and unparalleled opportunity was in a state of such tension, restlessness and uncertainty as to his future.

If ever there was a time that called across the world for a regenerated humanity to make use of the magical opportunity before mankind, it is just now. And it is time, as Premier Bennett pointed out in a memorable speech the other day, that we began to test the resources of the Gospel of Jesus Christ against these new world problems.

"There is no hope for civilization," says Canada's Prime Minister, "save in Christianity and the Grace of God."

The world's supreme need is a practical recognition of the cardinal truth of Christianity—the universal Fatherhood of God, implying, as it does, the realization of the Brotherhood of Man.

What's In A Name?

A PARTY of "Canadian" Communists, it is stated, sailed recently from New York, "bound for the conference of Soviet leaders to be held shortly in Leningrad, Russia."

The most prominent members of the delegation, according to reports, are John Pastruch, Winnipeg; Harry Kizema, Cambridge; John Horniak, Fort William; N. D. Zkaczuk, Timmins; D. Matijczuk, Kirkland Lake; John Bojczuk, Toronto, and E. Michihajluk, East Windsor.

Canada would not feel desolated if it turned out that these gentlemen travelled on one-way tickets.

With Confidence

WITH the resignation of Hon. W. L. Hall from the post of Attorney-General, to accept an appointment to the Supreme Court Bench of the Province, the reorganized Nova Scotia Government is as under:

- Hon. G. S. Harrington—Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines.
Hon. Percy C. Black—Minister of Highways.
Hon. O. P. Goucher—Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. G. H. Murphy—Minister of Health.
Hon. John Doull—Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests.
Hon. J. Fred Fraser—Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.
Hon. Albert Parsons—Minister Without Portfolio.
Hon. Joseph MacDonald—Minister Without Portfolio.

Mr. Doull was formerly Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Fraser, a member of the Government without portfolio, is also Chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission. These two changes, together with the entry of Mr. MacDonald into the Ministry, constitute the reorganization of the Administration made necessary by Mr. Hall's resignation. All are members of the Assembly. Mr. MacDonald sits for Cape Breton Centre, and his inclusion in the Government gives the Island of Cape Breton more adequate Cabinet representation. He is one of the most popular of all the House members, and his friends heartily congratulate him on the distinction that has come to him in this preferment.

The reorganized Government will appeal to Nova Scotians as capable and well-balanced, and led by one of the ablest men in Canadian public life today. It is a Government faced with difficult tasks; and its members may rely with confidence upon all fair-minded citizens for earnest support and co-operation in these difficult times.

A Noteworthy Career

THE resignation of Hon. W. L. Hall, from the office of Attorney-General, to accept a position on the Supreme Court Bench of the Province, confirms unofficial reports which have persisted since the vacancy was created by the lamented death of the late Chief Justice Harris. It was realized that it was only a matter of time until Mr. Hall would relinquish his portfolio in the Provincial Administration to assume these high duties.

Mr. Hall's resignation brings to a close an active political career extending over two decades. In point of service he has been one of the veteran members of the House of Assembly. First elected in 1911, he has represented Queens continuously with the exception of that period between 1920 and 1925. Never a bitter partisan, always as fair as he was able in debate, he enjoyed an unbroken popularity with all parties, and his going out from the House will be sincerely regretted by all.

As Attorney-General, Mr. Hall gave his Province service of an unusually high order, discharging the duties of Chief Law Officer of the Crown with ability, industry and scrupulous impartiality. Perhaps the most noteworthy achievement of his career in that office was his masterly and successful argument before the Privy Council which resulted in the abolition of the Upper House in Nova Scotia. It was stated at the time that the presentation of that case in the highest court in the Empire was a credit alike to the Province and to the man who made it.

Hon. W. L. Hall will be a just and conscientious judge. A leader of the Nova Scotia Bar, his appointment will strengthen the Nova Scotia Bench, to which he will take an unusually fine legal and judicial equipment. With his resignation the Administration loses the services of one of its most valued members, while the Judiciary will gain a jurist of deep learning in the Law whose inherent sense of fairness is one of his most admirable qualities.

"HERALDINGS"

ANOTHER thing this country needs right now is mass production of consumption.

There's a heap of difference of thought between forethought and afterthought.

INQUISITIVE TOMMY WANTS TO KNOW:—If a narrow-minded man is one who has the other opinion?

Current Comment

"ALMIGHTY" DOLLAR

THE one touching faith in the dollar has not been proof against the influence of industrial depression in that formerly prosperous country. Americans themselves have ceased to believe that their situation is devoid of grave anxiety. They know that they will probably have 10,000,000 unemployed this winter. They know that the bases of America's traditional prosperity have largely disappeared. So apprehensive are they, that dollars are being hoarded on a gigantic scale. —London Sunday Dispatch.

CHAUTAUQUA PASSES

A DESPATCH from across the border announces that this will be the last year for many Chautauqua companies. The decision is not due to the prevailing business depression, which will pass, but to conditions which are permanent. The real reason for the gradual disappearance of this form of entertainment and instruction is that it is being crowded out of a field in which it once reigned supreme. Its popularity was based on the fact that it provided interesting programs to people in small communities, who had little other opportunity to hear capable speakers and artists. But in these days of automobiles, motion pictures which can be presented in the smallest of villages, and the radio, there is not the need for imported diversion. Residents even in isolated hamlets are today well provided with these modern facilities, and the old Chautauqua tent has lost much of its allurements. It will disappear in the wave of modern progress.—Calgary Herald.

THE WHALE

THE apparatus of slaughter generally keeps considerably behind the scenes, and it is with something of a shock that one comes across it suddenly in a Times article on the whale.—The most modern whaling factory is a ship of 22,000 tons, 550 feet long and 77 feet beam, with a slip astern along which the whales can be bayed and skinned. Six men killers provide the daily supply of victims. The productive capacity of this monster is 2,500 barrels a day, and her carrying capacity 135,000 barrels. Her actual production in 1929-30 was 119,434 barrels, or nearly one-sixth of the entire Antarctic production of 1925-26. Her catch was from 1,300 to 1,400 whales. She captures more in two days than the original floating factories of 1904 were capable of carrying away after a season's work. And this vessel is only one of many. Even Jonah might read that with a sigh; nor would he be surprised to read that the supply of whales "shows unmistakable signs of diminution."—London Observer.

HONOR WHERE DUE

THE announcement that McGill University is to confer an honorary degree upon Right Hon. E. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, is one which will be met with general approval. Such an event will be regarded by the public as signifying the appreciation by a great educational institution of the gravity of the issues with which the head of the Dominion Government is called upon to deal. The burden of responsibility which he bears, and, perhaps, it is not too much to say, of the energy and singleness of purpose which characterize his administration in a time of national difficulty. The university, year after year, is turning out young men and young women specially equipped for the practical business of life, and the more the interest of the undergraduate can be directed to an intelligent and impartial study of public affairs and public leadership, the better it will be for the Dominion. The doctor contemplated by McGill will serve, to some extent, that useful purpose, besides constituting an eminently fitting tribute to one of the foremost living Canadians.—Exchange.

THE SEA'S AGE

FATHER Neptune is at least 100,000,000 years old. This minimum estimate of old ocean's birthday is reached by Prof. Adolph Knopf, chairman of the National Research Council committee on the age of the earth, from calculations of the amount of salt in the seas and the annual increase by drainage from the continents. The total salt content is approximately 160,000,000,000,000 tons. The seas are growing saltier at the rate of about 2,735,000,000 tons a year. In the beginning, it is assumed, ocean water was very nearly saltless. It has all come from land erosion. But, Prof. Knopf finds, the present rate of deposit of salt in the world's oceans may be from fifteen to twenty times greater than the average for all history. In any event the seas are growing saltier much faster than they have for extended periods in the past. This makes the computation very complicated. Another complication arises from the fact that a small amount of salt, in comparison with the total, is being passed back and forth between land and ocean in a continuous cycle. This is known as "cyclic sodium" which escaped from the ocean in spray, is blown far inland, and then returned with drainage. The present amount of salt in the ocean, it is calculated, calls for the decomposition of 34,300,000 cubic miles of igneous rock.—Edmonton Journal.

