

FILE 728

CHANCELLOR: BEATTY

1921 - 1935

DOCKET STARTS:

EWB file 1927

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

P e r s o n a l

MONTREAL April 14th, 1926.

My dear General:

I am very much indebted to you for your letter, and am somewhat concerned at the number of outside engagements which you have apparently been compelled to commit yourself to. You will remember that some three years ago I told you that I thought, in the interests of the University and of yourself, you should reduce the number of these to a minimum, though I appreciated then as I do now that many of them are unescapable. I think that perhaps at the time we discussed it you were not feeling as well as you have been lately but I do not know that that was one of the principal considerations present to our minds.

I realize that there are some men who discharge these obligations much more easily than others, and you may be in that class. I presume that I am apt to judge the situation from my own standpoint and I may frankly confess that most of them are a source of irritation to me.

However, I understand perfectly your reasons for not wishing to accept an invitation from the Kiwanians if one is extended, though in many ways they represent a class of energetic men who have possibilities of good work, especially community work, if their efforts are properly directed. I imagine that if you

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

---2---

MONTREAL

refuse, the Crown will be transferred to the head of my taciturn competitor on McGill Street.

Yours very sincerely,

W. S. L. S. L.

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

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:



FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,

MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

COPY

*Letter sent to
Dean with 2
hundred copies to
to inaugurate
survey, which was
made this week
Evans has
found volume so*

November 26th,
1930.

AFSE

The year 1930, the close of a decade and of the first ten years of my Principalship, would seem a fitting time for a general stock-taking of McGill's position.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation of the untiring devotion of McGill instructors and professors. In my opinion, no class deserves so well of the community and hardly any other is so ill requited.

In each Faculty a committee will be appointed, the appointments being made in consultation with the Dean. I venture to ask these committees to assist me in this general stock-taking.

What is contemplated is neither an inquisition into the relative failures and accomplishments of individual teachers and various departments, nor yet a glorification of isolated achievements with which we may advertise ourselves to the world.

What will be attempted is to find out how we are moving, and whether our movement is in the right direction. The University is an "institution"; that is, it comes into being at a given time, in given circumstances, with a view to accomplishing certain results. But time goes on, circumstances change, and inevitably the institution must adapt itself, even though its original ideals remain fixed. For the wrenches and dislocations of such a process no one is specifically to blame. Everyone interested has often to make the best of a bad job. Consequently, it is not so much on past failures and present difficulties that attention should be concentrated, except in so far as these are illuminating on the task of the future.

Let us make, therefore, a survey, not merely of the accomplishments, but also of the tendencies and the opportunities, particularly opportunities that are, for one reason or another,

not being seized.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in addressing us last year, said that the community looked to the universities for leaders. Is McGill training leaders? In the last few years Canada, by her great foreign trade, by her acceptance of a place at Geneva, as well as by the reputation she won in the War, has come to have a place among the nations. Are we training men in international outlook?

Such language may sound ambitious, but I do not believe it is too ambitious. Indeed, we might ask ourselves questions less ambitious, but no less searching. For example, in the friendly competition between Canadian universities, French as well as English, are we maintaining McGill's proud place? Are we adjusting ourselves to all the new aspects of Canadian life?

Again, I often hear it said that McGill is not getting the proper human material from the schools. Is McGill concerning itself sufficiently with training teachers specifically in the various subjects, and putting them back into the schools, so as to raise the standard and quicken the pace?

Such questions are general and may seem vague. Yet suggestions as to how we might strengthen ourselves or change our methods, so as to answer these questions confidently in the affirmative, need not be vague. The only intolerable vagueness, to my mind, is to talk largely about "Learning and Leadership" in mere lip-service, and to complain loosely that education is not keeping pace and that the world is going to the dogs. The useful suggestion is always to point to the necessary next step. Here I sincerely ask your assistance.

It is obvious that we need more money, to increase salaries, to add to under-staffed departments, to found new chairs, to endow scholarships and sabbatical years, to extend our playing fields, to build dormitories, gymnasiums and a convocation hall, and to build professors' houses, to keep them from tenting all over Montreal Island. More money, I am confident, we shall presently have. But we may not get enough to do all that we should like. It is easy to narrate all the things we could do if we had the means; much harder to state, in penurious circumstances, the relative importance of things. Here again, I sincerely ask your assistance.

Within our own doors we ought to be as critical of ourselves, where criticism is useful and friendly, as we can. Outside our doors we ought to be as discreet as common sense and loyalty dictate. In business, directors try to find

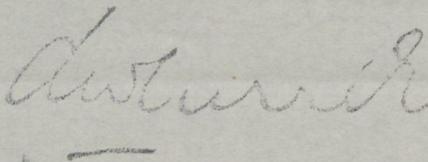
exactly where their business stands, but they do not publish to their competitors and to the world their findings about themselves. A university, though it has a business side, is more than a business or a plant: it is a fraternity, a corporation of loyal friends.

Consequently, it may be necessary for each committee to make two reports, (1) a narrative of events, supplemented by statistics and so forth, which may be published and which will interest supporters of McGill as a report of progress; and (2) a searching report, such as heads of departments occasionally make to the directorate of a business, and which will inevitably be confidential.

At the present moment it seems unwise to prescribe further how the committees shall go about their task. It is realised that on many occasions they will be left in doubt by the above remarks as to how they should proceed. On the other hand, that danger appears to be not so great as the danger of limiting in advance by too strict advice the activity and the usefulness of the committees chosen. Doubtless, as they proceed to their task, many useful things will suggest themselves.

Can you let me have by next Saturday morning your recommendations as to the personnel of your committee?

Ever yours faithfully,



Principal

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL December 17th, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Grosvenor House,
Park Lane,
London, W.1.,
England.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have received a letter from Lord Dawson dated the 25th ultimo with Report on your condition which states that you are now regaining both weight and strength and will, on terms, make a complete recovery. He strongly advises that you remain away from your work and the cold climate of Canada until the winter is completely over and, in his opinion, if you do so, it will restore your health. A day or two after the receipt of this letter, I received yours of the 29th which, of course, confirms everything that Dawson says. Your letter does not, however, contain any reference to my letter to you of the 30th of October, addressed care of Stafford's Hotel, in the last paragraph of which I urged strongly upon you to remain away until the Spring and expressed the opinion that your strength would be much more easily restored in a less severe climate than that which exists here. I hope you received this letter even though it was somewhat lengthy.

I am still of the same opinion as I was then and it strikes me that either Bermuda or Nassau would be ideal and the latter offers the further advantage of the mental and moral stimulus

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

- 2 -

MONTREAL

due to the presence there of Lady Williams-Taylor. I really do not know what more we could do for you than to give you an extended holiday and also provide congenial and inspiring companions for you.

I read your letter with extraordinary interest because it was a very informing one and I was glad to observe that your powers of keen observation have not been lost through your illness.

University affairs are progressing very satisfactorily and Martin is really doing well; he possesses the requisite activity to insure that things move along and we are all giving him what help we can.

Football results were very satisfactory though, of course, we were extremely lucky. The effect on the student body has been excellent.

We had the Rhodes Scholarship Examinations yesterday and you will be glad to know that two McGill men were selected, Kenneth Brown, Fourth Year Arts and H. G. LaFleur, (son of Doctor LaFleur) Third Year Arts, being the successful candidates; they are exceptionally well qualified young men and I am sure will do credit to the University at Oxford.

Please drop me a note when you have decided where you are going and, in the meantime, accept for yourself and convey to Lady Currie

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

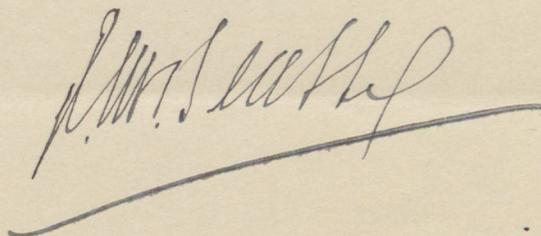
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

- 3 -

MONTREAL

my warmest regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. W. Cash", is written over a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that serves as a signature underline.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

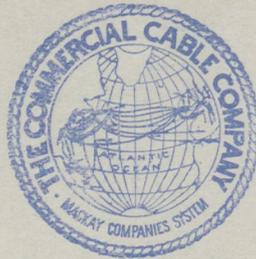
No. _____

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Numbers.

