

FILE 358

GRADUATES' SOCIETY

DOCKET STARTS:

GRADUATES' SOCIETY - MCGILL
EVENTS

McNeill bag

January 8th, 1927.

W. D. McLennan, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 7th, to which was attached a copy of a Resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the McGill Graduates' Society. I shall be very pleased to place this before the Board of Governors at the next meeting, and in the meantime I can give you the assurance that I shall add to the Building Committee one of those Governors elected by the Graduates as their representative.

May I also tell you that the Board of Governors are not in the habit of acting in any hasty way with reference to a building programme, and there is always plenty of opportunity for the Graduates' representatives on the Board of Governors to make themselves heard and to impress upon the Governors the views of the graduate body.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

*7th floor building
plans to be referred to
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Student Represent
Incentive Sec
Graduate Socy
part*

DOCKET STARTS:

RESOLUTION - GRADUATES'
SOCIETY

January 8th, 1927.

Walter Molson, Esq.,
221 McGill Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith copy of a Resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Graduate Society and forwarded to me by Mr. McLennan, the Executive Secretary.

In my reply I have given Mr. McLennan the assurance that I would bring the matter before the Board of Governors, and that in the meantime I would ask one of those Governors elected by the Graduate Society as their representatives to serve on the Building Committee. I therefore have much pleasure in asking if you will consent to serve on that Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

H. M. MacKAY, B.Sc., *President*
W. G. HANSON, B.Sc., *Hon. Treasurer*
W. C. NICHOLSON, B.A., B.C.L., *Hon. Secretary*

W. D. McLENNAN, B. ARCH., *Executive Secretary*
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE UPTOWN 5920

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF
McGill University



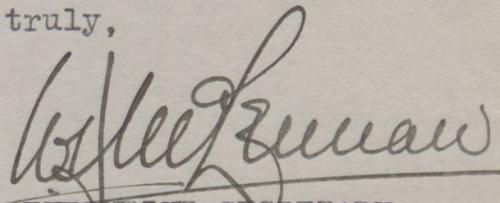
Montreal, January 7th, 1927

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society to bring to your attention the enclosed resolution which has been unanimously approved by the Committee, and would request that the same be brought to the attention of the Board of Governors.

Yours very truly,


EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

WDMcL/DP.
Encls.....1

REDRAFT MR. A.J. LIVINSON'S RESOLUTION

RESOLVED: That in view of the beauty of the McGill Campus, of its importance to the City as being one of the few remaining open spaces from which an unobstructed view of the mountain can be obtained, and of the affection with which it is regarded by a large body of the Graduates: the McGill Graduates' Society respectfully suggests that any future building plans shall before adoption by the Governing body, be referred to a Committee on which there should be representatives of the Graduates' Society, for consideration, with a view to preserving or enhancing the amenities which the Graduates value so highly, and which constitute an important link in binding them to the University.

Further resolved that copy of this resolution be sent to the Principal and the Graduates' Representatives on the Board of Governors.

DOCKET ENDS:

RESOLUTION - GRADUATES'
SOCIETY

DOCKET STARTS:

MCGILL EVENTS AND
MONTREAL BRANCH

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF
McGill University



May 18th, 1928.

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

Dear Sir:-

I give you great pleasure to convey to you the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. George S. Currie, seconded by Mr. John T. Hackett, and unanimously carried at the Semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University:

Resolved:

That this Meeting, representing the Graduates of McGill University, wish to express to Sir Arthur Currie their appreciation of the fine spirit and high courage which prompted him, at great personal sacrifice, to free from aspersion the honour of those who, during the closing days of the War, directed the movements of the Canadian Corps in which so many of their Members were proud to serve.

Yours sincerely,

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

H. M. MacKAY, B.Sc., *President*
H. W. MORGAN, B.A., *Hon. Treasurer.*
T. S. STEWART, B.A., B.C.L., *Hon. Secretary*

W. D. McLENNAN, B. ARCH., *Executive Secretary*
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE UPTOWN 5820

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF
McGill University



October 18th, 1928.

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

Dear Sir:-

I have pleasure in conveying to you
the following resolution, which was unanimously passed
at the Annual Meeting of the Graduates' Society of
McGill University held in Montreal on October 9th last
after being moved by Dr.A.T.Bazin and seconded by Mr.
A.P.Murray -

Resolved that the Secretary be asked to convey
to Sir Arthur Currie the satisfaction felt by this
meeting of the news of his recovery from his recent
illness, and that he be further informed of the
gratification felt by the Graduates' of McGill
University at his unanimous choice by the ex-service
men of Canada as President of the Canadian Legion
of the British Empire Service League.

Yours very truly,

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WDMcL/G

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

G. S. CURRIE, B.A., PRESIDENT

H. W. MORGAN, B.A., HON. TREASURER

T. S. STEWART, B.A. B.C.L., HON. SECRETARY

G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



PUBLISHERS OF THE
"MCGILL NEWS"

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE UPTOWN 5920

April 29, 1929.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Acting Principal,
McGill University,
City.

Dear Doctor Martin:

The last "Directory of Graduates" was compiled and published in 1924, when the University assumed half the cost of the publication, which amounted to a total of \$2,764.47.

The Graduates' Society undertook to mail the copies sold outside the University, which cost approximately an additional \$85.00. There were printed a total of 1,600 copies.

It is now proposed to compile and publish a directory during the next few months, the need of which has been felt, and the use of which would be especially valuable during the forthcoming financial campaign.

In fact, it has been suggested by the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society that an up-to-date directory would be such an advantage for the purpose of the campaign, - that it might rightfully be considered a campaign expense, if the undertaking is proceeded with this year.

The Executive Committee have asked me to write you, to request you to bring this before the Board of Governors for their consideration.

We have 7,705 addresses of living graduates and past students, and we estimate approximately 1,000 living graduates and past students whose addresses have been lost through their moving from place to place.

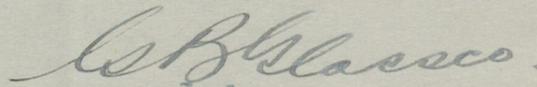
Dr. C. F. Martin -

We propose to try to get in touch with these through their classmates, by listing them all by classes, and publishing the list in pamphlet form, to be sent to all the graduates whose addresses are known, with an appeal for their co-operation, by advising us of any of their friends whose new address is known to them.

The expense of publishing and mailing these pamphlets would be an extra expense to the cost of the directory, so that the directory published this year would probably cost altogether \$3,500.00.

We hope that you will be kind enough to bring this before the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

Yours sincerely,



Executive Secretary.

GBG/GJW

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

G. S. CURRIE, B.A., PRESIDENT
H. W. MORGAN, B.A., HON. TREASURER
T. S. STEWART, B.A. B.C.L., HON. SECRETARY
G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



PUBLISHERS OF THE
"MCGILL NEWS"

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE UPTOWN 5920

May 9, 1929.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Acting Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Doctor Martin:

Further to our letter of April 29th, we would like to make our position clear in regard to the publication of a "Directory of Students" this year.

While the publication of a revised directory was felt to be especially valuable this year, in order that it might be an aid to the University in the forthcoming financial campaign, yet the Graduates' Society does not feel that for our own purposes and excepting the above purpose, there would be any necessity to proceed with it unless the Board of Governors would desire its undertaking as a campaign expense. If they so desire it, we would be willing to assist in its publication, or to supervise the work; and it was felt we should advise them of the probable cost of the work and of the means we propose to take to carry it out, especially in regard to obtaining corrections for the lost addresses.

Trusting the information given in our letter of April 29th will enable you to determine whether such a "Directory" for the purposes of the campaign would be worth the expense involved,

Faithfully yours,

Executive Secretary.

GBG/GJW

DIRECTORY - 1924.

<u>No. Copies</u>	Original	1500
	Reprints	<u>100</u>
	Total	1600
	Sold	798
	Gratis	447
	On Hand	<u>355</u>
		1600

<u>Cost</u>	Preparation, Printing and publishing	\$ 2,764.47
	Mailing (Estimated)	<u>85.00</u>
		<u>\$ 2,849.47</u>

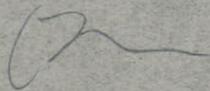
3rd May, 1929.

Dear Mr. Glasco,

Will you have a post-card printed according to the enclosed form, or change it in any way you see fit, and send it around to members of the Graduates' Society who are in the City.

Would you also see Dr. Nicholson about printing tickets of a special colour for this purpose, and tell him I asked you to do so.

Yours sincerely,



G. Glasco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
Graduates' Society.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

You are cordially invited to attend the Annual Convocation, which will take place on Wednesday, May 29th, at 11.00 a.m. in the Capitol Theatre. Seats will be reserved in the Gallery for all graduates.

Tickets may be obtained by exchanging this card at the McGill Union between May 20th and 25th inclusive. After this, tickets will be offered to other friends of the University.

G. Glasco.

Secretary.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

G. S. CURRIE, B.A., PRESIDENT
H. W. MORGAN, B.A., HON. TREASURER
T. S. STEWART, B.A. B.C.L., HON. SECRETARY
G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



PUBLISHERS OF THE
"MCGILL NEWS"

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE UPTOWN 5920

June 1, 1929.

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

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the
Graduates' Society of McGill University, held on May 30th, it was
unanimously resolved that:

"This Committee desires to express its gratifi-
cation on the return of Sir Arthur Currie to
the University and to express its hearty wishes
for his continued enjoyment of good health."

It is a pleasant duty to send you this advice of
the above resolution.

Yours very truly,

Executive Secretary.

GBG/GJW

June 4th, 1929.

Gordon B. Glassco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
Graduates' Society,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Glassco:-

It was a great pleasure for me to receive your communication of June 1st, telling me of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Please give my thanks to those concerned. I cannot tell you how glad I am to be back at work again and to feel confident that by the time the next session opens I shall pull my full weight in the administration of McGill.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

G. S. CURRIE, B.A., PRESIDENT

H. W. MORGAN, B.A., HON. TREASURER

T. S. STEWART, B.A. B.C.L., HON. SECRETARY

G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



PUBLISHERS OF THE
"MCGILL NEWS"

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE UPTOWN 5920

October 5, 1929.

A. P. S. Glassco, Esq.,
Secretary & Bursar,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:

We are writing to advise you that as a result of the elections which were completed on September 30th, 1929, to fill vacancies arising among the officers of the Graduates' Society, that Dr. C.W. Colby has been elected as the Graduates' Society's representative on the Board of Governors of the University.

Yours very truly,

Executive Secretary.

GJW

October 14th, 1929.

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

Dear Chancellor:-

This is merely an intimation that Dr. C. W. Colby has been elected by the Graduates' Society as its representative on the Board of Governors of the University.

You will recall that the Graduates usually submitted to the Board the names of those who were up for election and our Board expressed its consent, or otherwise. This year, owing to there being a new Executive Secretary of the Graduates' Society, this intimation was not given to us. I hope you will overlook the failing of the Graduates' Society Secretary and that Dr. Colby will be cordially welcomed to the Board.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE MCGILL NEWS"



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

December 5, 1929.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

On behalf of the Graduates' Society
may I extend to you our congratulations on this anniversary of
your birthday, with which is coupled our very best wishes for
your continued health and happiness.

We appreciate very much the consider-
ation you are giving to the aims and activities of the Graduates'
Society.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. B. Masco". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the Executive Secretary.

Executive Secretary.

GJW

December 5, 1929.

G. B. Glassco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society of McGill University,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I appreciate greatly your kindness in sending me congratulations on my birthday. I am glad to be able to tell you that I feel better today than I have at any time during the past eighteen months.

Cordially reciprocating
your good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

Montreal, Canada

Jan. 4th, 1930.

H. M. JAQUAYS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

A few days ago, when we were discussing McGill Graduate affairs, I mentioned to you that we hoped to have a social gathering of Graduates at the Union some time the latter part of January. This is now scheduled for January 29th. During our discussion you mentioned the fact that you would be glad to speak to the Graduates at this gathering, and I am writing you this line to advise you of the date of the meeting and to see if it will be convenient for you to be with us on that evening.

A talk from you on McGill matters would be very much appreciated by the Graduates. We would prefer you to be the only speaker that evening. If, however, you feel that we are asking too much of you and that you would prefer to make only a short address, we might ask some other Graduate to say a few words. As I stated above, however, if you feel disposed to do it we would much prefer a talk from you alone, and you will please understand that the second suggestion is put forward only to advise you that we would be unwilling at this time to place an undue burden upon you. I am asking Mr. Gordon Glassco to see you in this connection, and I sincerely hope that we may have the pleasure of hearing you speak to us on the 29th.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season and
a Very Happy and Prosperous Year to Come,

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Jaquays

HMJ/RH

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

Montreal, Canada 7th January 1930.

H. M. JAQUAYS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Your letter of January 6th has just
reached me, and I am very much pleased by your decision to
speak to the Graduates on January 29th.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. Jaquays

HMJ/GL.

6th January, 1930

H. M. Jaquays, Esq.,
The Steel Company of Canada,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Mr. Jaquays,

I have your letter of the fourth, and it gives me pleasure to say in reply thereto that I shall be very glad to speak to the Graduates at the social gathering to be held in the Union on January 29th.

Cordially reciprocating
your good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE MCGILL NEWS"



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

January 30, 1930.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I cannot let this morning pass without writing on behalf of the Graduates' Society, and especially the Montreal Branch of it, to thank you for your eloquent, timely, and effective address, which you gave at our entertainment last night.

On all sides this speech was received by the graduates with marked enthusiasm, and with inward realization of the problems confronting the University.

Sincerely yours,

A. B. Glasco

Executive Secretary.

GJW

30th January, 1930

Mr. Gordon Glassco,
The Graduates' Society

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I am indeed grateful for your nice letter in this morning's mail with reference to what I said to the Graduates last night. It was a very great pleasure to me to be present, and I think the function, or something similar to it, might be repeated.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

Montreal, Canada

Jan. 30th, 1930.

H. M. JAQUAYS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I feel that last night I failed to express to you at all adequately my thanks for what you did for our Graduates' Meeting.

It would indeed be difficult for me to tell you how much I appreciated your most eloquent and inspiring words. Could you, however, have heard as I did after our Meeting the words of enthusiastic appreciation that were expressed by every Graduate to whom I had an opportunity of speaking, you would, I am sure, have felt somewhat repaid for the great amount of time and thought that your address must have demanded.

The Council of the Montreal Branch of our Graduates' Society is deeply indebted to you. We could have had nothing more inspiring done for us than that which you did last night, and I hope that the seed which you planted will bear good fruit for McGill.

Sincerely yours,



31st January,
1930

H. M. Jaquays, Esq.,
The Steel Company of Canada, Limited,
M o n t r e a l .

My dear Mr. Jaquays,

I am indeed grateful to you for the kind letter received this morning. I went home with that feeling which always comes when one feels that something worth while has been done. I thought the graduates made a splendid beginning, and I hope that more gatherings of a similar nature will follow.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

January 30, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Slattery,
Editor,
"The Gazette",
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir,-

I am indeed grateful for the space which you gave in connection with my talk to the McGill Graduates' Society last evening, but I am afraid that I must have left a misunderstanding in the mind of your reporter on the subject of "Dormitories".

I am therefore enclosing the extract which refers to the subject, and in order to correct the erroneous impression (possibly through some ambiguity on my own part) I should be most grateful if you would publish it in full.

Ever yours faithfully,

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE MCGILL NEWS"



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

January 9, 1930.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

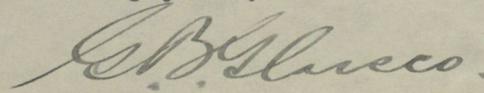
Enclosed we are sending you a sample of each of three circular letters which we sent out yesterday to all Montreal graduates, except that the first one in red ink was not sent to the women graduates.

This circular refers to the graduates' entertainment and contains the program for the evening.

The second circular announces the proposed course of six free lectures for graduates; the number of responses to this announcement will determine whether or not the course will be put on.

The third is an announcement of entertainments to be given in Moyses Hall, which we are sending out to the graduates at the request of Colonel Bovey.

Faithfully yours,



Executive Secretary.

GJW

①

Montreal Branch
of the
Graduates' Society of McGill University



JANUARY 6, 1930.

Graduates' Entertainment at the Union

On January 29th the Montreal Branch Society and the Students' Council will entertain the Graduates (men only) in the McGill Union, at 8.00 p.m.

PROGRAMME

- 8.00 BANJO-MANDOLIN CLUB
- 8.15 BOXING BOUTS
- 8.30 SPECIALTY ACT—*Banjo-Mandolin Club and Russell Hale*
- 8.45 ADDRESS BY SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE
- 9.10 FRENCH SONGS—*Paul Langlois*
- 9.20 PIRATE SONG—*L. Scott-Moncricieff and Male Chorus*
- 9.30 STUDENT SPEAKERS—*Roch Pinard, Boyd Millen, Paul Melanson*
- 10.00 SONGS BY ERROL AMARON AND CHORUS:
 - "Alouette"
 - "Three Crows"
 - "Hail Alma Mater"

BUFFET SUPPER IN THE LOUNGE, providing contacts with your old friends and classmates.

THIS IS A SOCIAL GATHERING and there will be no requests made on those present. Dress—informal. A free edition of *The McGill Daily* with articles of interest to the Graduates will be distributed.

COME AND BRING ANOTHER MCGILL MAN WITH YOU, as there are many ex-students and graduates who will not receive this invitation, their present addresses being unknown.

Tickets 75c (No other charge nor solicitation)

We hope you will come.—R.S.V.P.

Graduates' Society
McGill University,
Montreal.

Date.....1930

Please send me tickets for the Graduates' Entertainment at the McGill Union on January 29th, for which I enclose \$..... (at 75c per ticket).

Name..... (You are requested to take a number of tickets and sell or pass them on to your friends)
Address.....

(Please make your cheque payable to the Graduates' Society, McGill University)

2

Montreal Branch
of the
Graduates' Society of McGill University

JANUARY 6, 1930.

Series of Free Lectures to Graduates and their Families or Friends

Arrangements can be made, if a sufficient number of our graduates exhibit their interest, to give a series of six lectures on Sunday afternoons at 3.00 p.m. in Moyses Hall, Arts Building, as follows:—

- January 26—"Old Churches and Church Carving in the Province of Quebec" (*Illustrated*).....By PROF. TRAQUAIR
- February 2—"Montreal Merchants and the Northwest" (*Illustrated*)
By PROF. MACDERMOT
- February 9—"Sight and Insight" (*Illustrated*).....By DR. BEATTIE
- February 16—"Ships and Shanties" (*Illustrated*).....By PROF. THOMSON
- February 23—"Vegetation of North America" (*Illustrated*)
By PROF. LLOYD
- March 2—"James McGill" (*Illustrated*).....By PROF. SURVEYER

Before arrangements can be completed, we must know how many graduates will attend these lectures. **They are free.** Kindly use the slip below and **mail to us immediately.**

GRADUATES' SOCIETY
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

Please send me.....free tickets for reserved seats at the series of "Graduates' Lectures" for myself and family or friends.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University

McGILL UNIVERSITY,
January 6, 1930.

Announcements to our Graduates resident in Montreal

(1) Children's Plays in Moyses Hall.