Just Folks

by Edgar A. Guest

THE TEDIIOUS TASK

STAY by it, lad! that tedious task Which is so difficult to do And so much patience seems to ask, Is friend in drab disguise to you. Although your fingers tear and bleed, Although your muscles ache to rest, Stay by it, boy! for now indeed Has come your spirit's crucial test. Desert it now, and turn and flee, Henceforth of you the world shall say, "We've learned he cannot trust!" He had his chance but ran away!" Stay by it, boy! with courage work Until this given task is done. If this first test you choose to shrink, Men may not give another one. Here lies the hope for all your dreams, Your chance to drink from victory's cup. Though difficult and long it seems, Be not too quick to give it up. 'Tis life that's testing you today To find the courage you possess. If from this task you run away, You turn your back upon success.

The Way Of The World

Face to Face Snowden for the Lords? Is it the Irish? Australian Literature Protection Spreads The Henderson Trust

BY THE ONLOOKER

THE other night in Parliament, Philip Snowden remarked that since the shifting of places due to the change of Government, for the first time he was able to see the faces of his Labor associates. "Well," remarks an unkind critic in the London press, "in these days we have all got to do that with unpleasant facts." BY the way, Philip Snowden will not confront the faces of any group again in the House of Commons. He has intimated that for reasons of health he will not seek reelection, and so has it that he is going to the House of Lords. He will be badly missed on the green benches, and how he will fare on the red if he goes there—is open to conjecture.

I NOTICE that the tempest of example goes on against the presence of Irish in too great numbers in Glasgow, and naturally it is guessed that some of the recent disorders there have been the work of this element. Well, well—in the very midst of the announcement of big bequests to the poor of the city by one of the most famous of Glasgow Irishmen! It is well that Irish immigrants were not excluded from the city on the Clyde in time to shut out the parents of Sir Thomas Lipton.

LORD Birkenhead, that is the youth of that name, now an undergraduate at Oxford, is hard at work it seems on a biography of his father, and the book is to come out fairly soon. We need that biography. But it seems too bad that to meet the immediate and perhaps transient demand the studies of the boy should be interrupted. However, the career of F. E. Smith was part of the history of the last thirty years, so that incidentally the biographer's historical knowledge will be increased.

RAMSAY Macdonald has been giving a piece of advice about the duty of spending. "Wise and courageous expenditure," he says, "where incomes will bear it, should be regarded by all of us as an obligation we must not avoid." Unfortunately, it too often leads to other obligations, which we seek in vain to avoid when it is too late.

IN Australia too there is a crusade for a national literature. The Australian Authors' Week is to be held in London very soon, and the doctrine that it is a national duty to support national literature as well as national products of other sorts is to be proclaimed. If you want to get anything, you must make a noise about it.

NEWS comes that Switzerland is going to adopt a protective tariff, and that Holland means to increase her duties. To the German protest that this will stop Swiss goods from being imported into Germany, it is replied that last year Switzerland took twice as much from that country as she sold to her, and that the balance must be restored. So "everybody's doing it," to quote the immortal proverb. Brand's vision of a Europe from which tariff barriers had been removed seems to recede further and further away.

THE Anti-Slavery Society has been trying to get information from Moscow about the state of things in those timber land areas which we heard so much a short time back. But the Soviet authorities are by no means communicative, and are given instead to insinuations that the enquiry is not the outcome of a disinterested love of truth. Even if it were not why conceal if there is nothing of which to be ashamed?

ARTHUR Henderson's comment on the manifesto of the premier shows a quick eye for weak spots. He wants to know why there is no specific program, but

What Is Your View

THE FIRST FLIGHT

Editor, Halifax Herald,

SIR,—As everyone, sooner or later, expects to fly, the initial sensations of the primary flight should be of general interest. You first buy your ticket from the Agent, paying for it in advance. You also sign a quit claim deed of your anatomy, so that in case gravitation should supersede aviation he has secured not only the price of the fare but also an alibi. "And the Lord commended the unjust steward, for he had done wisely."

You ascend via the little steel ladder from the pontoon to the torture chamber, or death chamber, according to the return journey. Immediately, that stolid, unemotional, wooden Indian of a sky pilot throws wide the throttle with a shattering roar, the machine plunges through the water in a tremendous fury of spray and foam, and you shoot off into thin, very thin, air, in a pitiful state of frantic terror and abject panic, exactly the same sensations that you experience every time you step into your Rolls-Royce for a spin on the avenue—nothing more, nothing less. In fact the closed plane is very like your auto, the last few hundred yards rippling over the lake an exact duplicate of one of Mr. Black's washboards. So you see that the most nervous, the most timid, and even the most precious person, yourself, need never hesitate at the initial flight in a closed car.

The extent and rapidity of the expanding of the horizon is your first astonishment. Then we look down and discover that our erstwhile convex world has suddenly become concave, like a china saucer. Finally, we sway around over the microscopic germs lining the shores of the lagoon at Lake William, and then we stoop, as the eagle, with partly folded wings, stoops to his prey, and in one long whistling swoop, just clearing the heads of the line of guides across the lagoon about to start in a canoe race, we hit the water at high speed, as the pintoed whistler shoots across the lake and comes to rest as gently as the graceful gull.

Note particularly on this your primary trip your initial sensations, whilst looking down, in the most utterly detached period of your existence, from the upper air, upon a receding world, as they are undoubtedly identical with the mingled emotions of your spirit in that inevitable hour looking back upon this mundane sphere of sorrow, sin and death vanishing in the dim distance, as your wraith wings its static flight to the Land of the Dead. "There's nae sorrow there, There's neither pain nor care, We'll meet to part nae mair In the Land o' the Leal."

L. V. SHAW, Clementsport.

Instead, the request for a blank check. Blank checks are not given with much readiness either by individuals or by nations. And Mr. Henderson not unnaturally asks whether it has not been possible to agree on any single item of policy. However, the campaign is just beginning, and already there are signs that the Coalition will be more specific in its program than its opponents expect, and possibly than they desire.

Today's Bible Message

(From the Authorized Version)

THE Lord is good unto them that wait for Him, to the soul that seeketh Him. It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord. (Lam. 3:25, 26.)

Thus saith the Lord, In an acceptable time have I heard thee, and in a day of salvation have I helped thee: and I will preserve thee, and give thee for a covenant of mercy to cause to inherit the desolate heritages; that thou mayest say to the captives, Go forth; to them that are in darkness, Show yourselves. They shall feed in the ways, and their pastures shall be in all high places. They shall not hunger nor thirst; neither shall the heat nor sun smite them: for He that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall He guide them. And I will make all My mountains a way, and My highways shall be exalted. Sing, O heavens; and be joyful, O earth; and break forth into singing, O mountains; for the Lord hath comforted His people, and will have mercy upon His afflicted. (Isa. 49:8-11, 13.)

For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory

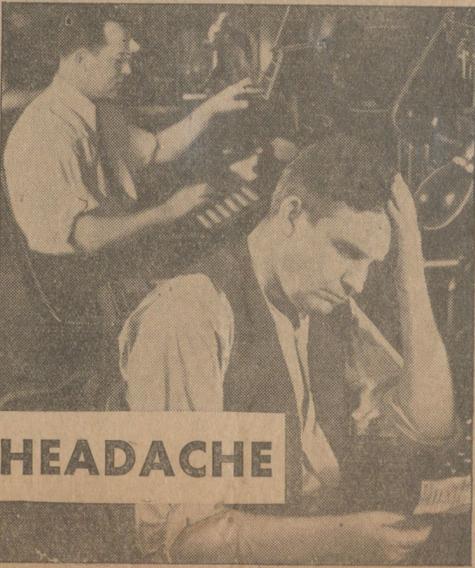
of God in the face of Jesus Christ. . . . We then, as workers, together with Him, beseech you also that ye receive not the grace of God in vain. (For He saith, I have heard thee in a time accepted, and in the day of salvation have I succoured thee: hold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation.) (II Cor. 4:6; 6:1, 2)

The GOOD OLD DAYS

(The Halifax Herald, Oct. 10, 1911) HALIFAX—Built only seven years ago at St. John, especially for the South Shore trade, the steamer Senlac was on Monday sold at auction to G. C. Cook, Trustee, for a fraction of what she cost. The owners hoped to get \$15,000 for the steamer, but she went for less than the amount aimed at. She cost \$110,000.