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Do. Market Buildings, 26, Mark Lane, 29, Minsing Lane, E.C.3 (Royal 2238)
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DUNDEE: 7, Albert Square ... 4521
SOUTHAMPTON: 17, Queen's Terrace (Agency) ... 2235
Always open.

WATERVILLE: Co. Kerry Ireland ... 6
BELFAST: 45, Chichester Street ... 2697

PARIS: 24, Boulevard des Capucines.
HAVRE: Hotel des Postes.
ROTTERDAM: 46, Zuidblaak.
ANTWERP: Rue des Tanneurs, 28.
BRUSSELS: Rue Gretry, 44.

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AT _____

ON _____

This information is only supplied in Full-rate
messages.

Please send your reply

"Via COMMERCIAL,"

Messages may be handed in at the Com-
pany's own offices or at any Postal
Telegraph Office in the United Kingdom.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

166, PICCADILLY, W.1

15 JAN 1929

Telephone Gerrard 6072.

The following CABLEGRAM received, at 7-50p M. "Via Commercial Cables,"

JAX 23 MONTREAL 68

LCO SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

GROSVENOR HOUSE PARK LANE LONDON

IF YOU ARE SATISFIED TRIP TO EGYPT LIKELY TO BE AS BENEFICIAL
AS REST NASSAU OR BERMUDA BY ALL MEANS ACCEPT OPPORTUNITY
STOP HAVE NEVER CONTEMPLATED YOUR RETURNING HERE BEFORE
MAY STOP WAS VERY GLAD TO RECEIVE YOUR LETTER JANUARY THIRD
YESTERDAY STOP PLEASE WRITE ME FRANKLY HOW YOUR PERSONAL
FINANCES ARE STANDING THE STRAIN STOP WARMEST REGARDS

BEATTY

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's Offices, and not by direct application to the Sender.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

No. _____

OFFICES.

Telephone
Numbers.

LONDON: Mackay House, Wormwood St. E.C.2 London Wall 6000
(Principal Office - Always open). (Private Exchange)

Do. 63 & 64, Gracechurch St., E.C.3 Royal 3177 (2 Lines)
Do. 23, Royal Exchange, E.C.3 ... London Wall 0920
Do. 1, Shorter's Court, E.C.2 ... London Wall 3351

Do. Market Buildings, 26, Mark Lane, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.3 (Royal 2238
(2 Lines)
Do. 5, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.1 Hop 5958
Do. 10, Creechurch Lane, E.C.3 ... Avenue 6271 (2 Lines)
Do. 4, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1 ... City 4809
Do. 1 Northumberland Av., W.C.2 ... Gerrard 5145 (2 Lines)
Do. 166, Piccadilly, W.1 ... Gerrard 6072 (2 Lines)
Do. Bush House, Strand, W.C.2 ... City 4140



OFFICES—(continued).

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Do. Cotton Exchange ...

MANCHESTER: 2, Norfolk Street ... Central 1516 (3 Lines)
BRADFORD: 8, Fosters Square ... 7060 (3 Lines)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 29, Sandhill ... Central 1356 (3 Lines)
BIRMINGHAM: 75, Edmund Street ... Central 2034 (3 Lines)
BRISTOL: Back Hall Chambers, Baldwin Street 2555 (2 Lines)
WESTON-SUPER-MARE: 3, Richmond Street ... 143
GLASGOW: 105, Hope Street, C 2 ... Central 7509 (2 Lines)
EDINBURGH: 19a, Frederick Street ... 20384
DUNDEE: 7, Albert Square ... 4521
SOUTHAMPTON: 17, Queen's Terrace (Agency) ... 2935
Always open.

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BRUSSELS: Rue Gretry, 44.

HANDED IN

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ON _____

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messages.

Please send your reply

"Via COMMERCIAL,"

Messages may be handed in at the Com-
pany's own offices or at any Postal
Telegraph Office in the United Kingdom.



The following CABLEGRAM received, at

1036/mw

M. "Via Commercial Cables,"

JDW 78 MONTREAL 58

LCO SIR ARTHUR CURRIE GROSVENOR HOUSE PARK LANE LDN

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR MESSAGE I HOPE THAT THE COMING YEAR WILL SEE
YOU FULLY RESTORED TO HEALTH AND THAT IT WILL BE ONE FULL OF
PERSONAL HAPPINESS AND GREAT PROSPERITY PLEASE GIVE MY KINDEST REGARDS
AND BEST WISHES TO LADY CURRIE HOPE TO HEAR FROM YOU SOON

BEATTY

DOCKET ENDS:



Printed in Canada.
FORM T.D. 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

RAA40 DH PASS

STANDARD TIME

1928 SEP 5 AM 9 42

MONTREAL QUE 5 923A

DOCTOR C F MARTIN

CHATEAU LAURIER OTTAWA ONT

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED THIS MORNING YOUR SUGGESTION THAT SIR ARTHUR SHOULD NOT RETURN UNTIL MIDDLE OF OCTOBER IS I THINK A WISE ONE AND I HAVE CABLED HIM

E W BEATTY

COMPLIMENTARY CIVIC
BANQUET



IN HONOR OF
E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.
PRESIDENT CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

and Party

*on occasion of formal opening
Regina-Lanigan-Humboldt
Prince Albert line of C.P.R.*

AVENUE HOTEL
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER THIRTY
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY



John S. Hall '25

~~W. B. ...~~ '20

~~W. ...~~ '27

Walter Cupman. '8

O. W. Brooker 17.

~~James ...~~ '04

R. Brooker '72

Alfred E. Manille '26

Redoan '01

~~Beaudy ...~~ 1900

W. J. Gordon

J. M. Anderson

Programme

CHAIRMAN—R. W. Heim,
President, Prince Albert Board of Trade

TOAST—"The King"

CHAIRMAN'S Remarks—R. W. Heim

CIVIC WELCOME—His Worship, Mayor Sibbald

ADDRESS—E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

ADDRESS—Hon. Dr. J. T. M. Anderson,
Premier of Saskatchewan

GOD SAVE THE KING

Members of President Beatty's Party

- W. A. BLACK, Esq., President, Ogilvie's Flour Mills Ltd.,
D. C. COLEMAN, Esq., Vice-Pres. Can. Pacific Ry. Co., West-
ern Region,
GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., President, Bank of Montreal,
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President, Royal Bank of Canada,
BEAUDRY LEMAN, Esq., General Manager, Banque Canadi-
enne Nationale,
MAJOR GENERAL HON. S. C. MEWBURN, C.M.G., Director
Bank of Montreal,
R.S. McLAUGHLIN, Esq., President, General Motors, Ltd.,
HON. RICHARD S. WHITE, Pres. Gazette Pub. Co. Ltd.,
Montreal,
DR. SHIPMAN, Retired Professor of Medicine, formerly of
McGill University,
W. A. MATHER, General Superintendent, Can. Pacific Ry. Co.,
for Sask., Moose Jaw,
J. A. MCGREGOR, Superintendent, Can. Pacific Ry. Co.,
Saskatoon.

Representing Provincial Government

- HON. DR. J. T. M. ANDERSON, Premier of Saskatchewan,
HON. J. A. MERKLEY, Minister of Railways, Labour and
Industries,
HON. W. C. BUCKLE, Minister of Agriculture,
HON. A. C. STEWART, Minister of Highways.



Menu



*"A Trip Over the Prince Albert-Humboldt-Lanigan-Regina
Line of Canadian Pacific Railway*

"HAGEN" CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP

"TIGER HILLS" WHITEFISH

"WARTVILLE" SALAD

"CRYSTAL SPRINGS" MALLARD DUCK
WITH "TWAY"
CRANBERRY SAUCE

"BONNE MADONNE" RICED POTATOES—
"ST. BENEDICT" GREEN PEAS

"MIDDLE LAKE" DINNER ROLLS

"PILGER" SPECIAL ICE CREAM, WITH
"FULDA" CAKE

"HUMBOLDT" CREAM CRACKERS—"MANCROFT"
CHEDDAR CHEESE

"ATTICA" SALTED NUTS

"LANIGAN" TEA "REGINA" COFFEE
"PRINCE ALBERT" MILK

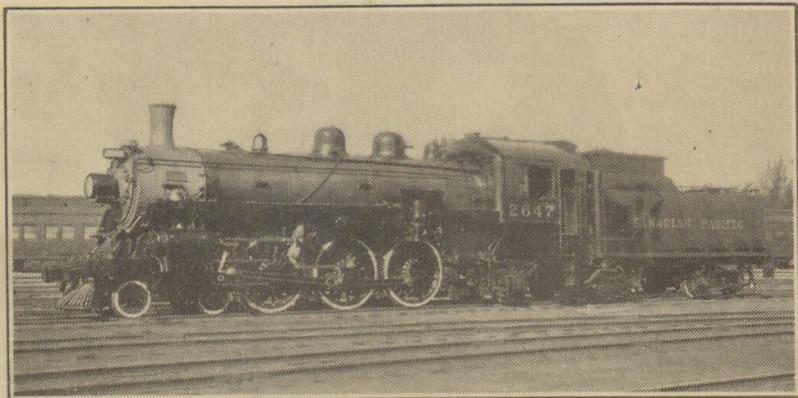


COMMUNITY CHORUS

Chorus:—

We've been waiting for this railroad,
Many a long, long day;
We've been waiting for the railroad
From Regina .to P. A.
The President tonight is with us,
Came on special private car;
Service starts tomorrow morning,
Welcome, C-P-R.