Through the co-operation of the Department of English and the Department of Extra-Mural Relations of McGill University, four plays for children will be presented in Moyses Hall, one play each month from January until April.

The first performance will be on Saturday afternoon, the eleventh of January, at three o'clock, when "The Sleeping Beauty" will be presented.

Tickets for the four plays may be obtained from the Comptroller's Office, McGill University. Price \$2.00 for the series; single tickets, 50c each.

(2) Entertainments in Moyses Hall.

(a) The following have been arranged by the "Moyes Hall Entertainments" Committee.

Friday, Jan. 10—8.30 p.m.

CONCERT

THE LONDON STRING QUARTETTE

The finest English String Quartette now playing

Wed., Jan. 29, and Thurs., Jan. 30—8.30 p.m.

PLAY

"The Second Man"

by S. H. BEHRMAN

Produced by MISS MARTHA ALLAN

Thurs., Feb. 20, Fri., Feb. 21, Sat., Feb. 22
8.30 p.m.

PLAY

From a Selection of Modern Plays
Produced by the MCGILL PLAYERS' CLUB

Tues., Feb. 25—8.30 p.m.

CONCERT

THE MCGILL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by DR. DOUGLAS CLARKE

Fri., March 7—8.30 p.m.

PLAY

"The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode"

by SIR RICHARD STEELE

Produced by the DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

(b) The following have been arranged by the Faculty of Music.

Thurs., Jan. 16—8.30 p.m.

CONCERT

CLIVE CAREY

Leading Exponent of English Folk Song

In a Selection of English Folk Songs

Thurs., Jan. 23—8.30 p.m.

CONCERT

JOAN ELWES

In a Selection of Classical German and
Modern English Songs

Mon., Jan. 27—5 p.m.

LECTURE

DR. F. SANFORD TERRY

Professor of History, Aberdeen University

"Bach, the Historical Approach"

Yours faithfully,

G. B. GLASSCO,
Secretary.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
 "THE MCGILL NEWS"



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
 PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

January 2, 1930.

Lieut. F. H. W. Bovey,
 Dept. of Extra-Mural Relations,
 McGill University,
 Montreal.

Dear Sir: Re Lectures under arrangement with Montreal
 Branch Society.

For your information we are listing below those lectures which the Executive Council of the Montreal Branch Society selected as most suitable for the Sunday afternoon lectures to be given in Moyses Hall in the near future.

	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Selection</u>
6 March 2 ✓	Surveyer	"James McGill" (Illus)	14	1
5 Feb 23 ✓	Lloyd	"Vegetation of North America" (Illus)	11	4
2. " 2 ✓	MacDermot	"Montreal Merchants and the Northwest" (Illus)	12	2
4 Feb 16 ✓	Thomson	"Ships and Shanties" (Illus)	15	5
3 " 239 ✓	Beattie	"Sight and Insight" (Illus)	5	1
1 Jan 26 ✓	Traquair	"Old Churches and Church Carving in the Province of Quebec" (Illus)	15	1

Substitutes, if necessary.

Lomer	"How a Book is Made" (Illus)	11	8
Woodhead	"A Glimpse of Greece" (Illus)	16	3

Faithfully yours,

Executive Secretary.

CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & Co.

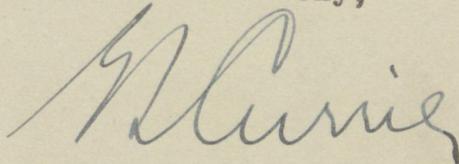
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Tenth
January
1930.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

In order to correct the impression you have received and to relieve your mind, I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Martin's letter to me. You will notice that there is no suggestion of investigating the administration of the University.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A. Currie', written in a cursive style.

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

C O P Y:

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Montreal

26th November 1929.

George S. Currie, Esq.,
President - Graduates' Society,
McGill University, Montreal.

My dear George:-

I was very sorry I could not be present at the last meeting of the local Graduates' Society because I would like to have made some observations which are the result of my experiences out in the West.

It is obviously very difficult to get local branches anywhere to meet at regular intervals unless there is some very definite purpose or objective before them. To meet merely for the sake of getting together as McGill graduates is, after all, rather wasted time.

Could we not in our local branch at a future meeting introduce a number of problems in which our McGill graduates would be interested, and then get small groups to form committees to look into these problems and bring forward to the branch meetings suggestions as to their solution? If, for instance, we had a committee of graduates interested, let us say, in questions such as Athletics, or Libraries, or the contribution which the University might make with reference to our national needs in mining, in agriculture, and so on, and have these committees formed of men who are eminently competent to deal with such problems, they could meet informally, and they could discuss these matters with the heads of the departments concerned, and could, perhaps, bring forward suggestions to the Governors of the University through the Executive of the Graduates' Society, which would not only show active interest taken by the graduates in the University, but might likewise be productive of much good.

It seems to me that if we are to keep the interest of the graduates alive in this city, we ought to give them something specific to do, and I do not know of any way in which this could be better done than by the formation of such groups with a special job to do.

Nowhere throughout the West, in any of the big centres, do the graduates meet regularly; when they come together, it is only because some visitor appears to whom they wish to show special courtesy, and such meetings are always full of enthusiasm and teeming with enquiries as to why McGill does not do this, that and the other thing to improve the University.

Our own local branch in Montreal is peculiarly and strategically placed to confer great benefits on the University.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D.F. MARTIN.

21st January, 1930.

George Currie, Esq.,
Clarkson, Macdonald, Currie & Company,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear George,

You will remember our conversation when George Macdonald was present, as to ways in which the graduates might interest themselves in University affairs. Yesterday, when attending a meeting of the Faculty of Applied Science, I heard a request preferred by the fourth year science students for some instruction in public speaking. I daresay this request has arisen because of two things:

First, we began this year to give instruction in public speaking to the second year students, and apparently good results have followed. The course is not an elaborate one, and is superintended by Professor French, who does not pretend to be an orator, or even an effective public speaker. I think he meets the class once a week and allows them to speak on any topic they choose, he contenting himself with criticism of the effort. Personally, I have always attached a great deal of importance to a man's ability to say what he has to say in an effective, convincing manner, and for that reason I support to the best of my ability all the debating clubs, dramatic clubs, and every other activity which helps a person to express himself.

The second reason for this request probably arises from Mr. Beatty's speech to the science students shortly before Christmas, wherein he dwelt on the necessity of engineers being able to explain themselves sensibly and accurately to boards of directors, etc.

While such a course is very desirable, it so happens that we have not among our engineering teachers any who are experts in this form of instruction or who have the time.

The thought came to me that here was something which a committee of graduates might undertake. Some of them (men like John Hackett, R.L. Calder and a number of others whose names will occur to you) probably like public speaking and might be disposed to give an hour a week to this form of work.

We are complying with the request of the fourth year students, and we anticipate a universal demand for this kind of instruction.

If you think there is anything in the suggestion that the graduates might interest themselves in this kind of work, I shall be glad to discuss it further with you.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co.
Chartered Accountants

MONTREAL

GEORGE C. McDONALD,
GEORGE S. CURRIE,
KENNETH G. BLACKADER,
L.N. BUZZELL,
J.A. DELALANNE,
S.H. DOBELL,
TERENCE P. JONES,
H.M.S. LEWIN,
D.L. ROSS,
F.L. WINDSOR.

TELEPHONE HARBOUR 5294

QUEBEC

R.H. KENNEDY,
J. GRANT GLASSCO.

TORONTO

G.T. CLARKSON,
H.D. LOCKHART GORDON,
R.J. DILWORTH.

261 St. James Street West
Montreal

27th January, 1930.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I very much appreciate receiving your letter of the 21st instant. I have had a talk with Mr. Jaquays regarding the suggestion, and also with others. They have expressed considerable interest and are very keen that we should do something in the matter.

There is a meeting of the Executive on Thursday of this week, at which John Haggert will be present. We shall talk it over and I will be very glad of the opportunity of discussing the result with you afterwards.

Yours sincerely,

A. Currie

GSC/HE.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE MCGILL NEWS"



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

May 23, 1930.

Dear Sir:

Convocation at "Old McGill" takes place on May 29th when over four hundred students will receive their degrees.

It is just 50 years since you received your degree from McGill University, and became one of the large number of graduates who represent their Alma Mater in all parts of the world.

On behalf of the officers and members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, I have much pleasure in sending you our sincere congratulations upon the attainment of this anniversary of your graduation, and in wishing you many years of health and happiness.

Yours sincerely,

GJW

President

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL

Aug. 22nd, 1931.

H. M. JAQUAYS
VICE-PRESIDENT

Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., L.L.D.,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Very many thanks for your letter of August 18th, with the attached giving your approval of the ideas which I expressed regarding the relationship of the Graduates' Society to McGill University. I am very much indebted to you for the trouble you have taken.

Yours sincerely,

Homer M. Jaquays

HMJ/RH

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

H. M. JAQUAYS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

Montreal, Canada

Aug. 17th, 1931.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., L.L.D.,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I had not read over the draft article concerning the Graduates' Society, which I left with you last night, and this morning I looked over my papers and saw that one paragraph for the final page was omitted. Possibly I left the two pages at your house, but in case I did not I am enclosing the final paragraph for your copy.

Yours sincerely,

Homer M. Jaquays

HMJ/RH

August 18th, 1931.

Homer M. Jaquays, Esq.,
The Steel Company of Canada, Limited,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Jaquays:-

Replying to your letter of yesterday's date, let me say that I do not know what happened to the missing page. It was not left at the house and I am glad to have the extra sheet.

I am attaching herewith the comment which I agreed to make.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

I have read with interest and approval the article appearing in this issue of the "McGill News" from the pen of the President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University - Mr. Homer Jaquays, M.Sc., M.A. '99. I wish all graduates of our University were as keenly interested in her welfare as Mr. Jaquays. I have often sought his advice and found it sane, helpful and cheerfully given.

Because we are a national institution our constituency ranges far and wide and for that reason it is all the more difficult to get the full force of McGill opinion effectively behind any project.

In the lives of all of us there are a few mountain tops, a few things that stand out more prominently than all the other experiences, a few things we reverently cherish. I am sure that in the hearts of the graduates of McGill, their Alma Mater is one of the mountain tops. Their continued interest in her welfare is one of her chief sources of strength.

Clarkson. Factory Hall

The Graduates' Society and Its Work

BY

H. M. JAQUAYS, *President.*



REPRINT FROM "MCGILL NEWS", SEPTEMBER 1931

The Graduates' Society and Its Work

By H. M. JAQUAYS, *President*

[[NOTE—The following article has been written by the President of the Graduates' Society, outlining the work of the Society and its relationship to the University.

That the ideas expressed in this review are endorsed by the Principal is shown by the following note which we have received from Sir Arthur Currie.]]

FOREWORD

I have read with interest and approval the article appearing in this issue of *The McGill News* from the pen of the President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University—Mr. Homer Jaquays, M.Sc., M.A. '99. I wish all graduates of our University were as keenly interested in her welfare as Mr. Jaquays. I have often sought his advice and found it sane, helpful, and cheerfully given.

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A. W. CURRIE

FROM time to time there comes to the attention of those who are closely connected with the Graduates' Society of McGill University indisputable evidence of a lack of knowledge on the part of graduates regarding the work of the Society, the relationship existing between it and the University, and what it has accomplished in the past; while expressions as to what the Society should do, now and in the future, exhibit a lack of unanimity that is disconcerting to those who are attempting to carry on the work of the Society.

Occasionally we hear the criticism that the Graduates' Society has accomplished little in the past and is accomplishing little at the present time. These are matters on which everybody has a right of opinion, but we believe that before giving judgment a full knowledge of the facts should be obtained, and concerning the present, what is being attempted should be recognized.

No comprehensive grasp of these matters can be obtained without reviewing briefly the history of the University and of the Society. In the first place, we must

keep in mind that, although we have had our Centenary, McGill is not really an old university, as it was not until Sir William Dawson was appointed Principal in 1855 that the University really began to take an important place in the life of the country and to turn out graduates in any considerable number. Before that time, those interested in educational matters in the Province of Quebec had had rather an uphill row to hoe.

Previous to 1801, when the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was established by an Act of the Legislature, there were no free schools in the Province, and notwithstanding the passing of the Act, it was not until 1818 that School Trustees were appointed. We are told that the first schools were one-room buildings of cedar logs; that in 1819 the total expenditure for education was £883.10.0., and that the average salary of a teacher was £18.0.0. per annum.

I mention the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning because it supervised the establishment of McGill and directed the College in its infancy, for under the Act of 1801 all property and money given for educational purposes in the Province of Lower Canada were placed under the Institution's control.

It was at this time, when educational facilities in the Province were so limited, that McGill came into existence. James McGill's will was made in 1811. He bequeathed to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, in trust, the sum of £10,000 and his Burnside Estate of 46 acres, on the condition that "McGill College" be established within 10 years of his death, which occurred in 1813.

Montreal, at that time, was a city of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, the majority being French. In the year of James McGill's death, only 9 vessels entered Montreal from the sea, and these had a total carrying capacity of only 1,589 tons.

Under such circumstances, it can readily be seen that if McGill College had opened its doors immediately after Mr. McGill's death there would not have been a great many students. But the work did not commence at once, for there was much litigation with the heirs, and matters were not finally settled until 1837. Previous to that date, however, a certain amount of educational work had been carried on.

It is interesting to note that, during this long period, McGill was extremely poor. There was great difficulty in meeting the necessary expenses of the lawsuit. Some of the property was leased on a profit-sharing basis to a farmer, and in this connection considerable disturbance was caused by the fact that a fence had to be built to keep the cattle from straying, and there was no money for the purpose. However, as a result of an appeal to the Board of the Royal Institution, £75.0.0. was finally granted to pay for the fence.

These facts are mentioned to show that, up to 1837, there was not a great deal of progress made by McGill, and, as previously mentioned, the same condition prevailed up to the time of Sir William Dawson's appointment to the Principalship in 1855. It is apparent, therefore, that for many years after the foundation of McGill, the Governors were continually struggling to get enough money to carry on their work in any manner at all. Nor should we consider, so far as actual turning out of graduates is concerned, that McGill is as old a university as is popularly imagined, as up to 1855 the total number was only 180.

However, although McGill has always been poor financially, she has been fortunate in other ways. She was fortunate in the tolerant outlook of her first

benefactor, James McGill. He was the son of Scotch Presbyterians, attended Anglican service in a church lent by the Recollet Brothers, and married a widow—a Roman Catholic. With such a founder, as might be expected, the early Governing Body formulated most tolerant rules and regulations. McGill is also fortunate through being a private university, untrammelled by political influence. She is fortunate, too, in her location, which causes her to be influenced by, and to draw her students from, two great races with different cultural developments—and in the number of citizens who, though not university men, have realised the importance of such a cultural centre in the Province of Quebec, and have given generously of their wealth for her support.

From such modest beginnings, McGill has now expanded into an Institution with great influence upon national affairs. She owes her origin to the munificence of one man. In the early days, her welfare was the concern only of those closely connected with her. Later, she received the support of certain wealthy citizens who, as I have just said, though not graduates of the University, realised the necessity of such an educational Institution. The time has now arrived when the University can no longer rely entirely upon the generosity of a few benevolent friends, but must look more and more to her graduates for support, not only for financial support, but for the upholding of McGill traditions and ideals in the eyes of the public. Esteem by the public is perhaps the greatest asset that a university can possess, and if this is of value to the University, it is of still greater value to the graduates who hold the University's degrees. When graduates show that they consider invaluable the training received at McGill—are loyal to McGill and ever ready to help her—then, whether or not they are in a position to contribute money, they are contributing to one of the University's most precious assets. If the graduates do not perform this work for the University, they cannot expect the public to assume the duty, or, I should say, the privilege, they neglect. The product of McGill is her graduates. They, mixing in all branches of public life, can perhaps best appreciate whether or not the product of the University is best satisfying the demands of the time. Consequently, their constructive criticism and interest in the University should be of the greatest value in improving the usefulness of the product.

McGill's history, therefore, may be divided into three periods:—

- 1st. When she relied upon the benefactions of one man for support;
- 2nd. When she relied for support upon the few wealthy friends who contributed liberally to her maintenance and growth;
- 3rd. The period, entered upon in 1921, when McGill made her general appeal for support to her graduates and the public.

The appeal mentioned above was a recognition of the fact that McGill had grown too large to be cared for by a few individuals; that she had reached a position of national importance, and that if she was to grow and take care of the ever-increasing number of students knocking at her doors, she must have the sympathetic support of her graduates, and through them of the public in general.

The function of the Graduates' Society is to assist the University in the manner described above. The Constitution of the Society states:—

The object of the Society shall be to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the University and its graduates, and to bind both the graduates and non-graduates more closely to their Alma Mater and to one another.

These, then, are the objects of the Graduates' Society. Is the Society attaining them? This is a question which we think should be considered at this time when the Graduate Body's attention is drawn to McGill as a result of the publicity attendant upon preparations for the forthcoming Graduates' Reunion.

The original McGill University Society was organized between the years 1850 and 1860. In 1876, the Graduates' Society of McGill University was founded, and in 1880 was incorporated. Previous to that time, as has been noted, McGill and the number of her graduates were small, and substantial assistance from the Graduate Body could not be expected. Conditions in Canada were primitive. Sir William Dawson, when he made his first visit to Toronto to ask for funds to carry on his work, relates that he crossed the St. Lawrence in a canoe, and that, as there was no direct communication by rail between Toronto and Montreal, he had to travel by way of Albany, Niagara and Hamilton, the journey occupying five days.

In 1876—the year in which the Graduates' Society was founded—a collection for a Library Fund was begun, as the Library was in great need of books, and without an income with which to purchase them. The income from the capital so collected has been devoted ever since that time to the purchase of books. The first payment was made to the Library in 1878.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of Sir William Dawson's appointment to the Principalship, a fund was started in 1880 for Sir William, but he, considering that the needs of the Library were great and that books were the essential instrument of the educationalist, asked that the income from this sum be devoted to the purchase of books for the Library. The annual income from these two sums amounts to a little more than \$500, and for years this amount, derived from the graduates' contributions and expended in books, has been of great benefit to the professors and students of McGill.

The Graduates' Society was instrumental in making available to students in the University the Stadium, built on land given to the University by Sir William Macdonald. The building and maintenance of the new Stadium were guaranteed by a group of graduates, and Capt. Percival Molson, who was killed in action in France, and was an officer of the Graduates' Society, left a bequest of \$75,000 to the Stadium, which, since that time, has borne his name.

In 1919, the Constitution of the Society was revised, and an attempt was made to form more Branch Societies in Canada and the United States. As a result

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being done at present, only dates from the year 1919, and as a result of these appointments the Graduates' Society, through its representatives, is now brought into close contact with those controlling the numerous activities of the University.

As the year 1921 was the Centenary of the granting of the Charter to McGill, a campaign to raise funds was undertaken in 1920, and 2525 graduates contributed a total of more than one million dollars.

Two years later, it was thought that if some special object were named, for

which the graduates could work, greater interest in the affairs of the Society would be taken by graduates in general, and with this end in view the Endowment Fund was started.