LUNenburg—If a smooth and quick launch is a good omen, then the pretty 77-ton schooner Muriel E. Winters, which left the stocks this morning, will have everything in her favor. The vessel is one of the handsomest of her kind. The schooner was christened by Captain Richard Silver, one of our luckiest fish-killers. The Muriel E. Winters was built by Smith & Rhuland. Her commander will be Captain Harry Winters.

Bill: "Can I borrow a pound from you for a week, old man?" George: "Certainly, but where's the weak old man?"



HEADACHE Nerves on edge. A head that throbs. You can't stop work, but you can stop the pain—in a hurry. Aspirin will do it every time. Take two or three tablets, a swallow of water, and you're soon comfortable. There's nothing half-way about the action of Aspirin. You will always get complete relief when you take these tablets. These tablets should be in every shop, office, and home. Ready to relieve any sudden ache or pain, from a grumbling tooth to lumbago. Don't suffer with that neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, etc. any time because of colds or headaches. Aspirin tablets follow these instant relief instructions. Aspirin tablets, especially if you suffer from the bottle. Any doctor will tell you they are harmless. They don't hurt the heart. They don't upset the stomach. So take them as often as you have the least need of their quick comfort. Take enough for complete results. On sale at drug stores everywhere. Made in Canada.

ASPIRIN

(TRADE-MARK REG.)

Advertisement for Rosebud Smoking Tobacco. Features a woman's face and a pack of Rosebud tobacco. Text: "Here's a live 'smoke tip, old man!'" "Just this, Rosebud cut smoking will give you the biggest pipe thrill you've ever had! Buy it anywhere in the Maritime Provinces—smoke it in any pipe—it's sun ripened—mellowed—blended to please exacting tastes." "Large Package 10¢ Extra Large 15¢" "ROSEBUD SMOKING TOBACCO" "Cut Smoking Tobacco" "THE MARITIME SMOKE"



CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

File

EN ROUTE

10/10/31.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I don't suppose the University wants anything in the nature of an official report on Stanley's induction, but it has occurred to me that you might be interested in a personal note on it.

In the first place, Stanley was in good form, and his inaugural speech had a lot of meat in it. I'm sending you the verbatim text as it came out in this morning's paper. You will probably have little time to read it now, and you are doubtless familiar already with its ideas, but here it is for a spare

moment if you find one.

The guests were given their innings in the evening at a large dinner. I had to lead off and I yammered for ten minutes about Starbuck, about universities and their business in this troubled world. After the banquet, the press asked me for a "story" on the present economic position of Canada and you'll be relieved to hear that the Lion & the Unicorn isn't strong enough to make me fall into traps like that. But it does amuse me how the press, the moment a man's name begins to get pushed about in the papers, chase him on all subjects under heaven, regardless of his competence. You must have had your fill of that.

Actually dozens of people asked

after your health, and I made bold to tell them that you are perfectly fit again. I hope that was no exaggeration. Stanley sends respect and regard, and Harrington, the P.M., asked me twice to remember him to you. I gather that you could still raise the odd brigade in Nova Scotia.

Many thanks for sending me to Dalhousie. Besides Stanley, I'm beginning to have a lot of friends there, and it was a pleasure to meet them again. It was pleasant to learn, too, that they've welcomed Stanley with open arms and will give him every opportunity to do a good job. He'll do it, too.

I change at St John to

the C.P., and the Chancellor's
connection there isn't anything to
write home about. Due home Sunday
morning, in time to welcome guests for
Thanksgiving.

Yours sincerely,

R. Roberts.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 1, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I put together all the telegrams I received on October 9th, last, intending to answer them when the rush was over. I am just getting at the heap now.

It was particularly heartening to get your message and, let me tell you, I needed a lot of encouragement on that day. There ought to be a society for the prevention of cruelty to new University presidents, even though the cruelty is kindly meant.

I have been jogging along and enjoying the work hugely, though it makes me a little wistful when I hear from McGill, as I do on the average more than once a week. Howard Murray and Clarke apparently have their shoulders to the wheel, and I am confident that if the latter's advice be taken about Grade ^AIII and about Honour courses, McGill will receive such an impetus as it could receive in no other way.

I hope Woodhead is getting the assistance he needs from the new man, Counsell, and also that some time soon he can get for Greek a seasoned scholar who is, at the same time, a teacher. I must not meddle, of course, but you can understand that my heart is still partly in that Department.

I hope many things are happening to encourage you.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stantley

President.

CS/MJ.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
to
THE UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL

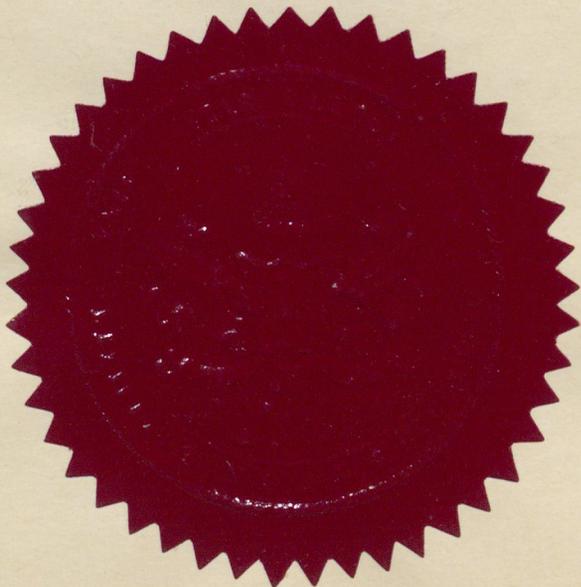
GREETING.

The Governors, and the Senate of Dalhousie University wish to express to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Governors and Corporation of McGill University their appreciation of the cordial greetings brought by Dean Percy Ellwood Corbett, on the occasion of

President Carleton Stanley's Inauguration.

Dalhousie University is the more gratified in that Mr. Stanley comes to it from that highly esteemed institution of higher learning, McGill University.

Given at Halifax, this eighteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of Dalhousie University the one hundred and twelfth.



On behalf of the Governors

H. Fred Pearson
.....
Chairman.

On behalf of the Senate

Carleton Stanley
.....
President.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 23, 1932.

Mrs. McMurray,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Mrs. McMurray:

Many thanks for the greetings, and
the interesting little booklet on Macdonald *College*.

I hope no one is working you as
hard, now-a-days, as I did on all the committees, etc.
Strange to say, I find myself in the midst of reorganization
again, and it is all very interesting.

I am sorry that I did not see
Professor Adams, when he was in the country, but I hope you
did. Two or three people, here, who met him in China,
were talking about "that marvellous man, Adams, of Oxford".

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Carlton Stanley.

CS/LH.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 22, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am delighted to read, in the Montreal Gazette I had this morning, of the new endowment, not only because of the endowment, but because, too, it will cheer and encourage you. (Let me add that I have been wondering whether a deeply Machiavellian committee could not induce a certain gentleman, known to both of us, to galvanize things with you.)

Would you tell me, for my own information only, what the contemplated rise in Fees is? It would help me greatly at the present moment to know.

Many thanks for the copy of the Annual Report in which you have been, as usual, extremely kind to myself.

With all good wishes to yourself and Lady Currie,

Yours ever,

Carleton Stanley

CWS/HW

P r e s i d e n t .

April 29th, 1932.