Canadian Pacific Railway Engine Number 2647 pulling the first passenger train from Regina to Prince Albert via the Regina-Lanigan-Humboldt-Prince Albert line.

Copy of original invitation to ceremony of
driving the last spike of the Qu'Appelle,
Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rail-
way at Prince Albert, October
22nd, 1890.

RAILWAY CELEBRATION

To

Mr. _____

The Mayor and Council
of Prince Albert, Sask.,
N.W.T. request the honor of
your Company at the ceremony
of driving the last spike of

the Du'Appelle Long Lake
and Saskatchewan Railroad
on Wednesday the 22nd
October, 1890.
Prince Albert Sask.

PRINCE ALBERT TOWN COUNCIL
J. KNOWLES, Mayor

Councillors

T. E. BAKER	Wm. KNOX
J. R. McPHAIL	W. B. GOODFELLOW
R. MAIR	J. A. McDONALD

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
D. H. McDOWALL

Members of Legislative Assembly

H. MITCHELL	J. F. BETTS
Wm. PLAXTON	J. HOEY

MEMBERS OF RAILWAY COMPANY

JAMES ROSS	Wm. McKENZIE
H. C. HAMMOND	H. S. HOLT
N. KINGSMILL	DAN. D. MANN
E. B. OSLER	

DOCKET STARTS:

*Mr. Beatty's letter was Personal. —
Given to Lady Currie May 26 1934.*

SM

December
third
1930.

I don't know how to thank you and my other friends sufficiently for the very great kindness to me. As always, it is overwhelming. I have spoken to each one personally except Sir Charles, and I am to-day writing him a note.

I am quite sure that the University will run smoothly while I am away. I had another interview with Dean Martin this morning, at his request, when I received most positive assurances that all would be well in the future. I am leaving in full confidence that there will be team play from now on.

From time to time I shall take the liberty of writing to you and telling you what my observations are. I hope I may acquire a familiarity with conditions in the Orient that will be helpful in some degree.

I leave to-morrow evening at seven to catch the DUCHESS OF YORK at Saint John next day.

With renewed assurance of my deep appreciation of your uniform and great kindness to me,

I am,

To
E W Beatty, K.C.

DOCKET ENDS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

February 24th, 1932.

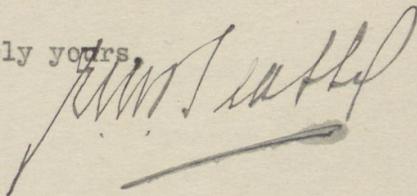
Dear Sir Arthur,-

His Excellency the Governor-General is coming to Montreal on March 12th and will remain over until Sunday afternoon.

He desires to see the hockey match on Saturday night and to attend the Symphony Orchestra concert the following afternoon. I am, therefore, giving a dinner to a few men on Saturday at 7.00 P. M. at my house and I hope you will be able to come. Afterwards we will attend the hockey match with His Excellency.

Dinner jackets will be worn.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. W. Currie", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

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



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

February 8, 1935.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

May I call your attention to the series of editorials appearing in the DAILY during the past few days, particularly to the tone of the last one, which seems to imply that because of professorial bickerings which have reached the students, they are losing their respect for professors. I don't know who has inspired or written this series of editorials, but there is a striking difference in their style and tone to anything which has appeared in the DAILY for a good many years, in fact so different are they that one would doubt that they are of student composition.

Yours faithfully,

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

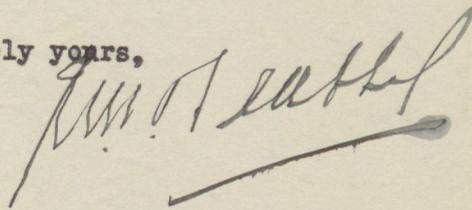
17th April, 1934.

Dear Mrs. McMurray,-

I have received a letter from Mr. Halpenny, President of the Students' Society, inviting me to give the baccalaureate address to the graduating students on Sunday, May 27th in Moyse Hall. I presume I will have to accept this invitation though making Sunday addresses to students, baccalaureate or otherwise, are somewhat of an unknown experience to me. Perhaps you will be good enough to let me see some of Sir Arthur's addresses on similar occasions in order that I may get an idea as to their nature.

I have tentatively accepted the invitation in a letter to Mr. Halpenny.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. D. McMurray,
Principal's Secretary,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

April 24, 1934.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I enclose a letter suggesting that McGill might contribute \$20,000 and two scientists in tropical diseases, bacteriology, ethnology, zoology, botany, meteorology, for an expedition into the Central Brazilian jungle starting in June. If this is the same sort of expedition outlined in Peter Fleming's "Brazilian Adventure", we would not likely get either our \$20,000 or much scientific knowledge out of it. I suppose the Dean of Science would be glad to put the proposition before the scientific men, in case anyone had private means and would like to go.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

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

DOCKET STARTS:

Feb. 16. Telephone call from EWB
asking for digests

February 16,
1934.

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

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I enclose herewith:-

Brief digest of contents of Medical Faculty
Survey.

Brief Digest of contents of Engineering
Faculty Survey.

Brief digest of contents of Law Faculty Survey.

Brief Digest of contents of Arts Survey
Committee report re the Library

Key to the Dean's report of Graduate Faculty;
this report is followed by lengthy reports
from Departmental Heads which have not been
digested.

I am sorry that I cannot find the Arts Faculty digest,
nor the digest of the Faculty of Agriculture. If you
would like to return me the Arts Faculty Survey (it is
the black leather covered loose-leaf book) I will digest
it for you and you can leave this report until your return.

May I tell you in connection with the Survey that
after I had sent it all to you Mr. George Macdonald tele-
phoned for it and also for the Martin-Colby-Tory Survey.
I explained that you had the 1931 Survey and I sent him
the Martin-Colby survey, which had all Sir Arthur's nota-
tions on it and a typed comment from Professor Stanley
also. Possibly when you return you should also read
what Mr. Macdonald read. He brought it back the other day
and seemed to have found it extremely interesting.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

February 16,
1934

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I now enclose digest of Arts Faculty Survey made up from the material I had left in the office. I also enclose the reports of Mathematics, Psychology and Sociology which should be added at the back of the loose-leaf section of the Arts Faculty Survey in your possession. These were inadvertently omitted from what I sent you; I had them out because they were so controversial Sir Arthur was going to have them re-written.

Perhaps a word or two of what I know about the Survey may not be out of place.

In general, the Principal found the Surveys most disappointing. He appointed what he felt was the strongest possible committee in each Faculty; they were asked to survey the Faculty under two heads (a) a critical survey for private consumption and a survey of growth and expansion for public use. In actual practice what happened in most cases was that the survey committee of a faculty met, talked and talked, then asked each departmental head to submit a report. Instead of editing and criticizing these reports, mostly the Deans of the Faculties wrote the general survey report, which was concurred in by the other members of the survey committee, and appended to it the unedited departmental reports. These departmental reports were very uneven, the departments were not critical of their own weaknesses, but laid emphasis on their growth and expansion.

A good example of what I mean is this: the attached report on Psychology does not reflect at all the attitude of the Arts Survey Committee in general towards the subject of Psychology and the Department of Psychology. I personally attended the meetings of the Arts Committee and took a verbatim report of the proceedings, heard the discussions, which, for the greater part tended towards the views expressed in the attached article: "The Rise and Fall of Psychology". Their attitude towards Sociology was much the same: true, they did recommend the abolition of the School for Social Workers, yet these two reports are submitted without comments in the report of the Survey Committee.