The original plan was to ask each graduate to give yearly to the Endowment Fund one dollar for every year that had passed since his graduation, until a maximum of, say, \$25 was reached, although, so far as is known, no larger sums were ever refused. The plan was subsequently changed, and contributions of any amount, however small, are now cordially welcomed. The result of efforts to establish and increase the Endowment Fund has not been entirely successful, as contributions have been confined to comparatively few (518 in 1931), though these have given generously year after year. Yearly collections have varied from \$6,000 to \$10,000, with a grand total of \$59,244 to date. It is to be regretted that interest in the Fund is not more widespread, for it is of more benefit to the University that one hundred men should give one dollar each than that one man should give one hundred dollars.

This Fund is administered by a Board of Trustees, seven of whom are appointed by the Graduates' Society, and five by the Board of Governors. It has been agreed up to the present that the principal of the Fund should not be touched, and that only the income should be expended. Up to this year, no use had been made of the income, which was considered too small to accomplish anything worthy of note. This year, however, it was decided to use the income to establish the McGill Graduates' Lectureship. The plan is that each year a man of outstanding ability shall be asked to live at McGill for a month, or six weeks, and deliver a number of lectures, which are to be free to students, professors, graduates, and all who wish to attend. This is along the lines of the Gifford Lectures of the Scottish Universities and the Hibbert Lectures of Oxford and London. Professor W. G. S. Adams, of All Souls' College, Oxford, delivered the first course of lectures in March and April, 1931, and arrangements for further lectures, or for whatever other use of the Fund is considered advisable, will be announced in due course.

So far as membership is concerned, the Graduates' Society of McGill University does not compare badly with other universities, notwithstanding the fact that our graduates are scattered over a huge territory. The last figures that we had compiled showed that there were—

This cannot be considered a bad record, though constant steps are being taken to make it better.

Since revision of the Constitution of the Society in 1919, a special effort has been made to keep the graduates more closely in touch with University matters. A permanent Executive Secretary has been in charge of the Graduates' Society's affairs, and *The McGill News* has been published quarterly. The *News* is really the best medium by which graduates can get information in regard to University

matters, and its usefulness will increase as time goes on, for the University authorities are using it more and more as a means of communicating with the Alumni.

For the past few years, a special effort has been made to encourage all members of the graduating classes to join the Society before Convocation. Membership fees for the first year and a half are paid out of the caution money, and in this way the Society has been successful in recruiting a high percentage of new graduates to its ranks.

This year, with the help of the Federal and the Provincial Governments, the Society has engaged the services of one person to assist graduates in obtaining positions. Though, owing to the small amount of funds available, it is obligatory that this work be carried on in a modest manner, the arrangement furnishes means of contact between outside employers and our graduates. This work is done quietly but continually, and the result has been the placing in responsible positions of a considerable number of graduates. Under to-day's conditions, it is needless to point out that those who have received this assistance from the Society have expressed themselves deeply indebted to us for the efforts made on their behalf.

In concluding this brief summary, it is essential to point out that the activities of the Society, and the work that it can do, depend largely upon its finances.

The annual subscription for members, including the official publication, *The McGill News*, is only three dollars. Where the member is also a member of a Branch Society, one dollar of this subscription is handed back to the Branch Society.

It is at once evident, from the figures given in the foregoing, that the work of the Society and its various activities must be restricted. If fifty per cent. of our graduates were members of the Society, much more could be done for the University and for the graduates. Undoubtedly the interest of graduates is stimulated through the efforts of the Society, and by the information concerning McGill that is afforded. We have now eighteen active Branches, over 3,000 members, and living degree holders numbering approximately 10,098. To keep so large a body in touch with the activities of the University demands a very considerable expenditure. We have about one dollar per graduate with which to carry on the work.

Your Executive, however, feels that we have a great and essential work to do in maintaining the interest of our Body, and the public in general, in the affairs of the University. We feel it is the duty of the graduates to give what financial assistance they can to the University, to extend her good name, to extol her merits, and to assist in spreading knowledge of the great work the University is accomplishing. It is one of the functions of the Society to bring home to all graduates these facts, together with the thought that McGill belongs a little more to them than to any other Body.

To us particularly, as graduates, accrues the privilege of caring more deeply and working more effectively than others for the welfare of our Alma Mater. If we can secure a general recognition and appreciation of this fact, there is no fear but that McGill, with her fine traditions, will do for our children and our children's children, in an ever-increasing degree, that which she has done for us.

(Note:—The historical matter concerning McGill in this article has largely been taken from "McGill and Its Story—1821-1921" by Cyrus Macmillan; John Lane, publishers.)

Past Presidents of the Graduates' Society Since 1896

- 1896—F. G. FINLEY, M.D., LL.D.
*1897—HON. SIR C. P. DAVIDSON, B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.
1898—C. W. COLBY, B.A., LL.D.
*1899—CHARLES WILSON, M.D.
1900—M. C. BAKER, D.V.S.
1911—ARCHIBALD MACARTHUR, B.A.
1912—HON. MR. JUSTICE E. W. P. GUERIN, B.A., D.C.L.
1914—J. L. TODD, B.A., M.D.
1915—C. W. COLBY, B.A., LL.D.
1916—J. K. L. ROSS, B.Sc.
1917—HON. MR. JUSTICE R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.
1919—G. C. McDONALD, B.A.
1920—P. F. SISE, B.Sc.
1922—H. M. LITTLE, M.D.
1924—A. T. BAZIN, M.D.
*1926—H. M. MACKAY, B.Sc.
1928—G. S. CURRIE, B.A.
1930—H. M. JAQUAYS, M.A., M.Sc.

*Deceased

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

I have read with interest and approval the article appearing in this issue of the "McGill News" from the pen of the President of ^{the} Graduates' Society of McGill University - Mr. Homer Jaquays, M.Sc., M.A. '99. I wish all graduates of our University were as keenly interested in her welfare as Mr. Jaquays. I have often sought his advice and found it sane, helpful and cheerfully given.

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MANN & MACKINNON

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

132 ST. JAMES ST. WEST

MONTREAL

January 8th, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

The Smoking Concert for the McGill Graduates, under the auspices of the McGill Graduates' Society, has now become a recognized annual affair, and the Smoking Concert held during the Reunion celebrations is not considered as being a substitute for the one usually held in February. Consequently, we are arranging for a Smoking Concert to be held at the McGill Union on the Night of Thursday, February the 11th, and I have been asked by the Executive Committee to write you and ask if you would do us the favour of addressing the Graduates on that evening. This request almost seems an imposition on your good nature after the valuable assistance you gave us during the Reunion, but we all feel that you have not by any means exhausted the information as to the happenings during the present Collegiate year and the plans and ideas for the future.

We also propose holding a Smoking Concert on the Night of February, the 16th, at which Smoking Concert the graduating class of 1932 of all faculties will be the guests of the Graduates' Society, as it is felt that we could not combine the two without losing some of the atmosphere that would be created by a gathering of McGill Graduates by themselves. I have written to Mr. E. W. Beatty asking him if he would do us the favour of speaking at the Smoking Concert on the Night of the 16th.

Yours very truly,

Gordon Macg...

W/a

January 11th, 1932.

C. G. Mackinnon, Esq., K.C.,
c/o Mann & MacKinnon,
132 St. James Street,
M o n t r e a l.

My dear Major:-

I gladly accept your invitation
to speak on the occasion of the Smoking Concert
to be held at the McGill Union on the night of
Thursday, February 11th.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

Publishers of "The McGill News"



February 3, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

It was with the greatest pleasure that I heard from Mr. Mackinnon that you will address the graduates at the annual graduates' Smoker, which the Montreal Branch Society is holding in the McGill Union on Thursday, February 11th.

We look forward to a very successful evening, especially as we are inviting the members of the graduating classes to be our guests for the evening. This will afford a pleasant means for them to meet the graduates.

The programme promises to be very entertaining. You will no doubt have seen the copy I left with Mrs. McMurray last week.

Enclosed I am sending you a complimentary ticket to the Smoker.

Faithfully yours,

A. B. Glasco

GJW

Executive Secretary

February 3, 1932

Mr. G. B. Glassco,
Executive Secretary
The Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

Let me thank you for your letter of even date, and the enclosed ticket to the Graduates' Smoker, an event to which I am looking forward with pleasure.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

GRADUATES' SMOKER FEB. 11, 1932

P R O G R A M M E

1. 8.30 - 8.45 March Selections
McGill University Band
2. 8.45 - 9.15 Boxing Bouts
2 Elimination Contests in
University championships
3. 9.15 - 9.25 Selections from Red & White Revue
Introduced by W. B. Ross
Song - "College Girl" - Jim Harvey
Song - "Examination Blues" - John Mercer
Piano accompaniment by Morton Weinfield
4. 9.25 - 9.45 Address by Bernard K. Sandwell, B.A., F.R.S.C.
Introduced by Mr. C. G. Mackinnon, President
of the Montreal Branch Society.
5. 9.45 - 9.55 McGill Songs
McGill University Band
6. 9.55 - 10.20 Address by the Principal
Introduced by Mr. C. G. Mackinnon
7. 10.20 - 10.30 Red & White Revue Selections
Monologue by Chick Parish
8. 10.30 - 10.40 Students' Speeches
9. 10.40 - 10.45 Dr. R. B. Bell and McGill Hockey Team
10. 10.45 "Hail Alma Mater"
by McGill University Band
11. Buffet Refreshments in Lounge and
Billiard Rooms on 2nd floor.

*Publicity on this to
be withheld until
arrangements are
completed.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

April 8th, 1932.

Homer Jaquays, Esq.,
Chateau Frontenac, P.Q.
Quebec, P.Q.

My dear Mr. Jaquays,

I am very, very sorry about Thursday afternoon, but all day I was so busy I scarcely knew whether I was on my head or my heels. I don't know whether there is anything of any use to you in what I am enclosing, which I have just obtained from the printer.

I have just received a nice telegram from Mr. Mitchell, to which I am replying direct, but you will, I know, not forget to express my kindest greetings to the McGill graduates of Quebec, who have always shown their very positive, exemplary and much appreciated interest in their Alma Mater.

I am only sorry that an engagement made many weeks ago, and a McGill one, too, prevents me from being with you.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DRAFT FOR MR. GLASSCO.

L.H. McKim, Esq.
Hon. Secretary.....

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the Board of Governors of McGill University to acknowledge your letter of June 28th last, in which you set forth a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society on June 20th.

This resolution was placed before the Board and was sympathetically considered.

While the Board will always gladly receive and consider any representations made by the appropriate officers of the Graduates' Society, and while it will always sympathetically consider claims of graduates of McGill University upon any positions within its gift, the Board holds that it must, if it is to discharge faithfully its trust, place the interests of the University first. It cannot agree to a policy which would confine the list of applicants for any position to those only who are graduates. In academic positions particularly, such a policy is bound to result in in-breeding, and would prejudice the best interests of the University.

AWC:DM
Aug. 29, 1932.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

Publishers of "The McGill News"



October 26, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

Following yesterday's discussion on our radio broadcasts which has placed this new undertaking of the Graduates' Society on such a satisfactory basis, especially since our policy has your approval, Mr. Pitts and I have proceeded to establish our program for the next few weeks.

We desire to extend an invitation to you to broadcast for us, and we have reserved the period allotted to us on Armistice Day, Friday, November 11th, as being in our opinion the most suitable date on which a message from you could be heard. We would like you to use our period on that night, which runs from 10 to 10.13 p. m. We are leaving the subject of the broadcast for your own selection.

Will you kindly give this your consideration and advise us of your decision?

We also desire your assistance in securing the Chancellor as one of our speakers, and we are sure that our request would be best voiced through you. We would like Mr. Beatty to give us a broadcast of thirteen minutes just prior to Christmas, on any date from December 19th to 22nd, and think that a Christmas message would be very appropriate. However, any message which Mr. Beatty would choose to broadcast would be acceptable.

So we ask if you will be so kind as to ascertain whether Mr. Beatty will do this for us, and we can say that if he expects to be out of town at that time, arrangements can be completed between CKAC and the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph system that he could broadcast from wherever he may be at the time.

Looking forward to receiving favourable responses to these two invitations,

Faithfully yours,

E. P. Blasco
Executive Secretary

October 26th, 1932.

C. B. Glasco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
The McGill Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. Glasco,

I have your letter of to-day's date.

Immediately after our luncheon party yesterday, I returned to the University and discussed the matter with Colonel Bovey. I want to free your mind at once of any idea that Colonel Bovey thinks the McGill hour may interfere with his Department of Extra-Mural Relations. I found him only too willing to help arrange a series of talks by McGill professors. These would be of an educational nature, which I think the public would accept from a McGill professor.

expect

The introduction could serve two purposes. The announcer, on a night when a McGill professor lectures, might say something like this:

"This is the McGill hour, arranged by the McGill Graduates' Society of Montreal. The lecturer this evening is Professor (so-and-so), speaking by courtesy of the Department of Extra Mural Relations."

I am quite sure we can arrange for some ten or twelve worth while lectures by members of the staff.

I see no reason why I should not fall in with your suggestion to say something at ten o'clock on the evening of November eleventh. I shall mention the matter to Mr. Beatty also and hope to secure his cooperation, although I think I may as well warn you at once that Mr. Beatty is not likely to fall in line with the suggestion. He gets out of doing this sort of thing as much as he possibly can.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.



The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

McGill University, Montreal

December 15th, 1932

VOTING PAPER ON
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society has decided to request the members of the Society to vote on proposed amendments to the constitution.

1. The Executive Committee recommends that an officer of the Montreal Branch Society, either the President or his nominee, should be an officer of the Council of the Graduates' Society, and a member of the Executive Committee, in order that the Montreal Branch Society might co-operate more closely with the Executive Committee and officers of the Parent Society. Also, in order to form a closer link between the students at the University and the Graduates' Society, the Executive Committee recommends that the Constitution be amended so that the President of the Students' Executive Council will become "ipso facto" a member of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society, whether he is already a graduate or not. Consequently it is proposed that Article V entitled "Committees" should be altered. In its present form it reads as follows:—

Section 1: (1st paragraph)

"There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Society, the immediate past president and four other members, two of whom shall be elected each year for two years. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."

It is proposed that this paragraph should be changed to read as follows:—

"There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Society, the immediate past president and four other members, two of whom shall be elected each year for two years. The President of the Montreal Branch Society or any other officer of the Montreal Branch Society who is appointed to act for him shall be a member of the Executive Committee. The President of the Students' Executive Council shall be a member of the Executive Committee whether he is already a graduate or not, and membership in the Society in his case is not necessary. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."

DO YOU favour the change in regard to the Montreal Branch Society?.....

ARE YOU opposed to the proposed change?.....

DO YOU favour the change in regard to the President of the Students' Executive

Council?.....

ARE YOU opposed to the proposed change?.....

.....

-
2. The Executive Committee recommends that the Constitution in regard to the formation of the Graduate Council, and particularly to the membership in it of class secretaries, should be changed. At the present time class secretaries once appointed by their classes, remain officers of the Council whether they are members of the Society or not, or whether they perform their duties as class secretary or not; and there is no provision whereby the Society can replace them as officers on the Council when they have rendered themselves ineligible to, or do not perform the duties assigned to the office. Consequently it is proposed to redraft Article IV, Section 1, "The Graduate Council," which in its present form reads as follows:—

Section 1:

"There shall be a Graduate Council composed of the five latest ex-presidents of the Society; ten members elected at large by the Society; one representative from each graduate class, which has not more than three hundred members, and two from each such class of more than 300, and one or two, as the case may be, from each local organization of graduates, which is given representation by the Executive Committee. Of the class representatives the Class Secretary shall be one.

The ten members at large shall be elected for terms of two years, five being elected each year.

Representatives of classes shall be elected for a term not exceeding five years, and representatives of local associations for one year.

The officers of the Society (as named in Article III) shall be members of the Council, and shall be its officers as well. The other members of the Executive Committee shall also be members of the Council.

The Council may enact, amend and repeal the By-Laws of the Society, provided that such enactment, amendment or repeal be sanctioned by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting duly called for that purpose."

It is proposed that this should be redrafted to read as follows:—

Section 1:

"There shall be a Graduate Council composed of the five latest ex-presidents of the Society; ten members elected at large by the Society; and the president of each graduating class if they are members of the Graduates' Society; and one or two, as the case may be, from each local organization of graduates, which is given representation by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Society may appoint a member of the Society to act as the representative of the Society in any class whose president does not appear to function, and these will be termed "class councillors." The class president shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

The ten members at large shall be elected for terms of two years, five being elected each year.

The officers of the Society (as named in Article III) shall be members of the Council, and shall be its officers as well. Other members of the Executive Committee shall also be members of the Council.

The Council may enact, amend and repeal the By-Laws of the Society, provided that such enactment, amendment or repeal be sanctioned by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting duly called for that purpose."

In order to conform to this amendment, the clause must be changed in Article X, Section 5 relating to the use of "Class Secretaries" as members of the collecting committee for the Endowment Fund. This clause must correspondingly be changed to read:—

Article X, Section 5.

"The collection of the Fund shall be in charge of a Fund Committee consisting of all class representatives on the Council (as defined in Article IV, Section 1),.....etc."

ARE YOU in favour of the proposed change?.....

ARE YOU opposed to the proposed change?.....

-
3. In order that the President of the Montreal Branch Society may be a member of the Council of the Society, as well as of the Executive Committee, as proposed in part 1 above, it is recommended that Section 2 of Article IV "The Graduate Council" be changed. At the present time this section reads as follows:—

Section 2:

"Whenever the Executive Committee shall so approve, any local organization, having its headquarters not less than twenty-five miles from the City of Montreal, certifying to an enrolment which includes between fifteen and one hundred members of this Society, shall be allowed one representative in the Council and two if the number of members of this Society exceeds that figure."

It is proposed that Section 2 should be changed to read as follows:—

Section 2:

"Whenever the Executive Committee shall so approve, any local organization certifying to an enrollment which includes between fifteen and one hundred members of this Society, shall be allowed one representative in the Council and two if the number of members in this Society exceeds that figure."

ARE YOU in favour of this proposed change?.....

ARE YOU opposed to this proposed change?.....

THIS BALLOT MUST BE SIGNED TO BE COUNTED

NAME.....CLASS.....

Please return this ballot before January 31st, 1933, to

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY
McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

The
Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society



January 13, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

The Montreal Branch Society is holding its annual graduates' smoker on Thursday evening, February 2nd, in the McGill Union, and we would like very much if you would come as our guest to this entertainment.

As we have troubled you so often lately by asking you to speak for us, we are not going to bother you this time, and we hope that you will be able to come to the smoker and thoroughly enjoy it.

Faithfully yours,

L. B. Blasco

Executive Secretary.

GBG:CB

*Say
Thank you*

January 17, 1933.

G.B. Glassco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
McGill Graduates' Society.

My dear Glassco,

Let me thank you for your letter
of January 13th. I shall be very pleased to
attend the annual graduates' smoker on Thursday evening,
February 2nd, in the McGill Union.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

Publishers of "The McGill News"



Feb. 25, 1933

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

It is the intention to bring the Graduates' Society Broadcast Program to a close for the present session, with a final broadcast on Friday evening March 31st, at 10.30. We would like to close the program with a broadcast address by yourself, if you would be so kind as to favor us again in this way. We have especially in mind that a summing-up of the value of these broadcasts in giving information concerning the University and its work, to the general public and to our graduates and past students, would be very appropriate.