Confidential

Carleton W. Stanley, Esq., M.A.,
President, Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

My dear Stanley,

Upon my return from New York last Saturday I found your telegram re fees, and answered as follows:-

"Confidential New fees suggested Arts and Science two hundred; Commerce two twenty-five; Engineering three; Medicine four; Dentistry three; Law three; Library School two; Physical Education two; French Summer School two. Staff generally fearful especially Arts and Science. Matter not definitely decided. More scholarships would accompany increase. I think fees in Canada generally ridiculously low but prefer gradual increase."

Instead of things getting better they are steadily getting worse from the financial point of view. We have an increased enrolment this year but I cannot see how that will keep up. I believe certain students returned to college this year who normally would have gone to work, but as no work could be found their parents invested in fees for another year. Then, of course, a number of companies whose bonds and preferred stock we hold have passed the dividends. In order to keep out of debt we have had to live on our capital to a certain extent. Personally I can see no prospect of improvement for months and months to come.

All the money in the country is going to enable the governments, federal, provincial and civic, to pay their debts and carry on. The sum total of the government's economic policy is to increase taxes (and the cumulative effect of this is not yet realized); to cut salaries and appropriations, many of which we cannot afford to cut (and I refer to the cutting in two of the appropriation for entomologists, with the result that blights and pests will go unchecked and the millions already lost annually from this source will be increased); to borrow from the banks and issue new bonds. Where is it all going to end? I don't know; but I do know that there is now in the hearts of many people a fear of the future that is more detrimental to a renewal of prosperity than the prevailing price of wheat or even the condition of the Canadian National Railways. Many of us knew that the latter was a most unholy mess, and how near it came to pushing Canada into the abyss is only now being realized by the general public. Surely the Liberal Government which sanctioned most of Thorntn's extravagances, cannot be again trusted with the affairs of this country for years to come. And what further disgusts me is, in the light of what Haydon and McDougald have done, that anyone in the Senate, Liberal or Conservative, should come to their defence. When these things are tolerated, is it any wonder that students say to me that anything goes, as long as one can get away with it.

But I did not begin this letter, Stanley, for the purpose of expressing my views on the political financial situation, though at the present time these two things, the economic situation and the political situation, are inextricably linked together.

We have decided to cut salaries, and these cuts go into effect on the first day of June. On the whole they have been loyally received, though there has been criticism. There are those who say that Mr. McConnell, instead of giving \$100,000 in order to ensure the establishment of the Neurological Institute here, should have given it to the general fund and so preserved the salaries.

Regarding the Neurological Institute, I want to tell you, Stanley, that this has been provided without any encroachment whatever on the present resources of the University. It would not have been established here unless Penfield had decided to stay here, because the Rockefeller Foundation were prepared to follow him to

Timbuctoo, if necessary. I was enabled to get some help from the Province, some from the City and some from personal friends, and this evidence of community interest was a very vital factor in influencing the Foundation to give favourable consideration to our plans.

In the matter of fees, I think they have been altogether too low in Canada. For Saskatchewan to ask only \$40 as a fee in Arts is simply ridiculous. If it were done for purely idealistic motives it might be excused; but we know that it is done chiefly in order that governments may boast of the chance they are giving to almost every boy or girl who wishes to go to a University. You know, too, that it costs less for a student to take a course in Law at McGill than it does to attend Lower Canada College for a year. You know also the number of American students who come here, many, I believe, because of the low fees here, compared with Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and so on. The establishment of this Neurological Institute and the facilities it gives for training in this ever-widening field of Neurology is ample justification for raising our fees in Medicine to \$400. In fact, all the increases we contemplate could be justified if the staff and departments were what we should like them to be.

I would like the increases to take place gradually, my idea being that we should announce that these are the fees we intend to attain but the increases will be spread over two or three years, and that there will be set aside certain scholarships in order that the poor boy with brains may have a chance.

But with all this increase in fees and lowering of salaries, there should go a very severe overhauling of University departments. If, out of this policy, we can cleanse house, it will be a blessing in disguise. As you know, we cut off the School of Pharmacy and the School for Social Workers. This year we shall cut off the School for Graduate Nurses; and I am thinking seriously about the School of Physical Education. I am afraid nothing can be done regarding the School of Household Science, because it was established by gift from Macdonald, and I believe there would be a great outcry if we interfered with his gift, though I cannot see that it makes any contribution to "trained intelligence".

Confidential

4.

Regarding the Universities Conference, I have just seen the contemplated programme.

I shall go myself, more for the purpose of hearing what is said than of attempting to offer any contribution to the discussion.

I am asking Bovey to go up to join the discussion on Radio; Sugars for the Commerce courses; Clarke for the "Inadequacy of the Present High School Curriculum"; and for the "Uniformity of Standard for the B.A. Degree" I must send the Dean, hoping that the others will clarify any indefiniteness in what he may have to say. I am thinking of asking John Tait to go also, in the hope that he may contribute something to discussion of the question "British Provision for Graduate Students".

With kindest regards and all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 22, 1932.

Mrs. McMurray,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mrs. MacMurray:

Thanks very much for your thoughtfulness and characteristic message. I have been marveling how I contrived to get so much published last year. But your description of the winter as "a holiday at the beach" gives me a clue.

I am delighted to hear about the million and a quarter, and hope that not too much of it will go to the pork parasites. My studies of Helminthology are limited to writing that was done before Abraham was heard of by any but the chosen race. The rest of it, I understand, is to go to those who tinker, in a limited way, with people's brains. You are not to quote these phrases to anyone but Fred Clarke, lest they be misunderstood.

But, seriously, I'm delighted that Penfield is retained, and congratulate Sir Arthur and the Medical Faculty on it.

Things have been going pretty well here. And one of these days you will hear some news about us.

If you could spare me another three or four copies of the Report, I should like to have them. Sir Arthur has been very kind to me in it as usual.

Don't work too hard.

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stanley.

CS/LH



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 29, 1932.

Confidential

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Many thanks, indeed, for your detailed information so promptly given; though you describe these points as not definitely settled, but only suggested, it helps me to clear up my mind.

I agree with you, that whatever is done had best be done gradually. Also, I am very glad to hear that it is suggested to have ways and means provided for giving a chance to brains.

I consider your message just a private one to myself, and shall treat it accordingly.

With kindest regards,

Yours ever,

Carleton Stanley.

CS/LH

Woodhead says no



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 12, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Since I last saw you I have had news of you from some of your good friends, W. W. Chipman, W. M. Birks, and others. I hope that you continue in good health, and that things are going pleasantly and well. One comfort, these days, is that we shall never have the world much more troubled than it is now, and, if we can live through the next twelve months, we can face anything cheerfully afterwards.

Perhaps I should have warned you before I set out that I was making a little raid on your staff - merely a temporary loan, I hasten to add. Some of us have thought, here, at the end of steel, that it would be a good thing to have an occasional visit from professors of other universities, and we planned a week-end course of lectures in January and February, next; every second lecture to be given by a visitor, and the alternate ones by our own men. There are dozens of good men for such a purpose in McGill, but I had, of course, to think of our special needs here, and I hit upon Woodhead and Gillson for a beginning, though I had, and still have, others in mind for future reference.

Now, up to that point, I was concerned only with Dalhousie's interests. But, in the case of Woodhead particularly, I had other things in mind. You know I have, more than once, said to you that he sticks at things too closely for his own good. Since he went to Greece he has hardly been away from Montreal. He is tied too much both to his job and to his family, and nothing does him so much good as a break.

Naturally, I have not mentioned his health in writing to him. So I should be exceedingly obliged if you will let him

Sir Arthur W. Currie

- 2 -

know that you had heard of my invitation, and if you gave him a good prod eastward. The rascal writes to me that he can't spare a week-end away from his first year Latin class, because he is short-handed, and because they have already had a Thanksgiving holiday! A man who writes about the divine ordinance of holidays in that fashion is already sick. I promise, if you deliver him to us next January or February, I shall take excellent care of him; tuck him in by midnight; and give him his breakfast in bed while he stays. He could leave Montreal Thursday night and be back Tuesday morning.