I think Mr. Macdonald had an idea that a perusal of the Survey Reports would help him in the work of the committee on reducing the deficit, but on the contrary, you will find the Survey deals only with the need for more money, more staff, more equipment, more expansion in almost every Department. It was the Principal's idea to meet with each Faculty gradually and go into these reports critically; he did make a beginning with the Faculty of Medicine and had one or two meetings with the survey committee one winter at his house. But as the depression got worse and the need for reduction rather than expansion became evident, he lost interest, rather, in the survey reports. So much so that when last spring he personally interviewed each head of a department on the budget and a saving of more than \$80,000 was made, no reference was made to the survey reports, because they were useless in this connection.

The Survey Reports are, of course, invaluable as a record of the ten years under review, or as a curtain-raiser for a campaign for funds.

The whole difficulty about a survey of a university by members of that university seems to be the tendency of each department to cling to autonomy and the tendency of the deans or survey committees to refuse the responsibility of criticism of the departments. Sir Arthur continually experienced this trouble, in endeavouring to keep an even balance between departments. As he said himself, he was a specialist in no subject; but had he been a geologist, like Sir William Dawson, or a classicist, like Sir William Peterson, even then could he regard himself as competent to decide, for example, the question of whether Psychology should be allowed to expand by adding two more professors, as the Departmental report suggests, or should be returned to Philosophy as a sub department, as is indicated in the attached article! These vexed questions keep on arising in every Faculty and subject, and cannot be forgotten when weighing the material contained in the Survey reports.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

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

DOCKET ENDS:

25th January,

1934.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I am sending you herewith copy of "The Alarm Clock". As you probably know, this is the publication which the Principal would not allow sold on University property. The three students who are now editors (page 3) are all working under the Rockefeller scholarships in Mr. L.C.Marsh's unemployment survey.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

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



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Phoned from Gazette to
me for verification _____

A special dispatch from the C.T. to Montreal today in reference to the appointment of a successor to the late Sir A.C. Principal and v.C. says the question is being closely studied by educational bodies of McGill and the Province of Quebec. A departure from the former custom may be made through the appointment of not one but two successors to the former principal, one of these it is said would be a prominent educationist who would fill the scholastic requirements of v.C. and Prin. while another man, probably a prominent business man would be named to take over control of the purely financial side of the work of the institution.

Carried
in the
Gazette by
EWS

November 7,
1933

Dear Mr. Beatty,

This evening I saw Lady Currie and she wished to give the news to the press about Sir Arthur's illness. She said that she and Mrs. Durnford, his daughter, had talked it over, and decided this was the best thing to do. Under these circumstances, I was obliged to release it.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

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

DOCKET STARTS:

ASTICOU INN
NORTHEAST HARBOR
MAINE

Remind me to speak to
you about this
15 July 1932

Dear Sir Arthur

This is just a note to say that I did not clear any telegraph poles on my way here but arrived last night in reasonable good condition.

Please accept my best thanks for your proposed solution of the letter especially we talked over during my pleasant visit in your office. I affixed my address for

reference

Sincerely yours

R Tait McKenzie

Address D^r R. Tait McKenzie

Hotel Colosseum

Los Angeles Cal

July 23 to Aug 15

Bairds Mill

Beunias Corners

Almortei Out
Canada

Aug 23 - Sept 5

Sept 7 - 20th Asthen Sun 5

DR. R. TAIT MC KENZIE
2014 PINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 2, 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur:--

I wonder if you have carried out your plan to reassure Mr. Beatty of the acceptability of his bust to McGill University?

I am reminded of it by a letter I have received yesterday from the Century Club stating that his name is up for out of town membership. I am writing a note of endorsement to the Committee.

I hope all is going well at McGill. Just at present I am in the midst of a struggle with a large statue which is to go to Washington to commemorate the efforts of the Red Cross nurses during the war, which will keep me pretty well occupied for the rest of the winter.

With kindest regards to Lady Currie and yourself,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R. Tait McKenzie

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

December 13, 1932.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie,
2014 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. McKenzie,

I have on more than one occasion stated to Mr. Beatty that the University would be very glad to have the bust of him completed by you, but on each occasion he has said no. So there, I suppose, the matter must rest for the present.

Thank you for your kind enquiry about the University. Everything is going much the same, our progress being, of course, retarded by the lack of funds, and from one's observation of world conditions one cannot be very hopeful.

In a few days we shall open the tenders for the new Neurological Building. I hope they are within our budget. Otherwise that matter may have to stand. We have lost recently by death or resignation one or two good professors; Waugh, Chairman of the History Department, died suddenly in October, while Mr. Porteous, one of the younger members of our Department of Philosophy, returned to Edinburgh University. In addition to these, the Dean of our Agricultural College at Macdonald was offered and accepted the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture, one of the most encouraging signs I have noted for some time, inasmuch as it indicates a turning to the universities by governments.

I congratulate you upon receiving the commission for the statue for Washington. I have not seen the design but would like to very much.

Please remember me kindly to Mrs. McKenzie, and with my very kindest wishes to yourself, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

DR. R. TAIT MC KENZIE
2014 PINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 20, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur:--

Many thanks for your letter.

It seems to me that everything has been done that can be done in connection with the bust. The only point that disturbed me, the willingness of the University to receive it, has been settled; and I cannot see that Mr. Beatty can have any legitimate grievance on that point, although of course I regret that the whole affair has not been more happily solved. In looking over the plaster model from which the bronze was cast I do not see anything that I think should be changed. Any bust is of course a work of collaboration between the sculptor and the sitter and the more complete the collaboration the better the result is likely to be. For example if I were doing your bust and you would come up to my Mill near Almonte and give me sittings between periods of fishing and golfing I am quite sure a better result would be got than if the work were done in a close studio during the hottest weeks in July.

I was greatly shocked to hear of Professor Waugh's death. I had such pleasant relations with him while I was doing the statue to General Wolfe. His death is indeed a loss. In the McGill News which arrived yesterday I saw the picture of the dignified and beautiful Neurological building. It will add another to the noble group on the hillside.

With all good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to you and Lady Currie, I am,

Yours faithfully,

R. Tait McKenzie

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

DOCKET ENDS:

Things to take up with Chancellor.

Neurological
Institute.

Architects.

Heating Contract
and correspondence:

Fees.	(Arts & Science	150.	200.
	Commerce.	175.	225.
	Engineering	205.	300.
	Law.	205.	300.
	Medicine	250.	400.
	Dentistry	210.	300.

Further reduction of
departments (Graduate
Physical Education
Nurses)

Social Workers School.

Graduate's Cup.

Zoology.

Parasitology.

Neurological Institute

architects

Heat contract and
Correspondence

Fees.

Further reduction of
departments.

Social Workers School.

Graduates. cupsets.
Stadium charges

Zoology.

Parasitology

Commercial Cables

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

Handed in
(Local Standard Time).

At _____
On _____
(This information is only supplied
in Full-rate messages.)

All
America
Cables



Postal
Telegraph
U.S.A.

25 DEC 30

MACKAY HOUSE,
27/33, WORMWOOD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.

PLEASE SEND YOUR REPLY
"Via COMMERCIAL."

TELEPHONE:
LONDON WALL 6000

Received at 8 07 M.

ACC.1 TIS X3496 MONTREAL 12 OCW

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

LONDON

YOUR GOOD WISHES MOST CORDIALLY RECIPROCATED

BEATTY

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's Offices, and not by *direct* application to the Sender.

FORM 2 B.B. (10/30)

DOCKET STARTS:

GROSVENOR HOUSE,

LONDON, W.1.

31st December, 1930.

My dear Mr. Beatty,

After a little over a fortnight in London I am getting away at noon tomorrow by train in order to catch my boat at Marseilles. My itinerary is roughly as follows.

I arrive in India at Bombay on January 16th, staying there for three days with the Governor of Bombay, Sykes, whom I knew as an Officer in the Air Force during the War, and who married a daughter of the late Bonar Law. Then I go to stay for three days with Sir Phillip Chetwoode, the Commander in Chief, whom I also knew during the War. After that we are taken for a two weeks' trip through interesting places in India, Agra, the Rajputana provinces, etc., and then back to New Delhi on February 7th where we stay with the Viceroy until the 15th. The inauguration ceremonies take place from the 9th to the 14th inclusive, and I perform at 11 o'clock in the morning of February 10th, when I unveil the Canadian column and make my little speech. The week is taken up with aeroplane displays, polo matches, garden parties, balls, receptions, investitures, etc.