Hoping that you will kindly favor us if you possibly can, and with appreciation of the assistance we have already had from you in putting this program before the public.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "G. B. Blasco".

Executive Secretary.

GBB/M

March 2nd, 1933.

G. B. Glassco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society of McGill University,

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I really do not think I can comply with your request for a final broadcast on Friday evening March 31st, closing the Graduates' series of broadcasts. I think the proper person to do that is the President of the Society, Mr. Ross, or someone in Montreal on the Executive.

Yours faithfully,

Executive Office: McGill University, Montreal

Telephones: MA 2664 and MA 9181 - Local 15

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University
Publishers of "The McGill News"



August 3, 1933

Mrs. McMurray:

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has seen this, and will make a note of it
in the next issue of "The News".

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to a member of the Graduates' Society, is written in the bottom right corner of the letter.

March 9th, 1933.

Mr. G. B. Glassco,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I am very sorry, but I shall be unable to comply with the request to broadcast for the Graduates' Society on the evening of the 31st of March. My university work takes all my time and will be increasingly heavy during the remaining months of this session.

Under these circumstances I cannot undertake any more engagements than those I have already promised to fulfil.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

Founded 1855 : Incorporated 1880



Executive Office
McGill University, Montreal

October 13, 1933

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

The McGill Society of Toronto holds a stag dinner every year on the Saturday evening of the McGill-Toronto game in Toronto, and they have completed arrangements to continue this custom again this year.

They are aware that you are engaged that evening to speak at the dinner being arranged by the University Veteran's League in Toronto, and they would like to know if it would be at all possible for you to come and spend part of your evening with the McGill graduates, who will be holding their dinner in the Royal York Hotel. It is likely that the University Veteran's League dinner will also be held in the same hotel.

A letter which I have had from the secretary, Mr. E. G. McCracken, asked me to let him know if they can expect to see you.

Yours sincerely,

Executive Secretary

GBG/M

October 14, 1933

Dear Mr. Pitts,

I have your letter of yesterday and regret, with you, that I shall not be able to broadcast on the Friday before Armistice. However, I promise to speak on some occasion during the season and shall get in touch with you in plenty of time.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Mr. Gordon Pitts,
President, Montreal Branch,
The Graduates' Society

October 14, 1933.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I have your note of yesterday with reference to the stag dinner to be held by the McGill graduates in Toronto November 11th. Of course, if it is at all possible, I shall take some opportunity during the evening of going in, to meet the group; and you may tell them so.

I was not aware that it was "an annual affair" because I have been in Toronto on more than one occasion, when the McGill Varsity Game was played, and while I have attended some dinners held in the evening, I am almost certain that the last time I was there we had a bit of a luncheon, at which only some twelve or fourteen people were present.

No doubt when I go to Toronto I shall see some of our people and arrange to do the best I can.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

G.B.Glassco, Esq.
The Graduates' Society

The
Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society



October 13, 1933

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

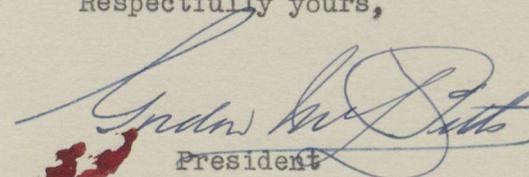
We understand that, due to your absence from Montreal, it will be impossible for you to speak on Remembrance Day over the Graduates' Society broadcast. This is a matter of deep regret to the Society as your address last year was an outstanding feature of our program.

These Radiologues, as you know, are scheduled for Monday and Friday evenings, and while we would not suggest any particular date for you to speak, we will arrange for you to address the graduates and friends of McGill, on any Monday or Friday which suits your convenience.

Trusting that you may find an opportunity to do the Society this honour,

I am,

Respectfully yours,


President

GMCLP/M

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

Founded 1855 : Incorporated 1880



Executive Office
McGill University, Montreal
October 21, 1933.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Mr. Walter Molson has told me you have very kindly consented to ask Lt-Col. Herbert Molson to give our radio-logue on the evening of Armistice Day.

Mr. Pitts, as chairman of the committee in charge of our broadcasting, is delighted at the prospect of having Colonel Molson speak for us, and he wishes me to thank you on their behalf for your assistance in securing him. As an old soldier, Colonel Molson would be a most appropriate graduate to give the address at that distinctive time.

The subject would be left entirely to Colonel Molson's own choosing. There will be twelve full minutes time allotted to him, which usually means from 1200 to 1500 words. The station is C.K.A.C., 6th. floor Bank of Commerce Bldg., Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.; and the time 10.30 p.m. Friday, November 10th. We will arrange to call for Colonel Molson should he give his assent, and accept the invitation.

Faithfully yours,

Executive Secretary.

GBG/E

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

October 24,
1933.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

With reference to your letter of October 21st and Colonel Herbert Molson speaking on the radio on the eve of Armistice Day at the McGill graduates' hour, I spoke to Colonel Molson on Saturday afternoon last and urged him to consent, saying everything that I could to make him sympathetic with the idea. I saw him again this morning, but he told me that he had definitely decided that he could not accept the invitation.

Under the circumstances, you will have to make other arrangements.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Mr. G.B.Glassco,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

November 15, 1933.

Mrs. D. M^c Murray
M^c Gill University
Montreal

Dear Mrs. M^c Murray,

I thank you for your letter of the 14th, enclosing a copy of Sir Arthur's Armistice Day address. I shall make every effort to use this in the December "News", as I think it would be welcomed by all our readers.

Since receiving Sir Arthur's letter of November 2, in regard to the letter to the "News" from Mr. John Close, I have given the matter very earnest consideration, and, on my own responsibility as Editor, am making certain changes in the script, to meet the objections Sir Arthur expressed. With these amendments made - they will be submitted to Mr. Close in proof - I plan

(over)

2)

then to carry out the obligation I undertook
to publish the letter, ^{according to the plan} approved in Sir Arthur's
letter to me of October 10. Incidentally, I believe
that Close's letter, though he probably had no
such intention, pays a tribute to the loyalty
of M^cGill's staff that, in all the circumstances
that exist, is of very considerable value.

On Monday night, when I gave a
radio speech on "M^cGill as a Source of News",
I added a paragraph that did not appear
in the copies provided to the press. I am
enclosing a copy of this additional paragraph,
in which I expressed, though feebly, the
distress that the news of Sir Arthur's illness
has caused to all those in any way
associated with him in his work at M^cGill.

Faithfully yours,

R. C. Feltham
Editor "The M^cGill News"

Personal
to

November 15, 1933.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

I have your letter of the 15th which you sent to the office this morning.

I am sure your decision in the matter of Mr. John Close's letter, is the wise one, under the circumstances.

Thank you ever so much for your nice tribute to the Principal at the conclusion of your radio address on McGill. I shall keep it for him, and I know he will be pleased.

I now have a copy of what Sir Andrew Macphail said about the Principal last week and I am sending you this. I know all the pros and cons, but I really think, if you consider the Principal's point of view, it would mean more to him to have the part of Sir Andrew's address that refers to him printed than it would even to have his own Armistice message carried in the news. - I mean, nobody in the world now doubts Sir Arthur's military genius, nor the affection and respect in which all ex-soldiers hold him. But to me, and I feel I am only one, Sir Andrew's words about his years at McGill are the most absolutely just and right summing up of his character that could be made. I believe a great many people would agree with this estimate of the man who is, as you have put it, "our beloved Principal".

Please don't show this letter to the editorial board. It's just personal, the way I feel. You will know what is best to do better than I can.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

DOCKET ENDS:

MCGILL EVENTS AND

MONTREAL BRANCH

DOCKET STARTS:

MCGILL NEWS

October 9, 1929.

Dr. Salton McGibbon,
401 Tegler Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alta.

C O P Y

Dear Sir:

As Secretary of the Editorial Board of the McGill News I beg to thank you for your letter of September 30th drawing our attention to the article entitled "Culture in the Wild and Woolly."

You asked for the address of the author, who is Mr. Archibald Key, Editor of the Drumheller Mail, Drumheller, Alberta.

Obviously Mr. Key being a dweller in your midst, has some authority for his views, and in any case the columns of the News are meant to serve the purpose of allowing views of worth while topics to be presented to McGill graduates.

If you would care to write us an article setting forth another view-point on this subject, we would be pleased to submit it to the Editor with a view to his accepting it for publication.

Trusting you will give this your earnest consideration,

Faithfully Yours,

Executive Secretary.

GJW

11th December, 1928.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
National Research Council,
178, Queen Street, OTTAWA, Ont.

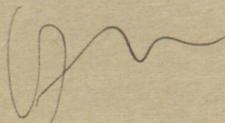
Dear Dr. Tory,

I quite forgot to mention the request from the Editor of the MCGILL NEWS that you should give them some short article on the "Higher Education for the Public Services". This may be an imposition on your time and on your good nature, but I pass on the suggestion to you to deal with as you think fit. His letter is enclosed.

It was a joy to have you here to-day and to see the interest with which all the men were taking in what you had to say. Incidentally, I feel it will be a great contribution in the long run to McGill!

With kind regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be a stylized name, possibly "J. W. G.", written in a cursive style.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

G. S. CURRIE, B.A., PRESIDENT
H. W. MORGAN, B.A., HON. TREASURER
T. S. STEWART, B.A. B.C.L., HON. SECRETARY
G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



PUBLISHERS OF THE
"MCGILL NEWS"

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE UPTOWN 5920

June 1, 1929.

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

Dear Sir:

The primary object of the "McGill News" is to supply to the Graduates and Past students of McGill the news of the University and of its graduates.

With this end in view the Executive has appointed Mr. Robert Fetherstonhaugh as Associate Editor whose special function will be the editing of the News section.

He will be assisted by a staff of graduate reporters and we bespeak for them a kindly reception.

The graduates of a Faculty or Department are keenly interested in the development of that Department, in new appointments, new policies, important additions to equipment or plant. Also to the published papers of the staff with the details of publication.

Especially perhaps to the successes of graduates of that Department in any special field.

We cannot help but feel that the repercussion of this type of publicity must redound to the benefit of the Department.

May we count upon your active cooperation.

Yours truly,

CHAIRMAN,
Editorial Committee, "The McGill News".

ATB/GJW

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

February 26 '30

Dear Sir Arthur,

I received from
Mr. G. B. Glassco the
revised copy of your address
to the Montreal Branch of
the Graduates' Society and
have turned this over to the
printers as the leading
article for the March number
of the "McGill News"
I much appreciate

2) Having this address for the
"McGill News" and believe
that it will prove of the deepest
interest to graduates all over
the world.

Very sincerely yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh
Editor "McGill News"
(News Section)

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University
Montreal.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE MCGILL NEWS"



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

April 1, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

We are sending you herewith fifty reprints of your article "The Old and New Roads of McGill" which we hope you will accept with the compliments of the Graduates' Society.

In case a large number of these reprints should be desired, for distribution on a large scale, we have secured an estimated cost as follows:

For the first three thousand	\$52
Extra thousands, per thousand	\$14.50

Of course approximately four thousand of the graduates have already been afforded an opportunity of reading this article through the distribution of the March issue of the "McGill News".

We have asked the publishers to hold the type for a few days longer, so that it will be available should more reprints be desired.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. B. Glasco".

GJW

Executive Secretary.

The Old and New Roads of McGill

An Address to the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society

By SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I thank you for the kindness you have shown me in inviting me to this function tonight and for the honour of the opportunity of saying a few words to you. Yet I am, in a way, a graduate of McGill, for I have not forgotten the great distinction given me shortly after the War when I received an Honorary Degree from our common Alma Mater. To be admitted into the fellowship of a University having the prestige and reputation of McGill is indeed an honour and is universally regarded as such. But it is a greater honour to occupy the position which I have held during the past ten years. During that time I have been conscious of many shortcomings, but whatever they have been they have not come about because of any indifference to the responsibilities of the position.

During that period much progress has been made and if the rate of progress has not been as rapid as in other places, or if it has not been as marked as all of us should have liked to see, its slowness or its weakness has not arisen because needs were ignored, or weaknesses unrecognized. Efficiency in a University as in most other institutions can be purchased. I know there are weak places in McGill's organization which should and must be strengthened. There exists in many departments a lack of facilities which should and must be provided. There are gaps which should and must be filled if our Alma Mater is to continue to occupy that place and to wield that influence in our national life which it is our duty, as it is our pride, to see maintained.

But there is one thing more necessary than any other, one thing without which little progress or success can be achieved—and that is, an objective. The world will always stand aside for the man who knows where he is going. It is also said that the man who travels a straight road will never lose his way. The same can be said of an institution. We must know what we are aiming at, where we are going, and if that road is straight.

To speak intelligently of that road, we must return to its beginning. It was conceived in the mind of a pioneer merchant of Montreal,—and merchants of Montreal have repaired and extended it ever since until now it is a tradition, a pride and a responsibility with them to see to it that the road is in a position to bear every load such a road should bear.

At the time, nearly a century and a quarter ago, when James McGill realized the necessity of founding a national university, there was widespread depression, there were

sectional jealousies, there were grave national problems and disturbances, there was need of leadership, need of educated men, men of resource and initiative, to tackle the problems and overcome the difficulties which had to be conquered if Canada, with its open spaces, its widely-scattered parts, its varied interests, was to be made a prosperous and contented country for the different races, creeds and tongues which go to make up the Canadian people. And so, with the vision and the common sense so often characteristic of his race, he made provision for the founding of a University dedicated to that higher education so vital in the building of a nation.

Many men of diverse minds have spoken and written much on the ideals of the true University, but in the last analysis their meaning is the same. "If then," says Newman, "a practical end must be assigned to a university, I say it is that of training good members of society. Its art is the art of social life, and its end is fitness for the world. It neither confines its view to particular professions on the one hand, nor creates heroes nor inspires genius on the other. But a university training is a great, ordinary means to a great, but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at applying true principles to popular enthusiasm, and fixed aim to popular aspiration; at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power, and refining the intercourse of private life. It teaches the student to see things as they are, to go right to the point and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit and to master any subject with facility."

In our own day, William James, that philosopher of noble mind and sweet and human heart, asked, "Of what use is college training?" And he answered his own question by saying, "The best claim that a college education can possibly make on your respect, the best thing it can aspire to accomplish is this—that it should help you to know a good man when you see him."

There is a much shorter definition of the aim of college education which I like very much, and it is this—"College education should teach a man to stand alone."

I recite these things, because I think we must never forget them. Do we bring to bear upon the young and plastic minds of our students such forces and such influences as will guide and strengthen them and give them courage in the great world outside the college? Do we

give them a compass that will enable them to sail successfully the uncharted seas of existence? Are we helping them, not only to make a livelihood, but to make a life as well? To acquire commercial success, and also to be good citizens? With what inner capacity for happiness do we provide them, so that they may be alone—and yet not lonely; that they may suffer,—and still smile: that they may be “baffled, only to fight the better”: and that they may still have, as Barrie has said, “the roses in the December of their lives.”

To accomplish this is no easy task. No institutions have come under such a scathing fire of criticism as colleges and universities. Some of this criticism may be—and probably is—justified, but much of it is grossly unfair. The public too often forget that after all the University is their own institution and that their co-operation is necessary to its success. McGill has not escaped some of this criticism; but I think the criticism is many times offset by the substantial progress made.

First, let me say that much criticism arises from a very positive lack of appreciation of the run-down condition of the University ten years ago. For the four years previous to that date Canada was at war—and McGill too was at war. Professors and students deserted her halls to fight a battle on foreign fields for the preservation and perpetuation of those ideals and standards more readily understood and appreciated by them because of their training here at McGill. Alas, some professors and students did not return. But in the sacrifices they made they added greatly to McGill's imperishable fame. Those left behind gave their best to keep the flag flying at home, but staffs were depleted, libraries were overcrowded, laboratory facilities were not kept up to date, and McGill was sadly ill-prepared and ill-equipped to do justice to the greatly increased number of students who sought admission in the years which followed the war.

A campaign for funds took place, with a most generous response, but let us face the truth; only about half of what was really necessary was raised. Some thought that McGill's needs were satisfied for years to come, but it soon became apparent such was not the case. The building programme planned as necessary had to be very definitely curtailed. The Pathological Building and the Biological Laboratories had to be gone on with, because their erection had been very definitely promised to the Rockefeller Foundation. The Library was extended. And here, I admit, we made a mistake. I was told that the addition would provide all necessary accommodation for fifteen or twenty years. It was full in five. Then the rush of students to Arts and Commerce so taxed the accommodation in the Old Building that additional space had to be provided. Furthermore, the Old Building was unsanitary, most inconvenient, so criminally dangerous as a fire trap that a single inspection by a committee of the Board of Governors condemned it, and it was

rebuilt. The cost of the buildings and extension enumerated, with the necessary endowment for maintenance, used up half the fund subscribed in 1920.

If the other buildings planned in 1920 were deemed necessary then, they are much more necessary now; and the lack of them in the intervening years has crippled our usefulness and made it increasingly hard for us to retain a position of leadership. Let us give but one example. I have heard our Department of Applied Science compared with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in terms scathingly critical of our School. I have heard it said that not only were we lagging behind, but that we now occupied a “distinctly inferior position.”

Now I do not object to criticism, nor does the Engineering School; but such criticism and such comparison is unfair and unjust.

Let me briefly outline the departments in each institution, with the number of teachers.

	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	McGill
Aeronautical engineering.....	17	0
Chemical Engineering (as distinct from Chemistry).....	54	1
Civil and Sanitary Engineering and Survey- ing.....	20	9
Electrical Engineering.....	55	6
Fuel and Gas Engineering.....	5	1
Mechanical Engineering.....	62	5
Mining and Metallurgy.....	13	11
TOTAL		
Professorial.....	110	24
Junior.....	114	11
Research.....	51	5*
(* of whom 4 are in Mining and Metallurgy)		
Students, 1920.....	3,075	646
“ 1926.....	2,260	329

Comparison between these institutions leads nowhere and is largely futile. Let me call your attention to the fact that in Mechanical Engineering alone the Massachusetts Institute has 27 teachers of professorial rank and 28 juniors and 17 special lecturers, or far more than our entire engineering staff. Their investments in buildings and equipment, and their endowment devoted to engineering and allied branches are equal to the entire investments of McGill University. They surpass us in their post-graduate work, because they have many, many scholarships available: we have only a few. But they are not a single whit better in preparing undergraduates in those departments where we both operate, nor do their graduates hold higher or more responsible positions than ours, nor is the average salary earned by their graduates higher than that earned by ours.

Formerly, McGill's School of Engineering drew many students from every province in Canada. It still does; but we must not forget that in the last fifteen years British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have founded engineering schools of their own and that

fees at McGill and the cost of living in Montreal are both higher than in other places.

Fees in Saskatchewan are.....	\$ 60
Alberta.....	75
Manitoba.....	100
New Brunswick.....	120
Queen's.....	130
British Columbia.....	150
Toronto.....	150
McGill.....	205

The fact that under these circumstances McGill draws a much larger proportion of its students from other provinces, from other parts of the Empire and from foreign countries than any other Canadian engineering school speaks for itself.