I can't promise to lend you a Woodhead in return, but shall try to make it up in some other way.

With every good wish, and with kindest regards to
Lady Currie,

Yours ever sincerely,

Carleton Stanley.

CS/LH.

October 22, 1932.

Carleton Stanley, Esq.,
President,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.

My dear Stanley,

On receiving your letter of October the 12th I sent for Woodhead, but he feels that it is not possible for him to go to Halifax to give the course of lectures you suggest. I am afraid he is adamant.

With kind regards,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

16 November

1932

216 Peel St.

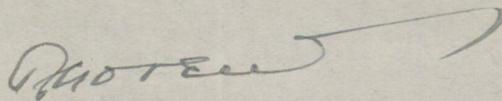
Montreal

Dear Sir Arthur,

Carleton Stanley has written, asking us to sign this paper for the Royal Society. This I have done, and Falconer signs for Toronto. I think we should help Stanley. A word from you to Eve and Lloyd would ensure official support.

2. In arranging for a distribution of the lamented Haugh's work have you thought of Dr Pearson of the Theological College? He is a profound historical scholar.

as ever



Andrew Macphail



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

25th November 1932

Dear Mrs..McMurray:

I heard incidentally that either you or May were in town and I said it could not be Mrs. McMurray because she would certainly have been in to see me. However, I appreciate the reasons, and trust that I may be able to see you in December.

It was very thoughtful of you to send me the Report of the University. I needed that Report and I shall read it with care.

Yours very truly,

Hector M. James

Mrs.. Dorothy McMurray,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal.

and convey the same to Miss May.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Arthur MacInnes

Mrs. Dorothy MacMurray,
The President's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.



Halifax, N. S.,
9th November 1933.

Dear Mrs. MacMurray:

I am very much concerned about the state of the Principal's health, and especially as the newspapers report that there may be some lesion in some of the brain cells. I wish you would kindly let me know what the outlook is for his recovery, as I have a very warm personal regard for Sir Arthur.

I trust matters are going nicely with yourself and May. You might kindly accept my personal good wishes

November 14,

1 9 3 3

Confidential

Dear Mr. McInnes,

I have yours of the 9th November, enquiring about Sir Arthur's health.

To you, as always, I may say the truth!

On Sunday afternoon, Sir Arthur had one of his usual attacks, the sort he has often had before when completely exhausted from overwork - the sort that you yourself, by every power that is, ought to have had, time and again. The brain, full to the brim with affairs, decisions to make, weighing, considering, both sides for and against every step that must be taken, calls for more blood to help fulfil the demands upon it, and the body tries to respond. Usually when these slight attacks occurred he went to bed, rested, called the doctors, who gave him always a thorough examination and then said they could find nothing physically wrong; in a day or so he would be all right.

Sunday night he went to bed as usual. About 9.15 Monday morning he sent for me to go over to his house, as he always did when he ^{could} ~~could~~ not come to the office. He went over ^{to see} all his engagements for the day, told me what he wished done, and nobody, in fact, was much worried about him.

Early Tuesday morning Lady Currie phoned me and told me that he had been heard gasping and seemed to be unconscious. The doctors were called in and he was taken to Hospital. They thought it was a "stroke", and the four doctors issued a newspaper bulletin, which is probably the one you have seen, to the effect that there was an occlusion of a small vessel in the mid-brain, without involving any higher centres. This came within the province of our great specialist, Dr. Wilder Penfield, who even then was not sure and would have preferred to wait longer before making a pronouncement, I believe. Since Sir Arthur's return to consciousness Dr. Penfield's judgment has been upheld. The blockage was not in the brain itself, but in the blood vessel at the base of the brain, which carries the blood to the brain. It is therefore not a stroke in the usually understood sense of the word; although for public and popular parlance there may be only a slight distinction, medically, it seems, there is all the difference in the world - there is just this difference, that if he recovers he will be completely all right, in full possession of all his faculties, with probably no complications that cannot be removed by rest and cure. That is what we are unable to convey to the public at present, because medical etiquette is involved. He is not out of danger yet by any means; it may be a matter of weeks before we know for sure, but his improvement so far has been all that can be expected.

For the present, the University is getting along by a division of work, each Dean looking after his own Faculty, much as they did when Sir Arthur was in India. I expect that this will be carried along for a month or so until we see what happens; at least Mr. Beatty, the Chancellor, authorized this system a day or so ago.

Professor Stanley telephoned me when on his way to Toronto. He tells me that you and he "make a great team". Of course, you know my opinion always was that you were a great team, McInnes- McInnes & McInnes. I haven't changed it!

Take care of yourself, and if you can't cultivate roses in winter, I suggest that you choose something more simple than running a university for your chief indoor sport. Did you ever see the remarkable write-up of yourself in the Montreal Herald, supposedly based on a sample of your handwriting? It appeared in the summer, and your ex-secretary thought it wonderfully good.

Yours very sincerely,

MCINNES, LOVETT & MACDONALD

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

HECTOR MCINNES, K.C.
L.A. LOVETT, K.C.
W.C. MACDONALD, K.C.
N.E. MACKAY
DONALD MCINNES

CABLE ADDRESS "MCINNES"

35 BEDFORD ROW

HALIFAX, N.S.

17th November 1933

Dear Mrs. McMurray:

It was very good of you to write me such a full letter. I am giving the portions of the letter referring to Sir Arthur to President Stanley; of course I will cut off the last portions. If there is any particular change in Sir Arthur's condition I would be glad if you would drop me a note. In the meantime do not try to run the University yourself.

Thanks for your greetings, and all the members of the staff whom you know will be advised that you wish to be remembered to them. Always advise me if there is anything you think I can do for you.

Yours very truly,

Hector McInnes

Mrs. Dorothy McMurray,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 23, 1933.

Private

Mrs. McMurray,
The Principal's Office,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Mrs. McMurray:

I am very sorry indeed to see in this morning's paper that Sir Arthur is not so well again. Just last night, I wrote to Lady Currie. I had deliberately refrained until the news seemed to be better, and, of course, because I knew what a deluge of messages she was receiving from all over the world.

In Toronto, and wherever I have been lately, I have heard expressions of real grief. To me, it seems nothing less than a calamity that Sir Arthur should have had added to all his other burdens the financial anxiety of the last few years.

However, you will remember, as I do, how the doctors took extreme views before, and how the trip to India worked wonders.

You will be receiving many messages too, and so please do not answer this, which is just between ourselves.

Yours ever sincerely,

Carleton Stanley

CS/LH.

November 28th,
1933

Dear President Stanley,

Thank you very much for your letter of November 23rd. Sir Arthur is making the most remarkable fight for his life; on Sunday, having developed bronchial pneumonia, the doctors gave him up and said he could not last till morning. This is Tuesday, and he is still holding his own, and if he can only last a while longer the turn for the better will come. It is a most anxious, heart-breaking time for us all, but he may yet pull through. I have never given up hope myself, and Dr. Meakins and Dr. Penfield still say that if he pulls through eventually he will be quite all right again.

Yours sincerely,

62, INGLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N.S.

20th May/34

Dear Mrs Mac Murray:

We have to have
a new Charter for
Dalhousie so please
like a good girl send
me a copy of your
act of incorporation
and all statutes or
bye laws that have
been enacted a -
mending these, I
am sorry to trouble

you but I know if
these are available
you will send them
to me.

Paul Macdonald
is home but he did
not tell me. I was
too shrewd to ask,
whether he saw May
but he did tell that
he saw Flora.

I just recall I
wrote "Gullie" to
you as I used to call
you in the old days.
This you will over-
look. Thank you
Dector M. Jones

12 months - Sept 1.
1-4 11 8 8 8 1 1 1 1
1-6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1-8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1-10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1-12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

May 22, 1934.