After leaving New Delhi we go on a further tour to Benares, Calcutta, Madras and to Ceylon from which port we sail on a Japanese liner to Hong Kong, where we should arrive on March 9th. The tour in India you will note, does not include Punjab or North West frontier provinces; although I have made suggestions more than once that I would like to see something of that province. Perhaps Chetwoode will allow me to go when I broach the matter to him, but I imagine that owing to present conditions in India, visitors are not wanted in the Punjab. I am also told that many hostile incidents take place that are never recorded in the Press. Some of my old army friends here have told me that it is not uncommon for motors containing Europeans to be

stopped in the streets and the occupants to be covered with saliva from head to foot. I am thinking of carrying a couple of Mills bombs in my pocket to throw back if anyone makes a hostile demonstration.

There is no doubt that the Congressional party in India is determined that India can never reach nationhood unless she passes through a period of what they call "sacrifice". That is, there must be a generation or two of turmoil, strife, chaos and revolution. They are determined to get rid of British rule believing they cannot develop national status as long as any foreigners control their government in any way. They feel that what is happening in Russia must happen in India and what has gone on in China for 35 years must take place in India. The more moderate people hope that this change of government can be brought about by constitutional methods. There is some hope for that, because India has had a century of experience with British government practices and in recent years have had their share in the administration of the country. The great stumbling block, as I see it in the present Conference is the inability of the Moslems to come to an agreement with the Hindoos who constitute a majority in India. Neither party trusts the other and when either one has had complete control it has meant the physical suffering, if not extermination of the other. I think the Conference will agree to a Federal government for India with a somewhat extended, but yet restricted franchise when the representations of the Hindoos and the Moslems shall be definitely stated. For certain departments such as the army, foreign affairs, and finance, these will be kept, for the time being, in the hands of the British. I cannot see how it can be otherwise because control of the army is the only safeguard for any sort of peace and security in India. You can readily see why the other two departments must remain in the control of the British. The Indian princes of whom there are over 500 and who have Treaty Rights with the British, are generally on the British side. They see, of course, that in this revolution their day is past and that their sons are going to have far less power than they, who are autocrats, now enjoy; but nobody can tell how they eventually will line up.

The larger question is, shall India join with Russia and the rest of Asia, or shall she remain as part of the British Empire which, with the United States, is the only offset that I can see to the great Asiatic menace. Nobody

knows what is going to come out of Russia and nobody knows what is going to come out of China, but the fact is that Russia and Asia make up one thousand million of the world's inhabitants of people who are in the throes of revolution now, who are working out a new political status and who may gain a greatly increased world prestige and power. Supposing they unite, what a menace they might easily become to the rest of the world, and it is the fear of what they might do that will be the most potent factor in keeping the British Empire and the United States together. Cecil Rhodes believed that Germany would join in with that combination. Perhaps, and let us hope, he was right.

Europe as a dominating world factor, is a thing of the past. In future there will be two dominating influences; the Anglo-Saxon race and Asia. It is because I believe we are passing through one of the momentous periods in the history of the world with great political developments in the air, that I think I shall take advantage of your suggestion and remain a couple of weeks longer in China. As I said, I shall arrive there on March 9th and if I remain for the "Empress of Japan" on April 4th or 5th, I shall have about four weeks in China; three or four days would do me in Hong Kong, give me a week in Shanghai and Nankin and ten days for Peking and Manchuria and a few days in Tokio which ought to give me a reasonable familiarity with what is going on.

By the way, you will remember Sir Frederick Whyte, who headed the British Delegation to Honolulu in 1927 and who for the last couple of years has been unofficial advisor to the Chinese Government; I am sorry to say he has utterly ruined his own career, has disgraced us in the Far East, and made a perfect ass of himself by deserting his wife and eloping with a Belgian Countess, who some say is a Communistic spy who has laid her trap for Whyte and got him in her toils. I believe he is now in America.

I have seen a great many of my old friends here. I have played golf with Taylor a couple of times and find him quite energetic and looking well, and of course, impressing upon me the importance his presence in London is to the Bank's interest. There is no doubt though, that he is quite a lonely man. He told me last night that the Balfour Guthrie matter had never been satisfactorily settled or as satisfactorily

settled as it could be by this time. I have thought, despite Taylor's looks that he is ageing.

I have also seen something of the Browns. Sir George looks well and impresses upon me how well the Royal is doing here. In that quarter the brother-in-law connection is strong.

The Willingdon appointment seems to have gone over very well. The Labour Government, of course, could not select a Conservative. Ramsay MacDonald considered the appointment for himself but the party would not let him go. I agree with the "Times" comment which attributed to Willingdon personal qualities of great value, but said that he was a little old. He will probably die in India.

The name most mentioned here for the future Governor Generalship of Canada is Athlone, but you probably know much more about that than I do.

Yesterday I saw Professor Adams who goes to McGill in March as the Graduates Society's lecturer. I hope you will see something of him for he is a very charming scholar.

Yesterday I saw my specialist here, who this morning sends me a very fine report of my own health. As far as he can see, the diabetic condition has completely cleared up and he advises me that it is safe to increase my carbohydrate in diet. He gave me very complete tests yesterday morning.

I am calling on Dawson tomorrow morning, but that is purely a social call.

I hope everything goes well.

Ever yours faithfully,

EW Beatty Esq

C.P.R.

Montreal

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

5th February 1931.

My Dear Mr. Beatty,

Before leaving London I wrote a letter to you, I have often thought of you and the University and my other friends in Montreal. I hope that Stanley and the others have not bothered you too much and that all goes well at the University.

I am enjoying this trip very much. The weather has been bright sunshine from the time we left the English Channel. Here in India it has never been too hot, just comfortably warm with cool nights. We have always slept under blankets in India.

I am enclosing a rough personal diary, which is very rough and very personal. I don't mind you showing this to Sir Charles, Herbert Molson and Fred. Meredith. By it you will see that I have done little else than visit from place to place. The only thing one talks about in India is the political situation and I confess to having no clear vision or conviction as to what is likely to happen. The Montague-Chelmsford Report started something which has never been controlled and which may go on to safety but more likely to a crash. The Indians want to rule India; They never have in all their history, they are so divided in religions, hatreds, suspicions and races that some of their best educated think Confederation is an impossibility. The Mohammedans have ruled India, but the Indians will take mighty good care that the Mohammedans will never again be placed in that position, while the Mohammedans do not wish to see Indians in control without safeguards for the minority. Furthermore, it has always been the northern Indians, the fighting races, who have hitherto overrun the country, whereas the most active Congress men are to be found in Bombay and Bengal, southern Provinces who have always been governed by someone other than themselves. The Indian Civil Service men, who know India better than anyone else, do not believe that the Northern races will willingly submit to any domination by the Southern Indians who are bound to be very prominent in any Indian federation.

The Indian princes, who own and govern most autocratically their own States, or one third of India, are a queer lot. Some of them, like the Maharaja of Alwar, make the most idealistic speeches but are the most

most

unmitigated blackguards ~~blackguards~~ in their own States. Naturally they do not wish to give up any powers and privileges now possessed. Confederation is bound to curtail very considerably their present rights; they are not averse to having some say in the government of British India which Confederation would give them. They are bound to lose much of their power, their place and their income by Confederation. You will ask why they spoke in favour of confederation at the Conference, they did so because they did not wish to appear as the stumbling block, though it is believed that in their heart of hearts they said what they did not mean.

The Congress, a most influential body, self chosen and representing God only knows whom, are out for God only knows what. Every concession Britain has made has been unsatisfactory, they are the ones most responsible for the growth of Indian Nationalist feeling, but they are also responsible for all the sand that has been put into the Government machinery in the last 10 years. They were determined that it would not work and I am inclined to believe that will be their attitude in the future. If it does not work there will be a crash; if the crash comes can Britain control it, for by that time the latter may have given up control of the Army and the Police, the only power, with the Indian Civil Service, which makes government possible now.

You will be told, of course, that "untouchability" is disappearing, that is not so, there are 50 million untouchables, or lowest caste people in this country. What say can they have in the government. Are these illiterate, suspicious, superstitious, degenerate people to be given the vote, in fact 90% of the Indian people are illiterate. The Civil Service and the Army believe that a long period of transition must take place. It is the length of this period on which there is such a violent difference of opinion.

3.