Nothing that I have said is to be taken as indicating that we are at a standstill or that we are indifferent to progress. In his last report, the Dean, after outlining the increased facilities provided in the last five years, makes this highly enlightening statement: "Although the expenditure was not large, it has resulted in a marked strengthening of the undergraduate work and constitutes by far the most important advance in the material resources of the Faculty in thirty years." Let me say once more that efficiency is purchasable, and if our Engineering School had greater facilities, more scholarships, and ways and means to add to its staff, there is much that we could do.

I have deviated from my main theme to deal with one specific criticism. Now let me return.

The increases in salaries promised and the additional professors necessary because of increased enrollment involved an endowment greater than the other half of the subscription, and McGill was soon in debt again.

Let me pause here to remark that the debt was not due to either waste or extravagance, the adding of unnecessary buildings, or the creation of new or unnecessary departments.

The other new buildings erected or purchased were:

(a) An Electrical Building, the greater part of the cost of which was supplied by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., Shawinigan Company, Bell Telephone Co. and Northern Electric Company. That building did away with the old workshops which were extravagant and unnecessary, since the students now receive workshop training in practical work with the industrial companies in the vacation time. The building of the new electrical wing, one of the most economically-constructed buildings on our property, made available much needed space in the Chemistry and Engineering building.

(b) The Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry Building constructed by the Pulp and Paper Association. To this venture the University made a substantial contribution and established the E. B. Eddy Chair of Cellulose



A. W. Currie.

Chemistry. This association of University and industry led the way and set an example which others have hastened to emulate. I attach the greatest importance to this experiment, so much so that nothing must stand in the way of its being a success. It would be well worth your while to visit the Institute on University Street. There you will find the laboratories of the workers in pure science, and the men seeking the fundamental truths. Research in the fundamentals precedes and underlies applied research; and it must ever be so. Fundamental Research is the University's job, but this does not mean that the University or the University workers must remain indifferent to the actual problems of industry. So, in that Pulp and Paper Institute building, you find also the technical workers, the men who are applying the truths of science to the problems of the industry. These workers are not hermits, each imprisoned in his narrow cell. They co-operate; they discuss their work; they let each other know what they are doing, and what difficulties are encountered. They bring to bear directly on the problems of the pulp and paper industry the truths of science and they test their conclusions in the

small but complete mill on the lower floor. I think it is not only a splendid experiment, but an example of sensible co-operation, and I look forward to an extension of McGill's willingness to co-operate with industry.

(c) The New Animal House, costing more than \$40,000 and entirely paid for by Dean Martin and some friends whom he interested in this necessity.

(d) The Field House—a charge on the revenue from the Stadium.

(e) The Dentistry Wing at the General Hospital, in the cost of which the hospital shared to the extent of \$10,000.

(f) The Faculty Club on University Street, the cost of which was largely borne by an anonymous friend. I might add parenthetically that not many University professors can nowadays afford to be members of other clubs.

(g) Certain other houses on University Street, all of which pay 6% interest on the investment. It is our policy to purchase additional property when we can get it at a price which enables the rent to pay fixed charges and 6% on the invested capital.

(h) The Principal's house on McTavish Street, bought very, very cheaply. And, let me add, the furniture was not supplied by the University, as gossipers, maliciously ignorant, so often contend.

At the time of our last campaign, high hopes were entertained that we might be able to supply:

(a) A Mining and Geology Building. We must do so at an early date. We should have had such a building long ago, and we would have had it if it had not been necessary to re-build the Arts Building. But it must be remembered that more than half of the students now in attendance at McGill in Montreal receive the greater part of their instruction in the Arts Building. I think I can safely add that the first building the Governors intend to authorize is the Mining and Geology Building. Plans once prepared are now being revised.

(b) A Gymnasium. We have the unenviable reputation of being the only University in Canada without gymnasium facilities. The reason for its non-existence is that we have not sufficient funds,—at least, the Governors feel that the necessary withdrawal from endowment funds to supply a gymnasium would be unwise at the present time. I would like to comment further regarding the gymnasium. I think that the only time I have had the honour of meeting the graduates since our reunion in 1921 nearly ten years ago was to discuss the site of the gymnasium. I wish we had never held that meeting. As things turned out, it was unnecessary, and no good came of it. Let me now frankly state that in the light of subsequent events (which I shall not pause now to elucidate) there will no longer be any opposition to

the erection of the Gymnasium on Pine Avenue. Sherbrooke Street will be widened; and University property there is likely to be disposed of and the facilities now supplied in those buildings arranged for elsewhere.

And now I come to the question of dormitories. Many of you, I know, are keenly interested in this question and McGill has been much criticized because we have not large dormitory accommodation. I remember a very prominent graduate and friend of mine telling me that the governors had no right to spend a single dollar of the funds provided in the last campaign until dormitories were supplied, and a prominent Montrealer intimated that he would attach a condition to his next subscription that it be used for such a purpose only. We are all keenly interested in dormitories; but, naturally, we have different views. There are throughout the University from 800 to 1,000 students who might live in dormitories. The fraternity system is well established, and many students live in these houses. The Royal Victoria College is being extended; and some students will always live at home. The cost of erecting these dormitories would be great, especially if they are to be comfortable and commodious internally and of a style of architecture consistent with the landscape externally. The question we must ask ourselves is, "In view of the great necessities of the University, would the educational returns be commensurate with the cost, and should other needs remain unsatisfied until dormitories are provided?" We cannot do everything, we can only use our best judgment, in this matter as in everything else. I admit the value of dormitories, especially to universities and colleges in small towns; and I admit also that colleges and universities so situated and so favoured often disclose a greater college spirit than similar institutions without dormitories located in larger cities. But—just what is that spirit? Is it insular or is it national? Is it genuine or is it frothy? I am not prepared to admit that the academic standards in such colleges are higher, or even as high as in some other institutions.

I have seen many dormitories which were cheerless, dismal places. Each room had its two beds, its table, its two chairs, its cupboard, its rude bookcases, its bannerettes. There was no library—a fatal mistake. I have never known a case where there were not complaints about meals. All cheap meals prepared in large quantities usually invite criticism. Who would wish to live long in a cheap hotel? And that is what the usual college dormitory really is. Are the minds and manners of students to be greatly improved by herding them together in the average dormitory? My friend who refused to contribute to anything except dormitories contends that the morals of the students would be improved, at least conserved, by such a life. I doubt that; and the experiences of colleges will confirm the grounds for my doubts. Many dormitories are relics of monasticism, and resemble military barracks.

Friends of the dormitory system nearly always point to Oxford and Cambridge, where college life is the feature. But college life at Oxford or Cambridge is a totally different thing to dormitory life in any University on this continent or to any dormitory life that we could establish at McGill. Let us admit, if you like, that Oxford and Cambridge have something which universities here have not—but we cannot provide that "something" merely by the erection of the type of residence possible here. McGill is not made up of residential colleges, and never can be. American colleges thought residential life would give to them what Oxford and Cambridge had. After thirty years' experience they admit they were wrong. President Lowell of Harvard condemns the ordinary university dormitory and is trying to substitute the Oxford college.

No, gentlemen, the peculiar charm of Oxford is not due to her dormitories but to her storied past; to the memories of her famous men; to her chapels; her colleges, each with its own individuality, where professors, tutors and students live together in high company; to the thoroughly scholarly traditions of the leading colleges; and, not the least, to the work done in the famous public schools of England before ever the students went up to Oxford. You cannot create a university out of bricks and mortar and ivied walls and lawns and playing fields. No merely mechanical re-arrangement of the student body will create a single new idea or a single new sentiment in the spiritual life of the institution.

Nevertheless, it is the firm intention of the Board of Governors to begin, as soon as possible, the provision of dormitories. Just where, is a question. The majority of you will think of Macdonald Park at once. But why not on Pine Avenue, or University Street? The space in Macdonald Park is not unlimited, and if all dormitories are erected there, what becomes of playing fields, the need of which is very urgent? Some have advocated a high dormitory building, but I shudder when I think of such a building—more than ever does the idea of the cheap hotel come to my mind.

I have dwelt rather lengthily on this question of dormitories, because it is one not lightly to be disposed of, and because so many appear to judge our University not by what it has in the way of facilities or by what it has accomplished or is accomplishing now, but by what it has not and by what has been left undone.

There are other material things the lack of which disappoints our friends. We are told we should have a Convocation Hall, another building for our Department of Music, a larger Physics Building, an enlarged stadium, more playing fields, more laboratory facilities, more accommodation for the Departments of Dentistry, Law and Architecture, and greater museum space.

I admit all this, and the bare enumeration of these things will give some indication of the worries of your Principal. But there are other things which worry him

more. I am even prepared to place these different necessities in the order in which I think they should be supplied, but there are other things which I think come first.

Great as material needs may be, the need of men ranks first and chiefest. We may have clear in our minds the mission and purpose of a University, we may appreciate the conveniences it should have, we may have our own special enthusiasms and aspirations, but the thing that most gives a university character, reputation, respect, tradition, value and merit is the character of the men and women on the staff. Every university is bound to have mediocrities; like the poor, they are always with us. But how can university training hope to raise the intellectual tone of a community, how can it purify the national taste, how can it cultivate the public mind, how can it train good citizens, unless the training received in a university is imparted by men who themselves are examples of what good citizens should be, men who can not only teach but who can do; men who can inspire and stimulate and develop the minds of the students who enter their class rooms, men, strong and true, whose company is sought, whose counsel is sound, men who are wise and tolerant and just, men who know that no theory, however fascinating, is of any value if the student must immediately forget it when he enters the world of actualities and facts, men who can appreciate the needs of their fellow men and their country and who can play, and



H. M. JAQUAYS

President, Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society.

are willing to play, an honest man's part in alleviating these needs? The need of such men in any country is always great, and particularly so in our young country with its wonderful resources and potentialities, with its manifold and complex problems and its marvellous possibilities.

The greatest need of our country today is for first-class University professors who are capable of clear, unselfish thinking, honest leadership, good example; who are good teachers and have respect for scholarship and the arts; who hold a proper balance between the material and the ideal, and who have the scientific mind and training without which the fullest possible development of our resources will be greatly retarded. It is our aim and our duty to have a staff of such men.

And now I must stop. I have taken up more of your time than I should have, but there is so much to say. Perhaps you will give me another opportunity.

Let me conclude by giving you the assurance that McGill is devoting her energy and her thought to the bettering of the students committed to her care, to

serving the community in which she is situated and to building up the nation of which she forms a part. In this complex world of ours, with its gigantic tasks and life too short for their completion, there is urgent need for the capacity to turn with vigour and effectiveness to any labour, however unexpected, and to any problem, however novel, which the chances of time may present. We are trying at McGill to prepare our young men to meet and to conquer all the chances and changes of time, and to equip them for that role. We want them to leave us as "master adventurers in the field of opportunity." We hope, too, that the University will have an influence on their inner life; that they will acquire the solid satisfaction that comes from a broader vision and a deeper insight; that the University will contribute a heightened joy and an added solace which the treasures of literature and the interests of science afford them during the golden years spent with us. We seek to turn out not only leaders but disciples as well—men who will go to the front in the competitive pursuits of ordinary life, and who will contribute to the welfare and the progress of their own country and of the world.



Diocesan Theological College

REV. CANON ABBOTT-SMITH, D.D., D.C.L.
PRINCIPAL

3473 UNIVERSITY STREET,
MONTREAL.

April 7, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie:

Many thanks for so kindly sending me a copy of your address to the Graduate Society. I appreciate it the more as, not being a graduate myself, I did not have the opportunity of hearing it.

May I take the opportunity of saying, without any fulsomeness, that I am one of many who have noted with sympathy and great satisfaction the marvelous way in which you have filled the high office which you have held for the last ten years, and the wise leadership you have always given not only in the internal affairs of the University but in its relations to the outside world.

As representing the Theological Colleges I also recognize gratefully that you are in sympathy with our aims and ideals. I trust that we shall be able to carry these out more fully in the new Divinity Hall which I hope will add to the prestige of Theology in the University.

Our Convocation here is to be held on the evening of May 21st, of which you will receive formal notice later. If it is possible for you to give this a place among your numerous engagements, we should greatly appreciate your presence on that occasion.

With kindest regards

Yours very faithfully,

G. Abbott-Smith

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 9th 1930

Dear Sir

Thank you
very much for the copy
of your address on the
"Old and New Roads of
McGill" which you
were good enough to
send me. I heard, and
now re-read the address,
with keen appreciation
of your defence of the
Faculty of Applied
Science.

Yours very sincerely
H. M. Mackay

COPY

April 8, 1930.

Dean H. S. Barton,
Macdonald College,
St. Anne de Bellevue,
P. Q.

Dear Dean Barton:

For some time past we have been endeavouring to place before the readers of the "McGill News" articles dealing with the various Faculties of the University with a view to letting the graduates know the recent developments and present conditions of the different faculties.

So far we have published two such articles, one by Dean Martin on the Medical Faculty, which was published in the December 1928 issue, and one by Dean Ira Mackay on the Faculty of Arts, which was published in September 1929. We had one on the Faculty of Applied Science by Dean H. M. MacKay for publication in the March 1930 issue, which, however, has been postponed and will appear in the next issue of the magazine, which is published in June.

At the request of the Editor of the news section Mr. Robert C. Fetherstonhaugh, we are writing to ask if you would be so kind as to give us a similar article on Macdonald College, with a view to placing before the graduates a picture of Macdonald as it is functioning today. We could use two or three illustrations to give the article a better set off than it would otherwise have. We know it is hard for us to describe to you in a letter the value such an article would be in maintaining the interest of the graduates in the University at large, but we do feel that the steps we are taking are justified by the results obtained. As an example of what we mean, we are sending you under separate cover a copy of the September issue of the "McGill News" which includes the article on the faculty of Arts by Dean Ira MacKay.

The prominence which has recently been given to the study of agriculture by the recently developed attitude of the Quebec Provincial Government has given us an added reason for desiring to bring Macdonald College prominently before the readers of the "McGill News", and we hope that you will assist us in fulfilling this desire by giving your favourable consideration to the request which we have outlined above.

Very truly yours,

GJW

Executive Secretary.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE MCGILL NEWS"



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

September 13, 1930.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,
On Board President's Special Train,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The September issue of the "McGill News" has just come from the press, and we are sending you under separate cover a copy which we hope will be of interest to you.

In the News Section you will find interesting articles on the University Library, Macdonald College, Morrin College, - Quebec, and other articles closely associated with the University.

We would indeed appreciate it if you would consider giving us on your return a description of your trip, especially in regard to the meetings of McGill graduates you will have en route.

We know that you will be extremely busy on your return, so that we would not wish you to feel that this suggestion is made except as a means for you to tell all the readers of the "McGill News" of your experiences on your trip.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

GJW

October 8, 1930.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh,
808 Drummond Court,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith
notes of "Founder's Day Speech" delivered by Sir
Arthur Currie on October 6th, in Moyse Hall, upon
the occasion of Founder's Day and the Annual Fall
Convocation.

Will you kindly keep
the copy intact and return it to me when the
"McGILL NEWS" has set it up?

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

May 9, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Gordon Glasco phoned me after seeing you yesterday, and I was deeply pleased to hear that you had so kindly agreed to write an article on your trip to the Orient for the June number of the "News". I know that graduates of the University all over the world will appreciate your courtesy in giving them an account

2) of some of the his^{me}toric events
in which you took part, and the
"News" will benefit accordingly.

I was a little disappointed with
the outlook for the June number,
but the prospect of your article
changes the situation appreciably.

Mr. Glassco tells me
that you asked for the latest
possible date on which the article
would have to be ready, and that
he mentioned, I think, May 25th.

I shall very gladly book this date
accordingly, but if by any chance
the article should be ready sooner,
it would be a great advantage

3) to have the script and illustrations in hand. We have rather prided ourselves that recent issues of the "News" have appeared absolutely on time, and, with an editorial staff numbering one not too highly experienced editor, this is done by getting as much of the material into the printer's hands as soon after mid-month as possible. If the article should be ready, therefore, at any time before May 25th, I trust you will let me know. I could then call for it at your office, or make any

4) other arrangement that suited your convenience.

With kind regards, and with renewed thanks for your generous assistance, I remain,

sincerely yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh
Editor "McGill News"

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.

McGill University
Montreal

May 12, 1931.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.,
808 Drummond Court,
Drummond Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

Your letter of the 9th came in this morning. My promise to Mr. Glassco places on me a tremendous burden. I am simply overwhelmed with work arising out of the fact that this is the end of the term and changes in the calendar must be considered and approved, as professors, before leaving on their vacation, place their demands before me, all of which I must settle, and when the extra work of convocation comes

I am afraid the illustrations will be few as I have but few photographs with me. My secretary has not yet handed to me all the matter in connection with my trip. However, I shall do the best I can.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

June 20, 1931.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Confirming the agreement
made when you so kindly called on
the afternoon of May 18th, I have
booked space for your article on
India in the September number of
"The McGill News".

I wonder if you would
prefer to have the article appear in

2) The Illustrated Section of the magazine, or in the Centre Section, where the articles are run in solid text without illustrations?

At this stage, we can, of course, make any arrangement that seems desirable; but it would be an advantage to know in which Section the space should be held and, conversely, where space will be available for other purposes. At any time when you have had an opportunity to consider this point, I would much appreciate if you would let me know what you decide. The script of the

3) article will be welcome (How
whenever it is ready, or whenever
you find it convenient to forward it.

In conclusion may I
express again my appreciation of
you contributing this article, and
many thanks for all your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh
Editor "McGill News"

August 17th, 1931.

R. C. Featherstonhaugh, Esq.,
808 Drummond Court Apartments,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Featherstonhaugh:-

I am enclosing herewith the
article you asked for. It is a little long.
I fear, although there is a good deal of meat
in it.

Will you kindly let me see a proof
when it is set up.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

August 17, 1931.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have your letter of this morning's date and the copy of your report to the Governors for "The McGill News." As you say, this report is somewhat longer than the articles we usually print, but I feel that its importance fully justifies our including it in the September issue, and I shall accordingly find space for it, without

2) suggesting any abbreviation.

I telephoned your office this afternoon and spoke to Miss Hodge with regard to illustrations, which I think will be essential. Miss Hodge said that she would place this point before you and let me know what your wishes were.

The Report will appear as the leading article in the "News" and will, therefore, require a heading. If satisfactory to you, I think the title "The Position of McGill University Today", with a sub-title, stating that the article was your report to the Board of Governors, would be appropriate.

In conclusion of this

3) letter, I trust you will not mind my saying what a pleasure it was to receive script so faultlessly prepared. If all, or even the majority, of the manuscripts we received had received a fraction of such care in preparation, one of the nightmares of editing would have vanished.

Faithfully yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh
Editor "The McGill News"

August 18th, 1931.

R. C. Featherstonhaugh, Esq.,
808 Drummond Court Apartments,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Featherstonhaugh:-

Thank you for your note
of yesterday. The title suggested by you
for the article is to me satisfactory.

I am enclosing herewith copy of my
comment on Homer Jaquays' article which I
read over on Sunday evening. I promised
him I would make some comment.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

August 27th, 1931.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.,
808 Drummond Court,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh:-

I have read the proof of my
article for the "McGill News" and approve
of it with the corrections indicated.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

On the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University, held in the office of the Chancellor on August 3rd, 1931, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor addressed his fellow Governors as follows:

"I desire to make a few comments on the Financial Statement presented.