Dear Mr. McInnes,

I have your note of the 20th May and am sending (under separate cover) copy of the Consolidated Statutes of McGill. I think the typed sheets inserted therein are the only really important revisions, although there may be others that I have not got. The whole question has been under fire for a few years and we shall soon issue another pamphlet containing all revisions within itself. A Committee is now at work revising the University Statutes, but whatever revisions they make will not affect the question, as I understand what you are interested in is the Charter and Acts of Incorporation.

You will probably find the McGill Consolidated Statutes a very interesting legal study. They are certainly a mess.

We hear a good many rumours about your Dalhousie bill and its prospects before the present N.S. Legislature.

Oh yes, Bill certainly saw May - he always does. He took her out three or four times I think when he was going and coming. But that's that and the situation remains as I outlined.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dalhousie University limits "Conditional Admissions"



Dalhousie University limits "Conditional Admissions"

The Senate of Dalhousie University has decided that it will, after the autumn of 1934, change entrance requirements. Prior to 1932, University regulations read: that eight matriculation subjects were required; but that a student might be admitted who had "passed in English and in *four* other subjects." This allowed the student to fail in three matriculation subjects, say Latin, French and Algebra; and meant that Dalhousie University had to carry on high school classes in certain subjects. Last year, the regulation was changed to read: that to enter, the student must have passed in English and *five* other subjects. The present regulation, which comes into effect in the autumn of 1934, is that to enter the University, a student must have passed Matriculation in English, Algebra, a foreign language (Latin, Greek, French or German) and four other subjects.

Dalhousie University has taken this step, not merely to clear itself from teaching high school work in certain subjects: it is believed that the new regulation will have a very wholesome effect on the schools and on individual students. Indeed, the strongest representations have been made to all the universities of the Maritime Provinces by the Education Departments of Prince Edward Island and of Nova Scotia to insist on full matriculation, so as to set a standard for the schools. And many requests that Dalhousie take this step have been made by the heads of schools in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

In 1922, the Report of the Carnegie Foundation on Education in the Maritime Provinces had this to say on the subject:

"Conditional Admissions

A further important feature of the secondary and collegiate relations in the Maritime Provinces appears in the extensive use made of partial admission in contrast to what is usually considered good practice elsewhere.

At Dalhousie, matriculants are allowed to enter conditioned in as many as three (rarely four) out of the eight subjects required, and preparatory classes are conducted by university instructors in languages and mathematics for the benefit of these students. The records of three classes are available: in 1907, 70 per cent. of the freshman class entered with conditions; in 1920, 56 per cent., and in 1921, 53 per cent. were conditioned. From 1910 to 1918, 209 students entered on conditions. Of these, 90 graduated in arts, and one-third of them took five years or more to do it. Only five of those who actually graduated in arts had as many as three conditions, while of the remainder more than one-third had three conditions; 36 dropped out, and the others proceeded to different professional schools.

Owing to this heavy drag of conditioned students, it happens that over 60 per cent. of those completing one full year's residence have done less than one year's work, or five 'classes'; 74 per cent. of those in residence for two years are behind; this is cut to 35 per cent. in the third year residence group, owing apparently to elimination at this point due to retardation; and there are now in their fifth year students who will, if successful, compose at least one-fifth of the graduates in 1922.

The situation at the other colleges is much the same. Acadia admitted 54 per cent. of its entering class in 1921 with from one to three conditions; King's conditioned one-fourth of the class, invariably in Latin; and Mount Allison nearly 40 per cent. All of these institutions provide classes where the work can be made up.

The reason usually advanced for conditional admission to college in Nova Scotia is that of defective secondary schools, and many cases may doubtless be thus explained and justified. But the practice appears to go far beyond justifiable limits. Unwillingness to risk a student's choice of another college by requiring that he complete his preparation is naturally a part of it, but the chief explanation seems to be simply long habit and the failure to realize the damage involved alike to the college, to the secondary school, and to the student in permitting these provisional relationships to multiply where the standing should be 'clean and clear'. A rigorous policy in this regard, honestly enforced, has proved a boon to numberless institutions wherever it has been tried, and served as a stimulus to the high schools that should not be denied."

It is generally known that the supply of good teaching material for schools in the Maritime Provinces has never been so abundant as at present. If there are localities where no adequate high schools exist, students in these districts would find it cheaper to attend the nearest high school available than to go to college. It was for this purpose that county academies were founded. And students, working at the elements of a language, or of mathematics, can be better taught in school classes than in large university lecture rooms.

The Dalhousie Faculty is confident, from the many representations made by schools themselves, that the high schools and academies will find the new regulation useful to their own discipline, and that they will co-operate to secure a higher standard throughout.

Tuesday, April 2, 1935

Suggests Inquiry Of Colleges

Would Have Commission • Study Best System of Government

OPPOSITION to the principle of a bill affecting the government of Dalhousie university and a suggestion that a Royal Commission should study the best system of government for Nova Scotian universities were voiced by Dr. Murray Logan (Halifax Centre) as the Legislature last night gave second reading to the bill and referred it to the Committee on Private and Local Bills.

WOULD VALIDATE

IN explaining the Dalhousie Bill, Premier Macdonald said there had been an informality in the election of some members of the Board of Governors which the bill would validate. There were a few new features in the bill, which itself had the support of all university bodies. It provided for an executive to carry on when the Board was not in session with full authority, excepting for the appointment of full-time members of the teaching staff, and for a closer relationship between the Senate and the Board of Governors with a meeting each October. Previously appointees to the Board had to be approved by Governor-in-Council, but this provision had been dropped, although, the Premier said, if the House wished it to remain he understood there would be little objection. The bill also dropped the provision enabling anyone who endowed a chair to nominate a member of the Board, but it gave the Board power to designate anyone to represent an endowed chair.

IMPORTANT BILL

IT was seldom, Dr. Logan declared, that the Legislature was called upon to deal with a private bill of such importance to the general public. He reviewed the close association between the university and the government, and said the Board should give the very strongest reasons why they should be divorced from the very slight control exercised by the government ratification of appointees to the Board.

"The university is also tied up and interlocked with the life of the people of this Province," he continued, "and so this legislature has a definite responsibility to see that the charter of this university, which affects every person in this Province directly or indirectly, is revised so it reflects the best system of management, the most modern principles known to educationists today."

QUOTES AUTHORITIES

DR. LOGAN then quoted a number of authorities on university administration showing systems in vogue in Britain, practically all of which provided for close association between the Senate, composed of faculty members, and the other governing body.

"It is clear," he pointed out, "that in British universities the professors play an important part in, and have strong representation on all the governing bodies."

He was opposed to the bill in principle, the Halifax member declared, because he believed the principle was bad and not in accord with modern methods of university administration, methods that have proved so successful in the British universities. He said he believed the Board was advocating a system contrary to accepted modern practice and was bound to retard the growth and development of the University.

OPPOSES BILL

"JUST how the governing body of Dalhousie should be set up to meet its individual requirements, I am not sure as to actual detail," he said. "However, in the past we have seldom gone astray in matters of law, procedure or policies of national institutions when we have followed the tried and proven policies of the Mother Country. In opposing this bill I am opposing it solely because, as one who is interested in Dalhousie, I wish it to have the same opportunity for advancement as similar British institutions.

"I want Dalhousie to go forward, to become a truly Nova Scotia university for Nova Scotians, as it was originally intended to be.

"And so," he concluded, "I would strongly suggest that we follow the British procedure and the government appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the best system of government for Nova Scotia universities. Then, with the information so gathered, with particular reference to Dalhousie, the government may proceed to revise its charter in a manner best suited to its requirements. In the meantime, I would suggest that this bill be passed only as an interim measure until the Commission brings down its findings."

A NEW COURSE
in
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Halifax, Nova Scotia,

1936

Course in Public Administration, Dalhousie University

Dalhousie University announces a new Honours course in Public Administration to begin September, 1936. This course is designed particularly for students looking forward to a career in the Civil Service (Federal, Provincial or Municipal.) It should also be of great value to students looking forward to such professions as Law or Journalism, or other careers having to do with public affairs. Its aim is to provide the necessary background rather than a technical training.