We leave here to-morrow night to return to Delhi, where I perform next Tuesday morning. I am enclosing a copy of what I intend to say and hope it meets with your approval.

I am glad to tell you that I have never been as well in the last three years as I am now. India seems to agree with me very well indeed, I am touching wood. My wife is also very well.

With kindest wishes from us both,

Yours Ever
A.W.C.

E.W. Beatty Esq.
President,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
MONTRÉAL, P.Q.
CANADA.

Speech to follow

DOCKET ENDS:

February Fourteenth,
1930

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

Dear Chancellor,

I understand that you have very kindly offered to facilitate the trip of five undergraduates of McGill to attend the "Model Assembly" of the League of Nations Club of Toronto University, and that you would like to have my opinion concerning the value of the project.

I have no personal knowledge of an undertaking of this nature, but I do know that the first "Model Assembly" of the kind was held at Oxford with great success. Many of the resolutions adopted at their sessions were those later adopted at the actual Assembly at Geneva. To date Canada has not known a "Model Assembly" on a large scale, although many have been held in various American universities. As this is being tried out at Toronto, I think it most desirable that we should send delegates in order that McGill may be in touch with the movement from the beginning. Much depends on the manner in which it is handled, but I do think it should open up the possibility of a most valuable student activity.

May I say that we are most grateful for your kindness in the matter.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET STARTS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

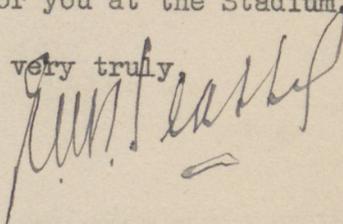
July 17th, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur:

As you have been advised, the British Empire Games will be opened at Hamilton on August 16th and it is the sincere desire of the officers that you, as a member of the Committee, should be present.

I am asking the members of the Committee from Montreal and vicinity to accompany me to the Games, leaving on Friday night, the 15th. Special accommodation will be arranged for those who are free to go. Will you please, therefore, accept this letter as a formal invitation to be present and to accompany the party from Montreal. Will you also please advise my office of your acceptance, and at the same time, advise Mr. W. H. Childs, Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management, Hamilton, in order that proper reservations may be made for you at the Stadium.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. W. G. East", is written over the typed name "Yours very truly,". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath it.

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

July 25th, 1930.

Mr. W. H. Childs,
Honorary Secretary,
Committee of Management,
British Empire Games,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

At Mr. E. W. Beatty's
request, this is to notify you that Sir Arthur
Currie will be accompanying Mr. Beatty's party
to the British Empire Games, August 16th.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

July 25th, 1930.

Miss Treleaven,
Secretary to Mr. Beatty,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Miss Treleaven,

Sir Arthur will be very glad to avail himself of the opportunity to accompany Mr. Beatty's party leaving Montreal on the night of Friday, August 15th, for the British Empire Games at Hamilton. I understand he has spoken to Mr. Beatty personally, but this is to let you know (as requested in Mr. Beatty's letter of the 17th) that he accepts, with pleasure.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

December 8th, 1931.

Lieut.Colonel L. T. McLaughlin, D.S.O., V.D.,
Bowmanville,
Ontario.

My dear Mac,

I have your note of the 6th in which you are kind enough to renew your invitation to me to speak to the Canadian Club of Bowmanville. This is a promise which I intend to redeem, although I cannot at present set a date. As usual, I find myself with too many engagements, and I must ease up a little. My visit to Bowmanville will have to be put off for some time.

With kindest wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

December 7th, 1931.

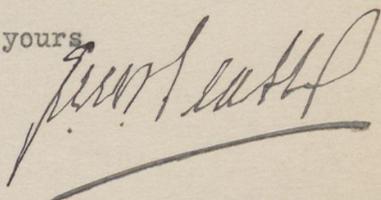
Dear Sir Arthur,-

As you perhaps have learned, we are getting a proportion of the proceeds of the Brouillard-Gans Fight on the 15th instant, for the welterweight championship of the world, to devote to unemployment relief in Montreal. In view of this fact, I approached His Excellency and asked him if he would allow us to use his name as Patron, to which he agreed, and he further agreed to come to Montreal for the Fight, returning late that night.

I informed His Excellency that I had been asked to form a small Committee of sponsors and that I would ask some of them to meet him at dinner. The purpose of this note is, therefore, to ask if you will be good enough to allow us to use your name on the Committee and also if you will come to dinner at my house on Tuesday night next, 15th instant at 7.45, afterwards accompanying His Excellency to the Forum.

Dinner jackets will be worn.

Sincerely yours,



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

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

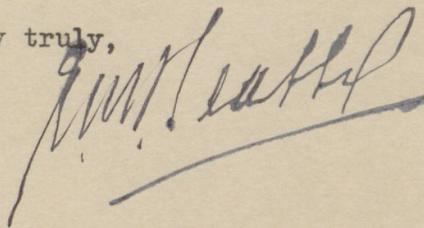
July 16th, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I enclose herewith a letter received by me today from Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Chairman of the Council of Governors of London House.

This letter was, of course, addressed to me in error but I might say that the project is one with which I am familiar, as when I was in London last year I was asked to attend a meeting in connection with it at Mansion House. This I was unable to do and I have since received a request for a subscription to the fund being raised in aid of London House, consideration of which has been deferred by our Board on the theory that we could not justify a contribution to even laudable efforts outside the country when we were restricting our assistance to the maintenance of Canadian activities due to present conditions.

Yours very truly,



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

July 20, 1931.

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

Dear Chancellor,

I have your letter of July 16th enclosing a letter from Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Chairman of the Council of Governors of London House, a hall of residence for British men students from the Overseas Dominions and Colonies. I shall be glad to bring this residence to the attention of the students who are proceeding to London this fall.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Chancellor Donates Copy Of MacDonald's Address

*Booklets Resemble Last
Year's Copies Of
"Loose Thinking"*

*Each Student's Name Is
Engraved On
His Copy*

Following the precedent set last year when the address of Lord Birkenhead was reprinted in small booklets for the students, the Chancellor of McGill made arrangements to publish the speech of the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald on the "Imagination of Life".

The occasion of the address was the special convocation held in Moyses Hall last month for the purpose of conferring an honorary degree of LL. D. on England's Prime Minister.

The subject of the address was considered of such great value and inspiration to the students that copies of the text with each individual name stamped on the cover were distributed to everyone in McGill yesterday morning.

Mr. MacDonald stated that imagination is the corner-stone of all success in business or the professions and in the yet more important matter of living. As a public man, Mr. MacDonald declared that he was particularly interested in education, because educated and uneducated men and women were the raw material with which he had to work. The people the University educated, he used. To the students, however, he made an earnest plea that they should not allow the pursuit of their studies to take from them their individuality. He urged them to spend less time in the study of science and more in the reading of good novels.

"The greatest failures in politics are due almost invariably to poverty of imagination—a wide and lively imagination, an enormous faculty of sympathy—a failure to conceive many characters and to know how they will act in a given case."

This message of Mr. MacDonald's seemed most worthy of preservation in some permanent form, and by permission of the Montreal Gazette the report of the proceedings has been reprinted.

December 4, 1929.

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

Dear Chancellor,

I am sure everyone at McGill will join me in expressing our thanks to you for your kindness in arranging for the reproduction in booklet form of the address made by the Right Honourable Ramsay MacDonald on the occasion of the convocation when he received his honorary degree.

I am also enclosing a clipping from the "Daily" with reference to this.

Ever yours faithfully,

DOCKET ENDS:

December 22nd, 1927.

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Mr. Beatty:-

The other day I had a visit from Lieut.-Colonel Parkinson, formerly Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Parkinson has been engaged in that Department practically from 1917, in which year he was invalided from the front. Before the war he had but shortly graduated as an Engineer from Toronto University and his service with us was with the Artillery.

In the recent reorganization of the Department the Government offered him a position, but he decided, and I think wisely, to leave the service. He intends to ask you for an interview and I would like to put in a good word on his behalf.

I would also like to commend to you Major Flexman, D.S.O., who leaves the above mentioned Department on its reorganization and who is applying for the position of Director at Shawbridge. I have nothing but good to say of Flexman and believe that his is an application worthy of every consideration.

Yours faithfully,



December 11th, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The address I delivered on Tuesday night to the McGill Undergraduates is being printed in pamphlet form and I am writing to ask if you think the University would wish any copies for distribution, if not among the Arts men as a whole, to a few of the students.