In any consideration of the financial affairs of McGill University several things must be kept in mind:

- (a) The last campaign for funds took place in 1920, or eleven years ago.
- (b) Despite the fine success of that campaign every dollar of the \$6,200,000. subscribed and paid was earmarked before a dollar was collected, the Board having pledged itself to erect certain buildings, to raise salaries generally and to establish certain new departments.
- (c) So great have been the needs for which the campaign funds could not provide that despite the vigilance of the Finance Committee and although we have a larger enrolment of students and have increased the fees, there have been almost yearly overdrafts or deficits and consequent impairment of capital.

On the occasion of the Annual Meeting last year, the Governors sanctioned a deficit of \$364,000, which in December was revised to \$357,000. As a matter of fact, the actual deficit was not more than \$338,000, so that a saving of \$19,000 more than anticipated was effected. This was only possible by the exercise of the closest supervision and the most rigid economy, and, possibly, at the loss of some efficiency.

In an examination of a budget, one must review the activities of between 150 and 200 different departments, and I assure you that the Bursar, the Comptroller and myself go over these most thoroughly and carefully, and usually in consultation with the head of the main department concerned. If we are to maintain even the present degree of efficiency, I cannot see where the budget can be cut, unless we eliminate some departments, and I shall refer to this matter later. # During the past winter every Department in the University surveyed itself, and as a result, instead of a further pruning of the budget, additional appropriations are found necessary. These surveys were most exhaustive, and they appear to me to have been most intelligently carried out. I have studied them carefully, and after further editing they will be published for the information of all concerned.

These constantly recurring deficits are the cause of great concern; in fact, they are most depressing. It is not a happy condition when one has to refuse, and continue to refuse, legitimate applications for financial assistance to enable proper development to take place. The University has made very pronounced progress during the last ten years, but only because the Board of Governors sanctioned these deficits. We have paid our way and are not in debt, but our capital has been impaired. Each year we have been forced to sell securities to pay these deficits, and, of course, that has meant that each year there has been a lowering of our income earning powers. Everyone would be glad if things were so that we could look forward to paying our way by using our income only, but I am afraid that happy condition will not arise for many years in the history of this University if we are to continue to rank in the first flight of universities, and to play the part a university should play.

This year we are lopping off another \$17,000 from our expenditure, but let me say that this means a loss of efficiency, and not the elimination of waste. It is possible to do this because we are cutting down the appropriation for upkeep of grounds, for academic and library supplies and equipment, and because some teachers who have resigned are replaced by others to whom we are paying a lower salary. In universities, as in business, the low-salaried man is usually the less qualified man.

There is, of course, another way in which the expenditures might be lowered, and that would be a general cut in salaries. I cannot support that suggestion, because, on the whole, university salaries at McGill are low, generally lower than at the University of Toronto, at the University of Montreal and at the American universities. We find it difficult to keep our best men as it is; they are being constantly tempted to go elsewhere by the offer of higher salaries. I know of no university in Canada which is reducing salaries on account of the depression. If we did such a thing now the University would lose in its capacity to do the work for which it was founded.

As the statement outlines, we anticipate a decrease in income next year of \$85,000; in that we are helpless. There is a loss of the earning power of last year's deficit of \$338,000; there is a loss on income through defaults in interest on bond issues and through reductions in dividends; and we anticipate a loss in fees, solely because of the depression. In this we may be agreeably disappointed.

Although the total appropriations recommended are \$17,000 less than last year, there is an increase in the appropriation recommended for Salaries. Of this, \$6,600 is unavoidable, because it represents 12 months' salary to those to whom we were only obliged to give 9 months' last year, because they were engaged as from the first of September.

Owing to the death of Dean MacKay in the Faculty of Engineering, certain professors were given more responsibility, and I found it necessary to raise salaries in the Department by \$2550, spread over 8 men - not a very large increase. Certain other increases in salaries have been granted and, although these were not asked for by the professors concerned, I held them to be only fair. I may say here that all Departments have generously co-operated with the administration in having kept down requests for financial assistance to the lowest possible minimum. I do not believe in giving increases in salaries only when asked for, or only in order to retain the services of men offered positions elsewhere. I believe we should reward merit and efficiency to the extent of our ability to do so.

I have found it necessary to recommend the following new appointments:

Dr. J. S. Phillips in Chemical Engineering. Owing to certain economies, this does not make the total appropriation for the Department of Chemistry larger than it was some years ago, but it does provide for instruction in a most important phase of that subject.

I also recommend the appointment of Mr. Gordon Paul as lecturer in Mathematics. This is necessary because Mr. Matthews, the present Registrar who since his appointment continued to give one course in Mathematics, has, on account of his onerous duties, been obliged to relinquish altogether his teaching. Furthermore, Mathematics is a subject of such fundamental importance we believe in keeping the Department strong. It has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. Paul.

Here seems an appropriate place to make reference to savings effected in the Light, Heat and Power and Maintenance Departments. During the last two years the Governors approved certain expenditures for improving the light, heat and power system on the understanding that, as a result thereof, savings would be effected and would be more than sufficient to pay interest on the capital outlay and depreciation on the equipment purchased therewith. These expenditures amounted altogether to \$87,000. It is gratifying to report that, after making every allowance for interest on the money invested and a generous allowance for depreciation, there is an annual reduction in gross operating costs of nearly \$12,000, so that the money invested is returning large dividends in the form of annual savings. This is one item on the bright side of the picture - for there is a bright side, showing in the greater efficiency of all University Departments as compared with ten years ago and in the great expansion and development which has taken place. With this I shall presently deal, but first let me point out that in any consideration of our policy there are several things which are inevitable and of which we must never lose sight.

1. We are a private institution and have been such for over a hundred years; that is, our institution has been maintained largely by private beneficence although we acknowledge with gratitude such help as we have received from the Government of the Province of Quebec and from the City of Montreal. It may of interest to you to know that in the ten years preceding June 30th, 1931, Macdonald College, which comprises the School of Agriculture, the School of Household Science and the School for Teachers, has received from the Provincial Government \$401,765.00 and in gifts, scholarships, bursaries and prizes from other sources, nearly \$22,000. In that time McGill University received from the City of Montreal \$100,000, and from the Provincial Government \$343,800, while the Dominion Government contributes \$1,900 a year to the upkeep of our Observatory.

I think I can safely say that with few exceptions the really great universities of the world have always been private and independent institutions, and that institutions free from government influence and control have a more truly scientific spirit, one that is less utilitarian in its aims and purposes. Universities wholly, or largely, supported by governments, in order to satisfy the voter who is taxed to support them, have not the same freedom in selecting the student body and in scientific work are prone to press for material results. This in the long run is deadening to scientific effort.

Pasteur, I suppose, was one of the greatest scientists. The practical results of Pasteur's work must run into untold millions, yet Pasteur would never accept the position in the gift of the French Government. The beer industry was threatened because the beer would not keep: Pasteur solved the problem and returned to his laboratory. The silk industry was on the verge of extinction; Pasteur again found the difficulty and again returned to his laboratory. It has ever been so. The true scientist does his best work when left alone and provided with proper facilities. He requires no pressure or extraneous stimulus.

Because we are a private institution we are independent. In all sorts of ways we can pursue our course, unswayed by those influences that count for nothing in the development of true university work, yet hamper the government-supported institution at every turn.

But there is always the difficulty of providing sufficient funds: there will always be that difficulty until the time comes when the University has achieved a unique position in all its Departments and when its preëminence is fully acknowledged. Then, funds will come. We are now making progress towards that enviable position, and any investment now made to achieve that position will easily pay for itself. Until that time comes, we must concentrate on the things more worth while, digging deeper rather than spreading ourselves superficially. There will always be all sorts of pressure brought to bear upon us to begin this and to begin that work of practical training;

but we must resist rigorously. We are not in the position of a government-supported institution obtaining funds readily but having always to keep one eye on the voter, and therefore tending to become "a service institution", dealing with anything and everything, and, of course, with many things superficially.

2. The second point we must keep in mind is that we can never be a large institution as far as numbers are concerned. We shall always be called upon to supply university education for the English-speaking people of this Province, for many from the Maritime Provinces, and for some students from other Provinces. McGill now draws a higher percentage of those students who leave their native provinces for university education elsewhere than any other Canadian university. But the growth of provincial universities, particularly in the West, has been rapid, and I think that rapid growth will so continue that it will not be long before these universities will have a larger enrolment than we have. The majority of students - say in Saskatchewan - will prefer to go to the University of Saskatchewan because it is a good university and, being a provincial institution, the fees will be lower and because living in Saskatoon will always be much cheaper than in Montreal. Ninety per cent of students of universities (and their parents) would just as soon have a degree from one university as from another. All they want is a degree - the quality and content of the degree does not make much difference to them; and in reality to ninety percent of the student body it really does not make much difference. But there remains the ten percent who in the interests of the welfare of our country should receive the best university education obtainable. It is a large proportion of that ten percent that I want to see coming to McGill. We can only hope to get them if we offer here the best instruction, the greatest encouragement, the highest inspiration and the finest facilities, laboratories and libraries.

I would like to see our university of such an excellence that the other universities in Canada would look to us for their supply of teachers. Had we McGill graduates in teaching positions in the Canadian universities, they would direct the flow of brilliant students to their Alma Mater. Frankly, we have not staffed the other universities in the past, except in some departments. Take Chemistry, for instance. Before 1919 only 4 candidates had received the McGill Doctorate in Chemistry and we did not have a single graduate of McGill in a teaching position in another Canadian university. Since 1920 64 candidates have received the Doctorate in Chemistry: 15 of them are permanent members of the staffs of Canadian universities and 6 of them of American universities. British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Western, Queens, Mount Allison, New Brunswick and Dalhousie Universities have been staffed by us, and now our Chemistry School is the outstanding one in Canada. Last year the Dominion Research Council gave 24 scholarships to students in that subject going on for post graduate work: 22 of the 24 chose to come to McGill. This is one of the ways in which universities get their reputation. A university is not a great university unless it draws students for post graduate work. A very marked

increase in the enrolment of post graduate students in recent years is the best evidence of the improvement in our staff. Our Graduate Faculty was reorganized in 1922, and last year nearly 240 students were doing post graduate work here. Those of you who were at the Convocation last May must have been impressed by the number of students receiving the post graduate degrees.

On the value of research work to a university I need only say this: Nothing can take the place of universities in training men for research work. This cannot be done by Research Institutes; it must be done in universities. There, and there only, the fundamental training is given, and if that fundamental training is strong and sound we need not fear for the future of research. Research Institutes could never even have a beginning were it not for the universities. I put it to you, as business men, that universities are even more worthy of support for research work than Research Foundations. World wide experience emphasizes that the very best student material is attracted by the quality of the research output of a university. But the urgent need both in our plans for the future development of our Graduate Faculty and for the furtherance of research is for the funds necessary to found worth-while scholarships to tempt the very best students to McGill.

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Let me now refer briefly to the changes and expansions of the last ten years in some of the major university departments.

First, let me say that we have raised standards throughout. Students now proceeding to Engineering must have at least 1 preliminary year in Arts; those going to Dentistry, 2 years; those going to Law and Medicine at least 2 years, and most of them complete their Arts course first, in fact 95% of our students now in Law and Medicine are already graduates of another Faculty.

1. THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

1. We have doubled the enrolment

but, what is of much greater importance, the student body is of vastly superior quality. Of the 451 undergraduates in Arts in 1921-22, 60 failed in at least one entrance subject and there were 118 partial students. Last year, nearly 1000 students were admitted to this Faculty, all of whom had passed the Matriculation tests (in fact we were forced to refuse admission to many successful candidates). Of these 1000, only 108 were partials. Furthermore, this figure of 1000 takes no account of students in the Graduate Faculty who also attend regular classes in the Arts Faculty, nor of approximately 1000 students taking part-time intra-mural work in the

in the afternoons and evenings under the Committee of Extension Studies.

The raising of standards has thrown a heavy burden on the Faculty of Arts and Science, and more than ever is it the heart and centre of the University. Yet we cannot afford to let this Faculty degenerate into a preliminary training Faculty for candidates proceeding to the professional and technical Faculties. We must keep it strong, for its own sake, in all fundamental departments.

2. We have, therefore, doubled the teaching staff.

IN FACT, we have created practically an entirely new staff, so great has been the strengthening in every Department. To refer to one only - the Department of Education. The University has always been handicapped by the inferior training given in the Quebec schools. Professor Blaflarke, an acknowledged authority on Education, in the short time he has been at McGill, has already shown himself to possess qualities which will ensure that McGill will send out highly qualified men and women to teach in the schools and that the interest of the community in the importance of good schools will be quickened.

I can say without any fear of contradiction that in 80% of the departments in Arts we now are stronger than ever we were before.

3. The most recent change is the Division of the Faculty of Arts into two groups, one embracing the Humanities and the other the Sciences.

The Faculty is now "The Faculty of Arts and Science". The increasing importance of pure science in the world today has necessitated a concentration of effort. The science subjects of Physiology, Biochemistry, Bacteriology, were formerly included only in the curriculum of the Department of Medicine. They still form part of that curriculum of that Faculty, but in addition are now generally university subjects. I have not time now to dwell on the importance of this change, but it is a big step in the direction of progress, and I look forward to a great development at McGill in the near future in that - that important group of subjects, (Physiology, Biochemistry, Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Zoology and Botany) which comprises the biological sciences. There is now at McGill a very strong staff in these subjects - one that has not escaped the attention of other institutions.

4. We have built a new Arts Building.

5. We have built Moyse Hall.

Yet I must warn you that already the Arts Building is used to capacity; and the many uses to which Moyse Hall is put make one wonder how we ever got along without it.

As to the future, my estimate is that within the next five ~~years~~ years we shall need an additional capital endowment of about \$700,000 to complete plans for an outstanding Faculty of Arts. The most immediate needs are:

- (a) Certain salary increases.
- (b) Additional professors to strengthen the Departments of English and French.
- (c) Funds to endow scholarships which will draw the best students here.
- (d) A Students' Loan Fund to make it possible for the most deserving students to complete their course. The depression has resulted in many of the students being unable to obtain employment this summer; and I know of no safer investment than a loan to a good student which will enable him to obtain his education and a start in life.
- (e) The revision and strengthening of the courses in the School of Commerce. I know of no satisfactory course in commerce given in any university in the Dominion of Canada.

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II. THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

In 1920 a reasonable doubt was expressed in certain quarters as to whether or not the Medical School ranked in the first flight of Schools on this Continent. I can say with conviction that to-day that doubt has disappeared, and that there is now no question about it: our School is of the very first rank.

Within the last 10 years, we have:

- 1. Raised the standards of admission and achievement in every year.
- 2. Limited the number of students and introduced a selective system.
- 3. Provided a full-time Dean, with suitable staff.
- 4. Made material and physical additions as follows:-
 - (a) The Biological Building
 - (b) The Pathological Institute
 - (c) The Laboratory for Experimental Surgery and Animal House
 - (d) The Osler Library

- (e) The new Out-Patient Department at the R.V.H., with teaching facilities.
- (f) The University Clinic at the R.V.H., with research laboratories.
- (g) The R.V.H.-Montreal Maternity Pavilion.
- (h) The Pathological and Biochemical Laboratories at the Montreal General.
- (i) The Industrial Clinic at the Montreal General.
- (j) The enlarged Children's Memorial Hospital.
- (k) New Museums and Workshops.
- (l) Accessions to the Medical Library.
- (m) Scholarships and other funds.

5. We have, therefore, increased to a superlative degree the facilities for research, with the result that there is a great deal of research work in progress. In the Medical Research Institutes we are gradually approaching the extent and breadth of experience of the larger European Institutes; this is testified to by the increasing number of applications for scholarships and assistantships in these Departments, even from the United States, England and Germany. Everything possible should be done to extend this policy; it is, as I have said, the life-blood of research.

6. The work done by Drs. Penfield and Cone in the Department of Neuro-Surgery is unique: no other such team exists in America and probably there is no better combination anywhere in the world. To get them to Montreal was a great achievement, and it has done more than anything else in the last decade to place McGill in the forefront of Surgery. Their cases for operation come from all over the States and Canada. At present we are faced with the danger of losing them, and if Montreal and McGill cannot raise the funds to keep them here it will be a tragedy of the first importance not only for McGill but for the community.

7. We have raised the fees from \$200 to \$250, but it seems reasonable, in view of the very much larger fees charged at the best American schools, that they should be again increased, say, from \$250 to \$400. If this were done I would strongly recommend that a number of good scholarships be established. The suggestion is also made that in view of the large number of American students attending, we should charge them a higher fee than the fee we charge ^{students} from the British Empire.

Probably it would not be unfair to this Faculty to say that it has received a little more than its share of the funds made available during the last ten years; yet, it is our outstanding Faculty, and no doubt in the past the reputation of McGill has been based upon ~~upon~~ work of this School than upon any other single factor.

It is true, too, that we do not at present draw the proportion of students from Canada that we should. There are several reasons:

- (a) The establishment in recent years of provincial

medical schools. These take many students who would rather study in their own province, owing to the much lower costs involved.

- (b) Owing to our indifference in the past to the biological sciences, we have not furnished other Canadian universities with teachers in these subjects, and biological teachers are in a particularly favourable position to influence men in their choice of a larger university.
- (c) Absence of worth-while scholarships to attract the cream of the Canadian student body here.

Finally, let me say that to keep our School in a preeminent position we must have none but the most outstanding men and the most inspiring teachers filling our professorial chairs. McGill must become a centre for medical research. We must turn out men of sufficient character and qualifications to justify their being asked to fill chairs in other universities. We must see to it that our School is imbued with the true scientific spirit. We must develop a great post graduate medical school here. When financial conditions improve, I recommend expansion in the following directions:

- (a) The Department of Bacteriology
- (b) The Department of Physiology
- (c) Provision of scholarships
- (d) Clinical lecture theatres
- (e) Expansion of medical library
- (f) Facilities for co-operation with hospitals in study of psychopathic diseases

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III. In the Faculty of Engineering we have:

1. Raised the standard, making at least 1 year in Arts compulsory before entering upon the study of Engineering.
2. Strengthened the curriculum.
3. Tried to keep pace with the requirements of industry.
4. Built a new Electrical Wing.
5. With the space thus freed we fitted up an Hydraulic Laboratory. Prior to this we had nothing worthy of the name.
6. We have built a new Highway Engineering Laboratory and we have fitted up a new Gas and Petroleum Engine Laboratory and a Minign Engineering Laboratory.

7. As a result of our co-operation in an International Survey of Engineering Education, it was found that our general policy and aims were in harmony with recommendations resulting from the Survey. An impression that large numbers of our graduates went to the U.S. for better incomes was not supported, the facts and figures of incomes received by men from 5 to 25 years at work in the profession being almost the same in both countries. 10.7% of our graduates reside in the U.S., and almost 40% in Montreal and district.

Needs

As in other faculties, emphasis is laid upon the importance of the provision of staff and facilities for carrying on a post-graduate school and for dealing with new and important phases of work. We must provide new buildings for Mining and Metallurgy and Geology, and we must find funds for maintenance of equipment and the purchase of new equipment, and funds to endow open fellowships or scholarships which will be so workh-while that we will attract able students.