The need for special training for candidates for the public service is apparent. Governments are being compelled, very often against their wishes, to take on many new responsibilities, especially in the economic and social spheres. To carry out its many tasks efficiently a government requires an administrative staff of high ability and sound education, otherwise inefficiency and waste are likely to add to the costs. Special training for prospective civil servants has long been provided by the University of London. More recently several other universities throughout the British Empire have begun to provide this training, as have also a few American universities, notably Harvard and Chicago. Hitherto no Canadian

university has undertaken work in this field. Dalhousie is, therefore, a pioneer in offering this course, as it was when it established the first academic law school in Canada more than half a century ago.

Dalhousie University is peculiarly well equipped to conduct such a course, in that it not only has a well-staffed Faculty of Arts, but can also draw on the Faculties of Law and Medicine. For this course the teaching resources of departments in all three faculties will be pooled. While the work naturally falls under the direction of the department of Political Science, classes will be included from the related fields of History, Economics, Law, Commerce, Public Health, and there will be special classes in Public Administration. These classes will be for general students, as well as for those taking the Honours course.

It is also hoped that facilities will be provided for special investigations and researches in public administration, in subjects of particular interest to Nova Scotia, the Maritime Provinces and to Canada as a whole.

April, 1936.

RECEIVED FEB 20 1937



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 18, 1937.

Dear Principal Morgan:

I am very glad indeed to hear that you can come to the luncheon, and also take tea at my house.

The lectures begin at 8:15 p.m. I am content to leave the length of your address to your discretion entirely. When I have to settle the question for myself, I always think that something short of an hour is better than anything going beyond an hour. You know the old jest, that what matters is how long the speech seems, and that in turn depends on the address itself. I have no doubt that your audience will wish at the end that you had spoken longer.

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stanley

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

15th February 1937

My dear President,

It is very kind of you to suggest that I should meet the Governors of Dalhousie University at a luncheon party on Friday the 12th March and I shall be very happy to do this. Your other suggestion of a gathering at the tea hour also sounds most attractive.

With regard to my lecture, I know that the hour is arranged for 8.00 p.m. About how long would you like me to speak?

Yours sincerely,

The President,
Dalhousie University,
HALIFAX. N.S.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 12, 1937.

Dear Principal Morgan:

I am obliged for your note.

That early train would have caused you a very early rising had you stayed with me. Still I hope we can have time for a good "crack" together.

Many of the Governors have expressed their appreciation of your visit, and they would like to show you some attention. In order that you may not be too much taken up, nor killed with kindness, suppose I arrange a luncheon party on Friday, at which the Governors may be present? And I should like to arrange a less formal and perhaps more congenial party at the tea hour on Friday. The luncheon party need not involve a speech on your part, unless you wish.

It will be a great pleasure to see you again.

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stanley

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

9th February 1937

My dear President,

I am sorry to have delayed in acknowledging your kind letter of the 13th January but I was waiting until I had my itinerary for my visit to your Province more clearly in mind.

It is most kind of you to suggest that I should stay with you and I very much appreciate the thoughtful invitation, but as I shall be catching the early morning train on the Saturday I think I had better just put up at the hotel which is near the station. As things look now I shall arrive on the 7.30 p.m. train on Thursday evening.

I am looking forward with the greatest pleasure to my visit to Dalhousie University.

Yours sincerely,

The President,
Dalhousie University,
HALIFAX. N.S.

RECEIVED JAN 15 1937



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 13, 1937.

My dear Morgan:

I had your letter two days ago, and your telegram just now. I am delighted that you can come, and that you like the subject we proposed. March 12 will be very suitable for us.

The lectures are given in our gymnasium at 8 o'clock in the evening. On account of the season and the possibility of trains being late, I should strongly advise that you take the fast train which leaves Montreal Wednesday night at 8:00 p.m., and which arrives here, Thursday night before 10:00 p.m. There is a slow train leaving at noon on Thursday which is credited with arriving here at 7:50 p.m. on Friday, but it is frequently late, and, in any case, you would be hurried.

I can easily put you up at my house; but, if you prefer that, there is a very comfortable hotel just at the station, which makes arrival and departure convenient. The fast train leaves in the morning at 7:45 a.m. Whatever arrangements you make, I shall hope to see a good deal of you, and to arrange to have you meet some congenial souls.

With all good wishes meantime,

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stanley

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

13th January
1937.

My dear President,

I yesterday telegraphed to you as follows:-

"Find that March 12th would be most suitable date for me. Please let me know at what hour I would be expected to lecture."

I shall be glad to know about the time as soon as possible as I shall have several other places in the Maritimes to visit and would like to fix my itinerary.

With all kind wishes, and looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you,

Yours sincerely,

The President,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.

12th January 1937

Dr. Carleton Stanley

President, Dalhousie University, Halifax. N.S.

Find that March twelfth would be most suitable date for me.

Please let me know at what hour I would be expected to lecture.

A. E. MORGAN

phoned cpr night letter.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

9th January 1937

My dear President,

It would give me the greatest pleasure possible to visit the Maritimes first under the happy auspices of an invitation from you. I have been looking forward to a visit eastwards and your invitation is more than welcome.

The only question in my mind is which of the three dates which you kindly offer it would be most convenient for me to accept, and if I may I should like to hold that matter over for a day or two and I will telegraph as soon as I can make a choice.

The title of the lecture which you suggest would be most acceptable. I shall venture to talk somewhat on the lines of a lecture which I gave to the Institute of Public Administration before I left England.

Yours sincerely,

The President,
Dalhousie University,
HALIFAX. N.S.

See wardenship applicants when in Maritimes.

See Douglas Hall



RECEIVED JAN 7 1937

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 2, 1937.

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Principal Morgan:

Dalhousie University has organised, as part of its regular work, something like an institute of public administration, pooling the teaching resources of three faculties - Arts, Law and Medicine. The plan is to give a background to such students as may think of the Civil Service, or of journalism, later, preparing such students as might, conceivably, find themselves having to do with the position of alderman, justice of the peace, or something of that kind.

Outside of the University we have been working with the governments of the Maritime Provinces and with the Civil Service in Ottawa, doing field work and making surveys and studies.

With these, and other proposals in view, we are attempting to create a useful public opinion in these matters, and many other things.

We are conducting a series of lectures on the active problems of government in Canada, delivered by public men. Mr. B. K. Sandwell, Editor of the Toronto Saturday Night, lectured on "The Crisis of Democracy". Your Professor P. E. Corbett will lecture on "Canada's Foreign Policy". Tom Moore, of the Labour party, Sir Edward Beatty, and, we think, Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, will also speak.

A subject for which, as yet, we have no speaker is: "Government and Education", and we should very much like to have you deal with this. I am sure you need no suggestions from us as to method of treatment. We should be glad to have your views.

Principal A. E. Morgan.

Perhaps I should add that we can take care of all your travelling expenses, and also let you know the range of possible dates. The most suitable date for us would be, Friday, February 5, but March 5, and March 12 are also possible dates.

I hope you have had a little break in your duties so that this request does not seem burdensome. I observe that you have been in the West, and so in any case an excursion eastward may suit your plans.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Carlton Stanley

President.

CS/M.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

Professor Macmillan

25 January 1937

Thank you for your advice regarding my trip. I feel that it is impracticable for me to be away long enough to include St. Francis Xavier in my tour. It seems to me that the best way to avoid the very real danger of giving offence is to cut out several possible places so that no one will feel that it was singled out, and my present idea is to visit: University of New Brunswick, Acadia and Dalhousie only. I should also have some time in Saint John to make contacts. My intention would be to pay a visit at some later date which would include St. Francis Xavier, Mount Allison, Truro, and perhaps Prince Edward Island. What do you think of this?

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

(2)

P. S. You kindly asked me to let you know my expenses.
As I told you, I do not want to milct the University any
more than the minimum that would have been incurred apart
from my other journeyings in the Maritimes. I find that
this amounts to \$70.00.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

17th March 1937

Dear Mr. McInnes,

It was extremely kind of the Governors of Dalhousie to treat me so hospitably on the occasion of my first visit to Halifax. I greatly appreciated the kind thought of arranging a luncheon to enable me to meet you and your colleagues, as well as your distinguished guests.