The address is being printed principally in order that the relatives of those Undergraduates who were mentioned and who have since died should have a copy, but as the expense of making additional copies is very slight I thought I should ask you if the University authorities would desire to use any.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. S. Leach', written in a cursive style.

December 13th, 1926.

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th of December in which you offer to provide for distribution copies of your recent address to the Arts undergraduates.

I would appreciate very much having one thousand copies.

Yours faithfully,

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

DOCKET STARTS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

P e r s o n a l

MONTREAL April 12th, 1926.

My dear Sir Arthur:

You will recall that some days ago when chatting with you and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor we mentioned the subject of the Kiwanian International Convention here June 7th to 10th. Arrangements had been concluded tentatively with the Programme Committee which involved Sir Frederick and myself speaking at the Convention on subjects selected by the Committee but we were informed that we could address our remarks to any subject we desired. I wrote to the Chairman a few days ago telling him that I would have to leave for England in May on a short business trip and that I would not, therefore, be available.

When the Committee first saw me I told them that in my opinion they were making a mistake in asking either Sir Frederick or myself to address the delegates, and the reply I received was that we were to be invited because of our association with two distinctly Canadian enterprises. At that time I strongly recommended that they should if possible secure you, not only because of the unique position you hold in this Country but by reason of the fact that you are so well known to Americans, who will constitute, I presume, ninety per cent. of the delegates. I renewed this recommendation a few days ago and I informed the Committee that if their desire was to pay a compliment to their

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

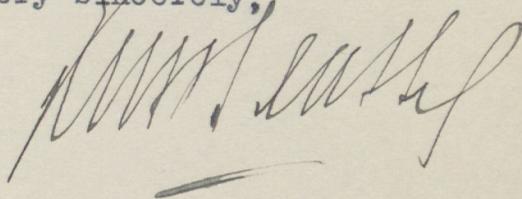
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MONTREAL

American visitors they could not do better than invite you to deliver an address.

I have not heard anything from them since but if you are referred to, I want you to understand the reasons why I suggested your name. There is perhaps no man in Canada who is as well known in the United States as you, and you - more than any other Canadian - have devoted your time to addresses dealing with American public men. Without at all wishing to flatter you, I may say that I have been informed by several Americans that your addresses on Washington and Lincoln were the most notable which have been delivered in the United States by Americans or others. I hope for the sake of the success of the Convention that the Committee succeed in securing you to address them and will not accept any less appropriate or less outstanding substitute.

Yours very sincerely,



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

DOCKET ENDS:

April 13th, 1926.

E. W. Beatty, Esc., K.C., LL.D.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Beatty:-

I am deeply grateful for the compliment implied in your letter of yesterday suggesting that if the Kiwanians approach me to speak at their International Convention I should make an endeavour to do so.

I have heard nothing from them yet but I am afraid it will be impossible. I have just told George Campbell that I will accede to the request with reference to the Quebec Church Property Commission. I am assuming that this will take a good deal of my next spare time in the next few months. Furthermore, in June I have to speak before a large Medical Convention here. I also go to Middlebury College to give the Commencement Address, while on June 22nd I have promised to speak to the New York Bankers' Association at Quebec. Frankly, I do not want the trouble of preparing an address for the Kiwanians.

Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

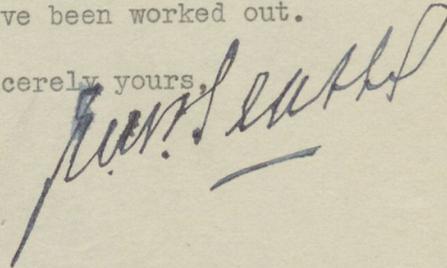
6th August, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I am making arrangements for the Annual Western Inspection Trip of the Directors of the Company and myself and plan to leave Montreal on September 4th or 5th, to be gone between three and four weeks. The itinerary will include a visit to the Peace River District, Prince Albert Battleford, Nipawin and some parts of Vancouver Island, and I extend to you a very cordial invitation to accompany us. I sincerely hope you will be able to come along.

If you will drop me a note at your convenience, I will send you an itinerary as soon as the details have been worked out.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James D. Smith", written over the typed name "James D. Smith". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath the name.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Vice-Chancellor and Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

DOCKET STARTS:

15

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

August 17th, 1922.

PERSONAL.

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

My dear Sir Arthur,-

I observed in Monday evening's "Herald" a report of an interview said to have been given at Winnipeg by Mr. S. W. Jacobs, M.P., to the effect that you would probably head the re-organized National Railway. I do not imagine that there is anything in the report, or that Mr. Jacobs was authorized by the Government to make any statement, but I am somewhat apprehensive that the publication of it here and in the West will cause some speculation among the staff and graduates of McGill University.

As you know, these reports have an unsettling effect, and it is extraordinary the number of imaginary changes which are spoken of as likely to follow the change in the administration through the withdrawal of the Head of the University.

It has occurred to me that in these circumstances you might consider the propriety of a public denial of the rumour. If I am correct in thinking you are not considering such a post, I could, of course, arrange

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

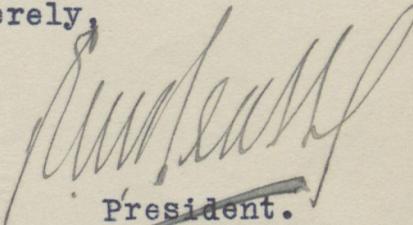
MONTREAL

-2-

with the Minister of Railways to make a proper explanation, but it would probably be better for you, yourself, to make a statement.

While there is no certainty as to what the Government will ultimately do owing to the very great difficulty in securing a suitable Chairman and a suitable President for the National Lines, it is more than likely that there will be considerable delay in the announcements ~~and~~ ^{of} their final selections, and this will, of course, increase the number of rumours. A large majority of people still believe everything they read in the newspapers.

Yours sincerely,


President.

DOCKET ENDS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1 X



TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

(Printed in Canada)

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

RAA94 27-4 EX DL= MOOSEJAW SASK SEPT 4/30 1001A=

SIR ARTHUR W CURRIE= PRINCIPAL MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE=

RE BANQUET TO E W BEATTY HERE ON MONDAY 7PM WILL YOU BE GOOD
ENOUGHT TO PROPOSE TOAST PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN WIRE=

*Thank you but I am
making no speeches on
this trip.
J.P. Currie*

J P KELEHER PRESIDENT=

MOOSEJAW BOARD OF TRADE.

DOCKET STARTS:

FOREST & STREAM CLUB
DORVAL.

OCT. 7th 1930

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE
3450 McTAVISH ST.
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Mr. Beatty's guests who accompanied him on his recent trip to the West, propose celebrating his birthday, which is on the 16th October. Mr. Beatty is leaving that evening to keep another engagement in Toronto and it has been decided to have the entertainment take the form of a small dinner to be held at the Forest & Stream, on Wednesday the 15th, at 7.45 P.M.

On behalf of the other members of the party who, with myself, will constitute the hosts, we would be pleased if you would accept our invitation to be present.

Yours sincerely

(Dinner Jackets)

R.S.V.P.
to
THE GAZETTE

Smead Wolik

October 9th, 1930.

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

My dear Senator,

I shall be very glad to join
the others in celebrating Mr. Beatty's birthday
next Wednesday evening at the "Forest and
Stream" Club.

Ever yours faithfully,

SUBSCRIBERS TO DINNER
TO
MR. E. W. BEATTY

MR. W. A. BLACK
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE
DR. W. W. CHIPMAN
SIR CHARLES GORDON
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
MR. BEAUDRY LEMAN
GENERAL MEWBURN
MR. R. S. McLAUGHLIN
HON. SMEATON WHITE

AMOUNT.....\$324.60

ONE-NINTH.....\$ 36.07

The Gazette

Montreal

OCT. 20th 1930

Resonance

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

My dear Sir Arthur:

The expense of the dinner given to Mr. Beatty at the Forest and Stream on the 15th, at which there were 26 present, amounted to a total of \$324.60. This included gratuities to servants, Chauffeurs' meals, cards, wines, cigars, and all charges incidental to the dinner. I have divided this in nine parts as two of the subscribers who were unable to be present, wrote asking that they be specially included. Your liability, therefore, will be \$36.07, which I would be glad if you could send me at your convenience.