IV. THE FACULTY OF LAW

I feel that under Dean Corbett the Faculty has made splendid progress. At the 1931 Convocation the graduating class was not only one of the largest within the decade, but every man save one had already completed a course in Arts.

The outstanding need in the Faculty is the establishment of a Chair of Comparative Law and Legal Philosophy. There is no university where the subject might be more appropriately studied. Such a Chair would round out our Faculty and attract post-graduate students. It was suggested last year that members of the Bench and Bar in this Province might well interest themselves in the endowment of such a Chair in memory of the late Eugene Lafleur.

V. THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Macdonald College was founded by Sir William Macdonald "for the advancement of education, the carrying on of research work and investigation and the dissemination of knowledge - all with particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts".

student: the Faculty of Agriculture ^{two} distinct types of students: (a) those proceeding to fit them for more intelligent farming; and (b) those proceeding to professional work in agricultural subjects. Previous to 1920 these students were all mixed up together in the different classes of instruction. In 1920 a separation was effected, to the great benefit of both types. We must not forget that by far the greater proportion of the 4000 students that have come to Macdonald for training during the

last 24 years have been of type (a) and have gone back into farming life, representing an important constituency influenced by our teachings. But it is with the greatest pride that we note the record of the 287 graduates of this Faculty who have completed the full course leading to the degree of B.S.A.

53 are engaged in farming
46 in professorial or teaching positions
110 in government positions
39 in industrial and business positions
22 in other occupations

The remaining 17, unfortunately, have died.

The rapidly advancing science of agriculture in Canada has led to an increasing demand for more highly trained workers, and to meet this need Macdonald College gave the lead to other agricultural colleges of Canada, first by a strengthening of the work leading to the B.S.A., second by developing graduate work in many phases of agricultural science. Entrance requirements are now those of the University itself. Drastic changes in the curricula have been made. Sixty-nine men have already completed work leading to the post-graduate degrees M.Sc., M.S.A. or Ph.D. at Macdonald, their contribution in the way of thesis projects being quite important to the, as yet new, body of research work in Canadian agriculture.

Macdonald College is in a unique position to serve as a great centre for research work in agriculture, and the field of research is extremely wide. In practically every branch of production and marketing there are puzzling questions that must be answered. Plans are now complete for a five-year programme on parasite work, involving an expenditure of some \$70,000, contributions being made by the Quebec Government, the National Research Council and the Empire Marketing Board. Close cooperation with cognate departments at McGill, the recent appointments of Huskins in Genetics and Murray in Bacteriology, the appreciable numbers of students from the Old Country who come to us for degree and diploma work in Agriculture, will, I hope, in a very few years make Macdonald College a national and Empire centre for advanced students and research. But, here again, we cannot fully develop until additional funds are at our disposal for the strengthening of the staff and the development of a group of research workers, for the necessary apparatus, facilities and supplies.

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Earlier in my report I referred to the possible elimination of some departments. I wish now to recommend that the appropriation for the School for Social Workers be discontinued. In my opinion too many of these schools have been established at McGill in days gone by. This particular School was founded in 1918. It was fostered by

the Joint Board of Theological Colleges, by the Social Agencies of Montreal and by certain interested individuals. From the second year of its existence the School showed a deficit, yet despite this fact the outside financial support which had been instrumental in initiating the School was withdrawn, and in 1919 the yearly grant from the Joint Board of Theological Colleges was also withdrawn. The annual deficits grew until last year the deficit amounted to nearly \$5,500 for the session. This amount could, with great advantage, be applied to some of the worth while departments.

Should you agree to my recommendation, I warn you that your attitude will not be universally approved, but I feel that in view of the present financial condition of the University we can no longer support the diversion of the funds necessary for the upkeep of this School. We fully sympathize with the need for trained social workers and with the part they play in community life, but I am of the opinion that the University as such would be doing its full duty and offering its best contribution by the provision within its walls, in the Social Science Departments, in Economics, Education, Psychology and Sociology, of that fundamental knowledge so necessary for the scientifically trained social worker.

In my opinion the dissipation of the resources of the University in schools of this kind is unwise, and that instead of spreading itself superficially over a wide area, the University should content itself with digging a little deeper into the fundamentals, and that the undertaking of the practical training in connection with this School work must tend to weaken concentration of resources and attention upon the essential business of a university, which is the dissemination and propagation of knowledge. I feel that the practice work in the training of social workers can be more properly undertaken by social agencies than by the University. I may add that the Arts Survey Committee unanimously supports me in this recommendation.

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BUILDING PROGRAMME

Let me conclude by saying a word about the necessary building programme.

1. The need of Dormitories has never been met.
2. We have no Gymnasium. I regard the provision of a Gymnasium as more important, for a beginning, than Dormitories. We are the only university or college or private school in Canada without a Gymnasium. Once the lectures for the day are over, there is nothing to draw

the students back to the University precincts; they pass out of the gate and we do not see them again until the next day. Had we a Gymnasium where they could assemble in the afternoon and play their games, their health would be better and they would be more likely to avoid those indiscretions to which some of them are prone. Further, it would help to develop a proper esprit de corps.

3. The Mining and Geology Building is more urgently needed than ever, especially in view of the large increase in the space requirements of the Department of Chemistry, which at present houses Mining and Metallurgy as well.

4. The requirements of the Library are very great indeed. Do you know that in a student body of 2500 there is only seating accommodation for 180? Professors and post graduate students, who use the library a very great deal, have no place there to which they may retire for reading and study. The growth of the use of the Library in the last ten years has been phenomenal, - another indication that the student body is becoming more and more intellectually-inclined.

5. There are other requests for increased accommodation, but you will hear about these when the Survey Report is put into your hands.

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

August 27, 1931.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

As requested in your letter
of the 17th, I am enclosing proof of
your article for "The McGill News".

I have checked this proof
and, with the corrections indicated,
believe you will find that it is all in
order.

Faithfully yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh
Editor "The McGill News"



The
Graduates' Society of McGill University
Publishers of "The McGill News"



September 15, 1931.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society held last night, it was decided to invite the Honourable L. A. Taschereau to be the guest of honour of the Graduates' Society at the McGill-'Varsity football game, to be held on the last day of the Graduates' Reunion, October 17th.

Our first choice was Lord Bessborough, who is unable to be present, and our next choice fell on Mr. Taschereau, as he is an honour graduate of the University, and has shown considerable interest in the affairs of the Graduates' Society, in such ways as acting recently as President of the Quebec branch of the Society, during the first two years of its existence, and by sympathetic interest in the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau, and "The McGill News", both of which have received small but welcome financial assistance from the Quebec Provincial Government through him, during the present year.

We also understand that Mr. Taschereau's wife is a distant relative of our founder, James McGill.

Before taking any action in this matter, we would like to know if the selection of Mr. Taschereau as our guest of honour would meet with your approval.

Faithfully yours,

Executive Secretary

GJW

Revisit
Old
McGill

REUNION OF MCGILL ALUMNI
OCTOBER 14, 15, 16, 17, -1931

September 15, 1931.

G. B. Glassco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary
Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

With reference to your letter of even date and the desire of the Graduates' Society to invite the Honourable L.A. Taschereau to be the guest of honour at the McGill-'Varsity football game to be held on October 17th, I wish to give my most cordial approval, and in this I am joined by the Chancellor.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University
Publishers of "The McGill News"



September 21, 1931.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

On behalf of the Editorial Board of "The McGill News", I am writing to thank you for your article on "The Position of McGill Today", which was published in the September number.

We feel sure that this article will be read with very deep interest by all McGill alumni, who have the University's welfare at heart, and so we hope that its appearance will assist the University as well as prove to the graduates that through "The McGill News", they receive regularly information of the greatest importance concerning the University.

It is most gratifying to the Editorial Board to feel the close interest which is taken in "The McGill News" by all the senior members of the staff, and its use as a medium through which to express their views to the graduates will always be welcome.

Faithfully yours,

GJW

Executive Secretary

Revisit
Old
McGill

REUNION OF MCGILL ALUMNI
OCTOBER 14, 15, 16, 17, -1931

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

August 2, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am just pulling together the material for the September "McGill News" and before closing the books thought I would drop you a line to ask if you had in hand any reports or similar material that it might be advisable to include. I have no definite idea in mind, but thought it possible that you might have available some statement whose publication would be timely and to the University's

2) advantage. If so, I would be glad to receive the script at as early a date as was convenient.

With kind regards,

yours faithfully,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh
Editor "The McGill News"

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

McGill University
Montreal.

August 17, 1932.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.,
804, The Drummond Court,
Drummond St., Montreal.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

I am sorry that your letter of August the second has not received earlier attention. I take it that it is now too late to suggest anything, and owing to my having taken a brief vacation the last ten days or so, I find such an accumulation of work that I have no time to prepare anything for the NEWS.

I am engaged in the preparation of my Annual Report, and from it we can probably get something of interest to the Graduates.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

January 6, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

With the advent of the New Year preparations of the March "McGill News" is under way, and before closing up all the space bookings, I thought I would drop you a line to ask if there was any subject on which you would care to write, or any branch of the University's work which you feel it would be helpful, or advantageous, to have described by some member of the Faculty or department concerned.

If there is any subject with which you would care to deal, the magazine's columns, I need hardly say, are unreservedly at your disposal and such a contribution would be warmly welcomed. If, on the other hand, there is some

2) subject with which you feel some other writer could more advantageously deal, I would be glad to take the matter up, particularly if in approaching the writer I might state whence the suggestion for the article came. It may be that there will be no subject on which you care to write yourself, and none concerning which, at the moment, an article by someone else seems specially desirable. In that event, may I say that the suggestions I have made always hold good, if at any time they are of the slightest use to you, and ask you to believe me,

Faithfully yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh

Editor "The McGill News"

January 19th, 1933.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.,
808 Drummond Court,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

Let me thank you for your letter of the 6th January. There are many subjects on which I should like to write for the NEWS, but my trouble is that I am so busy I do not have the time to give to the preparation of an article.

Sir Arthur Salter's lecture, which will be given on April 18th, should be reproduced in the NEWS in full, if possible.

I would like to see a good article in the NEWS on the development of the biological sciences at McGill. Certain branches of biology have been dealt with fairly often - Biochemistry, Physics, Chemistry. Physiology, Bacteriology, Zoology, are not so often mentioned. I would like to see an interesting article worked up on what is being done in all these subjects; I wonder if you could not ask Dr. John Tait (Physiology), Dr. E.G.D. Murray (Bacteriology) and Professor Fantham (Zoology) for some material? There will be an interesting announcement concerning the work in Biochemistry at the next Governors' Meeting. Professor Fantham might also be asked to contribute an article to the NEWS under his own name. He is a newcomer to McGill this month.

Then there is the new Institute at Macdonald College, directed by Professor T.W.M. Cameron, also a newcomer - from Scotland - and I think you might well get a short article from him for the NEWS.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

January 22, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am grateful for your letter of January 19, in reply to mine of January 6, and I shall take steps along the lines of your very valuable suggestions. I hope that, as a result, articles on the subjects you mention will appear, in the March issue of "The News", or if that should prove impossible, in the issues that follow thereafter.

Thank you for calling my attention to an announcement concerning the work in Biochemistry to be made at the next Governors' meeting. I shall watch for this with the greatest interest.

(over)

In conclusion, please accept again my very
sincere thanks for your letter, and believe me,
with all kind regards,

most faithfully yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh

Royal Victoria Hospital

Montreal

March 6th 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Mr. R. C. Feltham having met with a slight accident has been in hospital for some weeks. He wishes me to acknowledge the copy of the address you delivered on March 1st to the Ottawa Valley Branch of the Graduates' Society and respectfully to convey to you his congratulations on the inspiring nature of your appeal.

The March issue of "The McGill News" was in type when the script of your article was received but it was with great pleasure he was

Royal Victoria Hospital

Montreal

able to arrange for the article to appear. He further is pleased to report that despite circumstances which hedged the production of this issue with some difficulties, publication is expected to take place on time on March 14th.

Yours very truly,
H. G. Scovil.

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17
x

March 7, 1933.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.,
Royal Victoria Hospital,
Ross Pavilion,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

Let me thank you sincerely for
your note of March 6th. I am so sorry to
hear that you are laid up. I shall try to
get up to see you in a day or so.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Upper Melbourne,
P. Q.

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

July 27, 1933.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I thank you indeed for

your letter in regard to Professor
du Roure's article on the French
Summer School. The script has
not yet reached me, but when it
does I shall edit it before sending
it to the printers for insertion in
the "News".

Again with many thanks for
your letter and with appreciation
of your co-operation in this

2) matter,

faithfully yours,

R. C. Featherstonhaugh
Editor "The McGill News"

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

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

MM

June 23, 1933.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Thank you for the
press copy of Mr. Massey's
speech. It is our present intention
to print this in the September issue,
but should anything unexpected
interfere with the plan, I shall see
that the copy you so kindly
sent me is safely returned.

I note that you may
have some material for "The News"
after the next meeting of the Board

2) of Governors. I need hardly repeat that a contribution of this nature will be warmly welcome, should you decide to forward it.

Again with many thanks,

yours faithfully,

R. C. Feltham

Editor "The McGill News"

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

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

June 19, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

At the quarterly meeting
of "The McGill News" Editorial
Board held this afternoon, I was
instructed in preparation of the
September number to assure you
that, as always, the columns
of "The News" would welcome
any material that you might care
to contribute dealing with the

2) progress of the University, or the Principal's point of view. The Board desired me to emphasize that it was not the members' wish constantly to plague you for contributions and thus add to the heavy burden that you are carrying in supervising the University's affairs, but rather that it was their wish to repeat the invitation to contribute, if the suggestion should in any way coincide with your own wishes, or meet any need that you might feel for bringing some matter to the graduates' attention.

At the meeting it was also suggested that "The News" might print

3) in September the full text of
the Hon. Vincent Massey's speech
at Convocation, and I wondered
if a copy of this speech could be
obtained from your office. If so,
I would be glad to call for it
at any time that was convenient.

With all kind regards,

I remain,

faithfully yours,

R. C. Feltherstonhaugh
Editor "The McGill News"

June 22nd, 1933.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.,
808 Drummond Court,
Drummond Street,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

I have your note of the 19th and gladly give you the assurance that I shall be happy to avail myself of the columns of the NEWS when I have something to communicate, as I probably shall have after the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, to be held some time in the next month.

Mr. Massey's address at Convocation was printed in full in the Montreal Star, and I attach my office copy. If you do not print it in full in the NEWS, will you kindly return the copy to me, as we like to keep these things. If the NEWS prints it, of course, I can get that copy. Unfortunately, we gave out all the mss. copies to the press at the time.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

October 5, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Mr. John F. Close (Com. '33) recently submitted to "The McGill News" an article to which he gave the title "McGill Stands Still," and which is in the nature of a criticism, prompted by the article "National Affairs and the College Graduate," by Mr. G. M. S. Pitts, in our September number.

Mr. Close's script was read at a meeting of the Editorial Board last Tuesday, and the Chairman called upon the Editor to submit his recommendations in regard to it.

In reply, I advised:

- (1) That I was not prepared to accept the script for publication in "The McGill News" as an article, unless, which I considered

(over)

2) highly unlikely, the Board should so instruct.

(2) That I believed Mr. Close's article, if reduced appreciably in length, might appear as a "Letter to the Editor."

(3) That if it did so appear, Mr. Pitts should be afforded an opportunity to reply.

My reasons for the above recommendations were:

(1) That if the script appeared as an article, even though under Mr. Close's signature, "The McGill News" and its Editor would, at least tacitly, be in the position of giving Mr. Close's remarks a measure of endorsement.

(2) But as Mr. Close is a graduate of the University and a member in good standing of the Graduates' Society (I checked this point), and as "The McGill News" is the organ of the Society, it seemed to me that his point of view, though not ~~that~~ acceptable to the Board, might be entitled to some consideration.

3)

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

I did not express to the Board the thought in my mind that, though Mr. Close had, I can imagine, no such intention, here and there in his remarks there is an unconscious tribute to M^cGill, and these tributes, coming from such a source, might be of genuine value.

The Board agreed with my suggestions, but, before taking any action in the matter, it was felt by all, myself included, that your advice would be of the utmost value.

I am writing, therefore, to ask if you would read the script, which I enclose, and at your convenience advise me if you think the plan to publish it as a letter, in somewhat abbreviated form and in conjunction with a reply from Mr. Pitto, is a sound one. I shall

(over)

4) very warmly welcome your advice and govern
my action in accordance with it, further
developments in the matter now resting in my
hands.

Faithfully yours,

R. C. Feltham
Editor "The McGill News"

P. S. I have mentioned the abbreviation of Mr.
Close's script that would be necessary. This
would remove a lot of windy verbiage, but the
basis of the letter would, of course, remain
unchanged.

R.C.F.

October 10,
1933

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

I have your letter of October 5th, together with the article written by Mr. John Close.

I happen to have known Mr. Close for the past three years; he is a young man who received his preliminary education in England and is one of those young English socialists who are far more common in the Old Country than they are here.

I agree with your decision that you are not prepared to accept the article by Mr. Close as it now stands, and I would reject it in its present form, not because of what it contains but because of its rather poor literary style and value. On the other hand, he must be allowed to make his criticism in some form or other, because a definite rejection would, in his mind and in the minds of others, confirm what he says. I think well of your suggestion to allow him to write a letter much briefer and more concise, which you would agree to publish.

My own suggestion would be to publish Mr. Close's letter in one issue and then have it answered in the next issue, not necessarily by Mr. Pitts but by someone who could really write well and forcibly.

You ask me to advise you if I think the plan to publish it as a letter in a somewhat abbreviated form and in conjunction with a reply from Mr. Pitts is a sound one. I approve of the plan to publish it as a letter, in some abbreviated form, but not necessarily in conjunction with a reply from Mr. Pitts. As I stated above, publish his letter

in one issue and allow Mr. Pitts to reply in the next, if he likes, but be sure to arrange also for a strong reply from some highly qualified person, other than Mr. Pitts, who has a thorough knowledge of the University and its administration and is therefore in a position to reply.

When you characterize Mr. Close's script as "a lot of windy verbiage" you are making a justifiable observation.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.,
Drummond Court Apartments,
Montreal, P. Q.

P.S. Mr. Close intimates that the University should take a more active lead in sponsoring new movements. I have never known of a university as an entity taking the lead in any such thing. There have of course been many occasions when individuals associated with universities have been strong in their advocacy of what might be called new movements. In fact, I do not see how a university can take the position he advocates. A university can never have an opinion of its own, because there is as much variety of opinion within the university's walls as without.

Copy for Sir Arthur Currie

COPY

To the Editor, The McGill News.

Sir, - In the last issue of The McGill News, appeared an article by Mr. Pitts, concerning the part McGill, and her graduates are playing in the national life of Canada. He claimed that she is taking a fine role in the country today, especially on account of the ideals of non-political, non-sectarian tolerance, due to her independence of government aid, and to the spirit of her administrators. All of which is doubtful.

In a day when intellectuals everywhere are increasingly questioning the ideals in which one is educated, and the people at large are beginning to realize the illogicalities of the system, under which they live, the policy of those who direct the college is one which denies the right to question such ideals, whose chief virtue appears to be their venerability. Instead of an attitude of sceptical doubt, not only of the old ideas, but also of the new, one finds only the blind support of an obsolescing theory of ethics.