I hope that I shall have an opportunity of seeing you when you are in Montreal next week.

Yours sincerely,

Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.,
35 Bedford Row,
HALIFAX. N.S.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

23rd March 1937

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Principal to acknowledge and thank you on his behalf for the cheque for \$70.00 which President Stanley enclosed in his letter in payment of the Principal's expenses in connection with travelling to Halifax for the lecture on the 12th March before the Institute of Public Administration.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

W. L. Harper, Esq.,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

RECEIVED MAR 23 1937

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 20, 1937.

My dear Morgan:

It was very jolly having you here, and also very good for all of us. I am still hearing pleasant comments about your visit to the Club as well as your address. I hope you have recovered from any fatigue: you were pretty strenuously employed.

I am asking the office to make out a cheque, which will go with this.

Again, many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stanley

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

27th March 1937

Dear Mr. Richter,

Thank you for sending to me the information
with regard to Mr. Hamilton.

As I mentioned in our conversation, I am
afraid that there is no post here for him but I am glad to
have his curriculum vitae so that if I hear of anything
likely to suit him I should have the particulars by me.

It was a great pleasure to make your ac-
quaintance and to see something of the work which is being
done in connection with the new Institute at Dalhousie.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. L. Richter,
Institute of Public Affairs,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.



RECEIVED MAR 27 1937

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N. S.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

March 16, 1937.

A. E. Morgan, Esq.,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Principal Morgan:

Two days after you left Halifax I received from Mr. Hamilton in Berlin the enclosed curriculum and list of his publications. He also sent me a curriculum concerning his wife who is at present connected with the English Department of the University of Berlin. This will supplement the information contained in the statement that I handed you in Halifax. Professor H. A. Innes of the Economics Department of the University of Toronto, Professor Brown, History Department of the same University, and Mr. Gussow, Chief Government Botanist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, know Hamilton very well and will be able to give you further information about him.

I should appreciate very much if you would consider his case. From a letter that I received from him I understand his aim is to get a post in a department of German. It is possible that he may come to Canada this summer to lecture at the Summer School of the University of Saskatchewan. In that case he would pass through Montreal.

Let me finally thank you once more for the fine lecture you gave in Halifax. It was of great value for us as it dealt with the very problems with which our new Institute is grappling and the solutions proposed by you are very much in our minds.

Yours sincerely,

L. Richter

L. Richter

LR:G
Encls. 3

Curriculum Vitae L. Hamilton

B. 2;8;1879, Milton, Kent. Educated Académie de Lille, Eastbourne College, Moravian School, Neuwied. 1895-1899 learnt farming in Canada (travelled in Canada 4 months 1928). 1900 Business College in London., teaching English in Stettin; 1901 University of Brussels (philology, colonial history), travelling on Continent. 1902 settled in Berlin, English teacher to several officer corps. 1904 appointed Reader in English at School of Oriental Languages, Berlin University; studied at Berlin University (philology, political economy: did not take degree) held post till 1st November, 1936 with exception of war years when interned. 1919-23 also Reader at Commercial High School. 1923 appointed reader of English at "Technische Hochschule" (Technical High School), Berlin. 1933-37 Instructor in English to German Foreign Office. 1930 appointed Instructor in English to the Reichbank. Author of ca. 20 books, translated ca. 30 books from German into English. On Board of Editors Canadian Historical Review. Corresponding member of the Société de Géographie de Quebec, Canadian Historical Association, Waterloo Historical Society, Ont., Nova Scotia Historical Society, etc. Over one hundred and fifty articles (chiefly Canadian subjects) in periodicals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sections: - The Constitutions of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions in "Die Staatsverfassungen des Erdballs," Berlin 1909.

Some Animal Characters in the Works of Charles Dickens, Bielefeld, 1912.

Canada, Frankfurt 1913.

Mary Menzendorff (a novel in German), Berlin 1919.

Ursprung der Französischen Bevölkerung Canadas, Berlin 1920.

Canada, Gotha 1921.

The Practical Englishman, 2nd ed. 1922 (for German students of English).

Canada: Land und Leute, Berlin 1926.

Canada, Newfoundland and Alaska in Vol. II of Das Erdbild d. Gegenwart, Leipzig 1927.

Deutschland und Canada, Berlin 1928.

Handbook of English and German Conversation, Berlin 1935.

Prakt. Lehrgang d. englischen Sprache, 2 Vols., Cologne 1922, 1935.

So Lernt Mann Englisch (printing)

Canadas Wirtschaftliche Verhältnisse und Einwanderungsfragen, (nearly completed)

Modern English Literature 1837-1937 (in active preparation)

Further a number of school books and many articles in "Preuss. Jahrbücher", "Zeitschrift für Politik", "Marine Rundschau", "Koloniale Rundschau", "Zeitschrift für Geopolitik", "United Empire", "Canadian Historical Review", etc., etc. Very many newspaper articles; Bibliographie der Kunst und Baudenkmäler im Besitz des preuss. Staates, 1919; have translated circa 30 German books into English, and am on the Board of Editors of the Canadian Historical Review, Toronto.

Curriculum Vitae

Johanna Hamilton, Ph.D. (née Jahn)

B. 18 Dec. 1886, Dahme, Brandenburg, Germany.

1906 obtained certificate of a Training College (for general subjects).

Studied at the Universities of Berlin and Bonn.

1915 passed Government's High School Teacher's Examination for English, French, History (Staatsexamen pro facultate decendi), 5 years study at university required.

1920 took the Ph.D. Degree, University of Bonn in English, French, History (Examiners: Prof. Dibelius, Prof. Mayer-Lübke, Prof. v. Bezold).

Wrote: Thesis on the "Middle English Ballad of Simon Frazer";
Bonner Studien z. engl. Philologie, 13;
and several contributions to grammatical questions.

Taught: 1½ years at the College for Girls, Ellesmere, Shrop., Eng.
4 years at a Municipal Berlin High School
3 years at a Private Berlin High School (English, French, History)

1929 was engaged by the late Prof. Dibelius to teach Anglo-Saxon and Middle English at the "Englische Seminar" of the Berlin University, where I am still engaged under Prof. Schirmer and Prof. Horn. (References).



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 4, 1937.

Mrs. McMurray,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.

Dear Mrs. McMurray:

Thank you very much indeed for returning the file of
correspondence concerning the matter of a Warden.

Yours very truly,

Wola Henry
Secretary to the President.

/LH.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
L. W. DOUGLAS

13th January 1938

My dear President Stanley,

Thank you so very much for the kind things you say in your letter of the 11th January. I enter upon my principalship with the greatest possible enthusiasm, sincerely realizing that I have a great deal to learn, but I do hope that eventually I may be able to serve so as to reflect credit upon this fine University, and bring no disgrace upon the wider field of educational and academic life in Canada.

Very sincerely yours,

Fidelity Union Skin
ESBEECK MFG. CO.
MADE IN U.S.A.

The President,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 11, 1938.

Dear Principal Douglas:

May I join in welcoming you, not only to McGill University, but to the academic life of this country. All university men throughout Canada are deeply interested in the scholarly and spiritual prosperity of McGill University, which has played so great a rôle in the past. Those of us who have had the honor of association with McGill observe her fortunes very closely and sympathetically.

I read the account of your installation with deep interest. In your quotation from Acton, you touched the very matter in which all universities, not merely those of Canada, must cooperate. We have to face the possibility that political freedom may be perishing in the world: it has happened before. But we must remember that if so the first part of the fabric to perish will be the universities. Churches and newspapers lingered a little while in Germany, but the universities were extinguished in the first few weeks after Hitler's accession.

But this will be a letter, if I am not careful. Please do not consider it such, nor take time to reply in these busy days you will have. Only accept my very best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Stanley

Dr. L. W. Douglas,
Principal, McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, P. Q.