Instead of an aloofness from propoganda, one finds a remorseless loyalty to the old British ideals, and traditions - a loyalty so strong that it condemns criticism as heresy, to be refuted by force. At a time when the absolute rights of individuals to hold private property are being increasingly questioned, and have been abolished in one large country, one finds at McGill a fanatical belief in these rights, and an unreasoning fear of those who question them, expressed in the efforts of the faculty to curb intellectual radicalism among the students.

Helped by the exclusivism of the richer fraternities, these

teachings stifle intellectual criticism of the present state of society. And it is significant that other colleges in Canada, which are government endowed, have student bodies, which are far less apathetic to current problems than McGill's.

The policy of the educators at McGill is to instil into the students the belief that the present state of society is the best possible, and that to question its principles is unmoral. History is the record of man's changing attitude to life, and great universities have always been at the van of the change. Reforms should have been advocated for long at the universities before their adoption by the country as a whole. It is impossible for a University to retain a great reputation, and remain conservative.

Here one does not find many McGill graduates leading in the quest for a better state, though they are well represented in the rich ruling classes, all of whom, being incapable of philosophic doubts, are firm believers in the rights of property, and all of whom are, if not actually corrupt themselves, well aware of the corruption in public life.

This gives real cause for their fear, to those, who are afraid that McGill is not holding her place in the intellectual - not technical - progress of the world. McGill graduates must not merely assume that they are playing a leading part in the national life. They must examine the attitude of the middle aged graduate to current problems. They will then realize that such a one is quite out of touch with the trend of thought in the world. Only by training her sons to approach modern problems in a free, tolerant,

and objective manner, can the college uphold her reputation. And such an object cannot be obtained by a faculty which is responsible to a bias partisan and biased down plutocracy, and which teaches the young to believe blindly in christianity and the British Empire.

I remain, &c.,

John F. Close, Com.'53.

808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

October 31, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have delayed writing to you to thank you for your letter of October 10, in reply to mine of October 5, until I could get from Mr. John Close a copy of his letter to "The McGill News" in the abbreviated form that I had told him would be essential, and until, having received his abbreviated script, I could discuss the procedure to follow with Dr. F.M.G. Johnson, Chairman of the Editorial Board.

These preliminaries having now been attended to, and your wishes in regard to some details having been ascertained, I am proceeding
(over)

2) in the matter along the lines you so ~~kindly~~ suggested. Mr. Close's letter, consequently, will appear in the December issue, together with a reply from Mr. Pitts, if Mr. Pitts desires to reply, and our columns will be open in March to a further reply from some member of the University staff, if at that time further notice of Mr. Close's letter seems to you to be desirable.

Meanwhile, may I thank you again for having so kindly given me good advice, and ask you to believe me,

faithfully yours,

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh

Editor "The McGill News"

P.S. I enclose a copy of Close's revised script, for your information

R.C.F.

You did not want

this in

the same issue

much letter for Mr Pitts reply to appear in next issue along with other reply

November 2nd,

1 9 3 3

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

With reference to Mr. Close's letter, it is quite apparent that he resents your suggestion that he reduce his original memorandum to a letter.

The letter is worse than the memorandum. If you will note two sentences in particular, in which he accuses McGill Graduates of being corrupt (page 2) and another on page 1 "the policy of those who direct the college is one which denies the right to question such ideals....instead of an attitude of sceptical doubt, not only of the old ideas, but also of the new, one finds only the blind support of an obsolescing theory of ethics."

Mr. Close simply does not know what he is talking about. I think before we publish these statements, Dr. Johnson had better interview him and ask him to back them up with "book and page".

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

November 1st, 1933.

Dr. F.M.G. Johnson,
Chairman of the Editorial Board,
The McGill News.

My dear Johnson,

Since speaking to you yesterday I have received from Mr. Fetherstonhaugh a copy of the letter of Mr. John Close. I really think that this letter goes far beyond anything in the previous article as I remember it, for instance,

"Here one does not find many McGill graduates leading in the quest for a better state, though they are well represented in the rich ruling classes, all of whom, being incapable of philosophic doubts, are firm believers in the rights of property, and all of whom are, if not actually corrupt themselves, well aware of the corruption in public life."

"The policy of those who direct the college is one which denies the right to question such ideals, whose chief virtue appears to be their venerability. Instead of an attitude of sceptical doubt, not only of the old ideas, but also of the new, one finds only the blind support of an obsolescing theory of ethics.

Do you think it would be any good to see Mr. Close?

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL STANDS STILL

by John F. Close, B.Com. '33
(La. 0734)

In the last number of this paper, there appeared a rather flattering article, written by Mr. Pitts, of the part McGill, and her graduates, were playing in the national life of Canada. At first sight, by accepting Mr. Pitts appraisal at its face value, it would certainly seem that McGill was fulfilling the traditions and ideals, of a fine and liberal nature. But nothing is more dangerous than a superficial praise of oneself and when one analyses the grounds for Mr. Pitts' congratulations, one is inevitably drawn to a less appreciative conclusion, and to a qualified pessimism about the immediate future.

To begin with -- and this is comparatively insignificant, owing to the arbitrary nature of the choice -- let us take the list, which Mr. Pitts supplied, of those men who are said to have done so much to realise the "function and ideal of McGill to make men". Of that number, three are included one is forced to believe, merely because they are, or were, the principals of the institution, as if that were enough of itself, to confer greatness of ideals on any one of them. If one is capable of divorcing one's intellect from one's reverence for established authority, one is at least justified in doubting whether any of those three has achieved, in himself, any degree of academic, or kindred, distinction, sufficient to merit for him the title of great. Though one is, of course, a well known soldier. The truth is, however hard it may look on paper, that the principal of McGill is chosen for his administrative qualities, and for his capacity in dealing with those rather fractious sources from which McGill draws its fresh capital. A "hard-won independence" carries

with it almost as many disadvantages, as advantages, as the comptroller of the college would probably admit readily. And, although the desiderata for a principal involve capacity of the highest degree, lofty ideals are not what is sought primarily by those making the choice.

The rest of the list consists largely of doctors, containing also three lawyers, turned politicians, the best about whom, it may be said, was they they stood out from a body of politicians, acknowledged by all to be singularly lacking in that high sense of public morality, so necessary to the modern state. Doctors, however distinguished, are notorious for their aloofness from public administration, and their greatness, as with that of the scientists, is of a peculiar kind, having little immediate bearing upon the national life, though of vast indirect consequence.

Thus one may at least speculate upon the value of such a list. But the chief feature of the McGill graduates' alleged great part in public affairs, is claimed to be derived from its high ideals of non-political, non-sectarian tolerance, and here is where one can lay the gravest charge at the present administration of the College. Here is the point, where one is forced to doubt the bona fides of McGill's claims to strict impartiality. A university -- and this is the point, which particularly needs rubbing in -- should be the leader of the intellectual life of the country in which it is placed. Reforms of all kinds should have been foreseen and advocated, at the universities of a country, long before their adoption by the rest of the community, by definition less philosophically inclined, and naturally more conservative.

But in a day, when the intellectuals of all nations are questioning the ideals in which one was brought up, and the people at large, even in this country, are beginning to see the patent

illogicalities of the system under which they live, one finds the avowed policy of these who shape the destiny of the college, one of unreasoning denial of the right to question ideals, whose chief virtue appears to be their venerability. Instead of an attitude of sceptical doubt, not only of the old ideas, but also of the new, one finds merely the open uncritical support of a rapidly obsolescing theory of ethics.

Instead of complete aloofness from all propoganda one finds a unswerving loyalty to the old British ideals, and traditions -- a loyalty so strong that it condemns all criticism as heresy, to be refuted by force, rather than by argument; a loyalty with a far stronger hold than there is in the college of the U.K., the country of its origin. And in an age when the rights of individuals to private property are being increasingly questioned, and have been actually abolished in one large country, one finds at McGill only a fanatical belief in those rights, and an unreasoning fear of any who question them, expressed by the frequent efforts on the part of the faculty to curb all intellectual radicalism on the part of the students, and the peculiar manner in which the members of the staff tend to be chosen from ex-members of the British fighting forces. Even when it is universally admitted that the military mind is - generally - ill adapted to the academic instruction of the young.

Able abetted by the rigid exclusivism of the richer fraternities, the cumulative effect of these teachings on young and pliable minds, is to tend to stifle all forms of intellectual criticism, both constructive and destructive, of the present system of society. It is significant that other colleges in Canada -- notably Toronto -- which suffer from the "disadvantage" of being government endowed, have a student body in which

there is far less general apathy to current problems, than McGill's. The avowed policy of the educators at McGill seems to be to instil into the students that the present state of civilization is the best possible, and that to question its principles in any way, is highly unmoral. This would imply that they believe that the present state will endure for ever, which, to say the least of it, is an assumption without any historical precept, man being an evolutionary animal, and incapable of remaining unchanged for long. History is the record of man's continually changing attitude to life; and great universities have always been at the van of the change. No university can creep along in the rear, and still remain great, and there are sufficient indications that McGill is rapidly getting out of touch with the tempo of modern life, to make those of her graduates, who do not suffer from intellectual blindness, nervous for her reputation.

In this country one does not now find many McGill graduates playing a leading part in the quest for a better state, though we can still find them well represented in the top of the technical trades, and in the ranks of the present ruling classes, all of whom, having no philosophic doubt at all about the subject, are firm believers in the rights of private property, and many of whom are, if not actually corrupt, well aware of the corruption in public life. Surely this gives real reason for their fear, to those who fear that McGill is today failing to retain her place in the intellectual progress of the world? Surely there is no more latent danger to the College's reputation, than a general assumption on its part that it is still playing a great part in the national life, and which refuses to question the grounds for that assumption, even when to outsiders it is obviously based on vanity of the most fatuous nature? And from one's own observations, one is soon

soon forced to conclude that reputations are not taken for granted nowadays; and it will indeed be a sad day when McGill wakes up, unless it faces the whole question bravely now.

To sum up, McGill graduates must not merely assume that they are playing a leading part in the national life of to-day. They must examine the attitude of the middle aged graduates, to the current problems, and when they do that, they will be compelled to realise that the average graduate of that age is quite oblivious to the prevailing trend of thought all round him. This is a sad contrast with the attitude of men from elsewhere, and is due to the all too influential effect of their student training in blind obedience to out worn shibboleths. Further more one can derive no comfort from the attitude of the normal graduate today. Only by approaching the problems of national life in a free, tolerant, and objective manner, and by training her sons to do the same, can the University continue to uphold the reputation she once held, and which, tested on the lines indicated above, appears now to be slipping from her. Only then, after a searching self-examination can she really congratulate herself on the part her graduates are playing in the nation's active life.

Signed: John F. Close

Comm '33

McGILL STANDS STILL

by John F. Close, B.Com. '33

(La. 0734)

In the last number of this paper, there appeared a rather flattering article, written by Mr. Pitts, of the part McGill, and her graduates, were playing in the national life of Canada. At first sight, by accepting Mr. Pitts appraisal at its face value, it would certainly seem that McGill was fulfilling the traditions and ideals, of a fine and liberal nature. But nothing is more dangerous than a superficial praise of oneself and when one analyses the grounds for Mr. Pitts' congratulations, one is inevitably drawn to a less appreciative conclusion, and to a qualified pessimism about the immediate future.

To begin with -- and this is comparatively insignificant, owing to the arbitrary nature of the choice -- let us take the list, which Mr. Pitts supplied, of those men who are said to have done so much to realise the "function and ideal of McGill to make men". Of that number, three are included one is forced to believe, merely because they are, or were, the principals of the institution, as if that were enough of itself, to confer greatness of ideals on any one of them. If one is capable of divorcing one's intellect from one's reverence for established authority, one is at least justified in doubting whether any of those three has achieved, in himself, any degree of academic, or kindred, distinction, sufficient to merit for him the title of great. Though one is, of course, a well known soldier. The truth is, however hard it may look on paper, that the principal of McGill is chosen for his administrative qualities, and for his capacity in dealing with those rather fractious sources from which McGill draws its fresh capital. A "hard-won independence" carries

with it almost as many disadvantages, as advantages, as the comptroller of the college would probably admit readily. And, although the desiderata for a principal involve capacity of the highest degree, lofty ideals are not what is sought primarily by those making the choice.

The rest of the list consists largely of doctors, containing also three lawyers, turned politicians, the best about whom, it may be said, was they they stood out from a body of politicians, acknowledged by all to be singularly lacking in that high sense of public morality, so necessary to the modern state. Doctors, however distinguished, are notorious for their aloofness from public administration, and their greatness, as with that of the scientists, is of a peculiar kind, having little immediate bearing upon the national life, though of vast indirect consequence.

Thus one may at least speculate upon the value of such a list. But the chief feature of the McGill graduates' alleged great part in public affairs, is claimed to be derived from its high ideals of non-political, non-sectarian tolerance, and here is where one can lay the gravest charge at the present administration of the College. Here is the point, where one is forced to doubt the bona fides of McGill's claims to strict impartiality. A university -- and this is the point, which particularly needs rubbing in -- should be the leader of the intellectual life of the country in which it is placed. Reforms of all kinds should have been foreseen and advocated, at the universities of a country, long before their adoption by the rest of the community, by definition less philosophically inclined, and naturally more conservative.

But in a day, when the intellectuals of all nations are questioning the ideals in which one was brought up, and the people at large, even in this country, are beginning to see the patent

illogicalities of the system under which they live, one finds the avowed policy of these who shape the destiny of the college, one of unreasoning denial of the right to question ideals, whose chief virtue appears to be their venerability. Instead of an attitude of sceptical doubt, not only of the old ideas, but also of the new, one finds merely the open uncritical support of a rapidly obsolescing theory of ethics.

Instead of complete aloofness from all propoganda one finds a unswerving loyalty to the old British ideals, and traditions -- a loyalty so strong that it condemns all criticism as heresy, to be refuted by force, rather than by argument; a loyalty with a far stronger hold than there is in the college of the U.K., the country of its origin. And in an age when the rights of individuals to private property are being increasingly questioned, and have been actually abolished in one large country, one finds at McGill only a fanatical belief in those rights, and an unreasoning fear of any who question them, expressed by the frequent efforts on the part of the faculty to curb all intellectual radicalism on the part of the students, and the peculiar manner in which the members of the staff tend to be chosen from ex-members of the British fighting forces. Even when it is universally admitted that the military mind is - generally - ill adapted to the academic instruction of the young.

Able abetted by the rigid exclusivism of the richer fraternities, the cumulative effect of these teachings on young and pliable minds, is to tend to stifle all forms of intellectual criticism, both constructive and destructive, of the present system of society. It is significant that other colleges in Canada -- notably Toronto -- which suffer from the "disadvantage" of being government endowed, have a student body in which

there is far less general apathy to current problems, than McGill's. The avowed policy of the educators at McGill seems to be to instil into the students that the present state of civilization is the best possible, and that to question its principles in any way, is highly unmoral. This would imply that they believe that the present state will endure for ever, which, to say the least of it, is an assumption without any historical precept, man being an evolutionary animal, and incapable of remaining unchanged for long. History is the record of man's continually changing attitude to life; and great universities have always been at the van of the change. No university can creep along in the rear, and still remain great, and there are sufficient indications that McGill is rapidly getting out of touch with the tempo of modern life, to make those of her graduates, who do not suffer from intellectual blindness, nervous for her reputation.

In this country one does not now find many McGill graduates playing a leading part in the quest for a better state, though we can still find them well represented in the top of the technical trades, and in the ranks of the present ruling classes, all of whom, having no philosophic doubt at all about the subject, are firm believers in the rights of private property, and many of whom are, if not actually corrupt, well aware of the corruption in public life. Surely this gives real reason for their fear, to those who fear that McGill is today failing to retain her place in the intellectual progress of the world? Surely there is no more latent danger to the College's reputation, than a general assumption on its part that it is still playing a great part in the national life, and which refuses to question the grounds for that assumption, even when to outsiders it is obviously based on vanity of the most fatuous nature? And from one's own observations, one is soon

soon forced to conclude that reputations are not taken for granted nowadays; and it will indeed be a sad day when McGill wakes up, unless it faces the whole question bravely now.

To sum up, McGill graduates must not merely assume that they are playing a leading part in the national life of to-day. They must examine the attitude of the middle aged graduates, to the current problems, and when they do that, they will be compelled to realise that the average graduate of that age is quite oblivious to the prevailing trend of thought all round him. This is a sad contrast with the attitude of men from elsewhere, and is due to the all too influential effect of their student training in blind obedience to out worn shibboleths. Further more one can derive no comfort from the attitude of the normal graduate today. Only by approaching the problems of national life in a free, tolerant, and objective manner, and by training her sons to do the same, can the University continue to uphold the reputation she once held, and which, tested on the lines indicated above, appears now to be slipping from her. Only then, after a searching self-examination can she really congratulate herself on the part her graduates are playing in the nation's active life.

Signed: John P. Close

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808 DRUMMOND COURT
DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL

December 15, 1933.

Dear Mrs. M^c Murray,

Referring to our telephone conversation of this morning, I found on enquiry that the presses printing the section of the December "M^c Gill News" referring to Sir Arthur's illness and death had been turning since early morning. In these circumstances, I considered changes in the text of the article to be impossible, and accordingly gave orders to carry on.

It would have been appropriate to include the resolution of the Governors that you mentioned, and I regret that no member of the Board placed the resolution in my hands, when it was passed. On the other hand, as "The M^c Gill News" is not the official

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organ of the University, I suppose it never occurred to anyone to do so, and there was, for the same reason, no dereliction of duty on the part of anyone about which it would be reasonable for me to complain.

While I regret the omissions in the article that you mention, I hope none the less that it will prove acceptable to the members of the Graduates' Society and to all others connected with Mc Gill. Long hours of work went into its preparation, as I tried, within the limits of my not very impressive abilities, to make it worthy of the man whom it concerned.

In conclusion, may I express to you my sympathy in the loss you have suffered through Sir Arthur's passing, and ask you to believe me,

with very kind regards,
yours sincerely,

R. C. Feltherstonhaugh
Editor "The McGill News"

December 16, 1933.

Dear Mr. Fetherstonhaugh,

Thank you for your letter of December 15th, about the Governors' resolution being omitted from the forthcoming issue of the NEWS.

I think all the rest of your article is very, very good indeed, and I can understand how hard you have worked to put it into this shape. While I am speaking of it, I am reminded that MR. J.W. McConnell, asked me where he could obtain a copy of the complete broadcast. He was particularly impressed with your part of it. Can you send him a copy, or is it to be complete in the NEWS?

I have been over at Lady Currie's house a good deal, working on the letters in reply to the hundreds she has received, so that perhaps Mr. Gordon Glasco tried to find me earlier to show me the page proof of the NEWS. I wish I had known earlier, because I would have drawn the Governors' resolution to his attention at once, and it would have been in time. I feel that this issue of the NEWS goes all over the world, and will be thoroughly read, and by the time the next issue goes out there will not be the same keen interest. The Governors' resolution was particularly good, and would have carried so much more weight than the Corporation resolution. However, it can't be helped now.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. R.C. Fetherstonhaugh,
Drummond Court Apartments

DOCKET ENDS:

MCGILL NEWS