Yours sincerely

Sueatonolik

DOCKET ENDS:



P e r s o n a l

February 24th, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have not heard anything more relative to the dinner proposed to be held on Friday night and to be given by the McGill Governors to the delegates of the American Physical Society. I presume, however, that the necessary arrangements are being made. Whoever has charge of them for you should see that a complete programme is prepared in order that the dinner may be run off according to schedule, and the speakers should be notified in advance of the contributions they will be expected to make. I presume that there will be some musical numbers as they help to break the monotony of the speeches.

Will you please have some one at the University prepare a short synopsis of the work which the Society is doing and of the occasion for their visit to Montreal in order that it may form the basis of my very brief introductory remarks.

I am going to take advantage of the opportunity which the writing of this letter gives me to mention another

matter to you. I understand that you have in the Department of Economics Professor Day who is an authority on taxation. I some time ago received from Toronto a paper on the subject of taxation on over-turn prepared by Professor Fay, of Toronto University, assisted by another member of the staff. The Toronto group are very anxious to have this article reviewed and criticised by some acknowledged authority at McGill, and I am sending it to you herewith in the hope that you can see your way clear to hand it to Professor Day and ask him to prepare his comments on and criticisms of it.

I understand that the Toronto group who are studying the question were composed originally of the late Sir Edmund Walker, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Mr. E.R. Wood, and other financiers.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'A. Currie', written over a horizontal line.

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

February 24th, 1926.

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

My dear Mr. Beatty:-

Let me acknowledge receipt
of your letter of this date, together with
enclosure as stated.

With reference to the dinner
which the Governors of McGill are giving on Friday
night to the representatives of the American
Physical Society, I wish to say that the necessary
arrangements are made. The delegates will be
warned that the dinner will take place promptly at
7.45 for 8 o'clock, in the Salle Dorée of the Mount
Royal Hotel. I think you may rest assured that it
will be a good dinner so far as the food and the
liquid refreshments are concerned. Professor Eve
has charge of the programme and assures me that the
speakers from the Association have already been
notified of the part they are to play. He has also
undertaken to prepare the short synopsis for which
you ask, and it will be placed in your hands tomorrow.
You, as Chancellor, will preside. A plan of the
table has been arranged with a place allotted to each
delegate, so that no confusion should arise when
taking their places. I appreciate your suggestion
and will see that some musical numbers are arranged.

Regarding the paper on the
subject of taxation on over-turn prepared by Pro-
fessor Fay of Toronto University, I shall at once
hand this over to Professor Day and ask Professor
Hemmeon to join with him in preparing a criticism

E. W. Beatty, Esq., - 2 -

and comment of any other nature. When Day and Hemmeon are ready it might be well to have the paper and the criticism studied by a group of local financiers. I do not know in how great a hurry the Toronto group are, but I wish to point out that the staff in our Faculty of Arts are exceedingly busy at the present time, owing to the curtailment of time available for this year's courses imposed upon them by the necessity of early vacation of the Arts building.

Owing to the fact that I must leave the office at once I am asking Mr. Glasco to sign this letter.

Yours faithfully,

For the Principal.

McGill University.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

MEMORANDUM

18th. August, 1919.

TO.....FROM.....

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden was appointed Chancellor of McGill University on February 11th, 1918 for three years. The appointment as Chancellor, therefore, expires on February 11th, 1921.

DOCKET STARTS:

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W.B.

Cable Address 'Jonhall'

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers & Co.

Dominion Express Building

ALBERT J. BROWN, K. C.
ROBERT C. MCMICHAEL, K. C.
RENNIE G. MCMURTRY,
GEORGE P. VANIER,
FRANK B. COMMON.

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, N. C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K. C.
WALTER R. L. SHANKS,
GERALD A. COUGHLIN,
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE.

Montreal October 7, 1921.

PERSONAL.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Currie

*W. F. Nickle
Kingston*

Dear Sir Arthur,

Re Chancellorship.

I was afraid the representatives of Queen's might feel annoyed at the somewhat misleading report in the "Star" of Mr Beatty's appointment to the Chancellorship of McGill, and more particularly regarding his continuance in the same office at Queen's, and I therefore wrote Mr Nickle expressing regret that the exact wording of the joint announcement which we had agreed upon, had not been followed. Herewith I send copy of Mr Nickle's reply, which is quite satisfactory.

You will note that Mr Nickle expects to be in Montreal on the 13th as a representative of Queen's at the Special Conference.

Yours truly,

A. Brown

ENC.,

(COPY)

KINGSTON, Oct.5th.1921.

A.J.Brown, Esq., K.C.,
Dominion Express Co.Building,
Montreal, Que.,

Dear Mr Brown, Re. Queen's University.

Many thanks for yours of Oct. 4th. which reached me in due time.

It is surprising how difficult it is at times to get the Press to realize that documents are carefully drawn because there is a reason for their being so drafted. Be assured there will be no resentment felt at this end, due to the fact that the memorandum was not published exactly as intended. I hope to be able to get to Montreal on the 13th. I understand you are having a special conference then, and were kind enough to ask for representatives from Queen's.

Yours sincerely,

"W. F. Nickle"

WFN:AC.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

file
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

P e r s o n a l

MONTREAL February 11th, 1924.

My dear Sir Arthur:

You spoke to me on Tuesday last about the annual dinner of the Medical Faculty to be held on the 16th instant and you asked me to hold that evening open as Dr. Vincent was to be the guest of honour. This I was very glad to undertake to do but yesterday I was advised by 'phone that some gentlemen were arriving here from Ottawa on Saturday night to see me, proceeding west from here on the late train. As the questions which they desire to discuss are important, I have been compelled to say to them that I would be available for a conference on that evening.

I deeply regret this change in the programme but perhaps the fact that I have to speak to the members of the McGill Undergraduates Society next month will accomplish the same purpose as my presence at the dinner.

If there is any special subject which you think I might profitably discuss and which would come appropriately from an outsider, I shall be very glad if you will let me know. The President of the Society intimated that they would desire to hear something of a general character not connected particularly with their own work, either in the College or afterwards.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

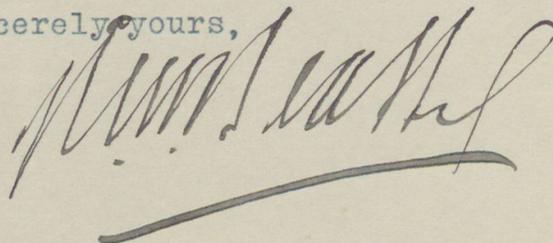
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

---2---

MONTREAL

I have not received an invitation to the dinner so I hope that no embarrassment will be caused by my deflection.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. M. Mackenzie". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

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

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

P e r s o n a l

MONTREAL February 4th, 1924.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Griffith, Principal of Ridley College, has written asking me to suggest a course for a very promising boy in his School who desires to enter railway service. The question he particularly asks is whether McGill University has any special course which would give a grounding in railway work.

The Transportation Course at the University has been abolished and while this Company gives free scholarships, they are restricted to apprentices, employees under twenty-one years of age and to minor sons of employees. The scholarships are also confined to architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering.

Railway work is now so diversified that a boy who specialized in any branch of engineering would probably have to confine his activities afterwards to that particular department. A knowledge of engineering, mechanical or civil, is, of course, valuable to a railway engineer or operator but in other branches of the service the best introduction is a sound general education which, in my opinion, should involve political economy or the commerce course.

I do not like to reply definitely to Griffith

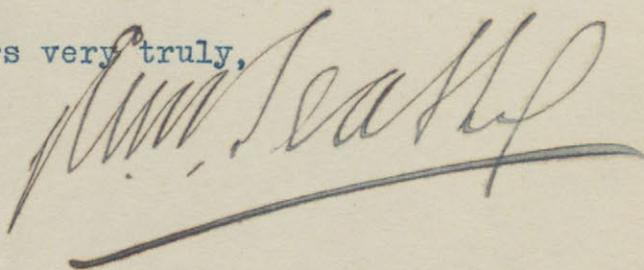
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

---2---

MONTREAL

without having your opinion as to the best available
course. At your convenience will you be good enough
to let me have your views.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. M. Seaship", written over a horizontal line.

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

DOCKET ENDS:

February 6th, 1924.

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K. C.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4th, in which you have asked my appreciation of the course which a young man desirous of entering railway service should take.

If he can spend but four years in the University I would have him take the regular Arts course with honours in Economics and one foreign language, preferably French. If he can spend five years I would have him take the Commerce course, with honours in Economics. Our Commerce Course is only one of four years, but does not provide for Honour Economics. He would have to remain an extra year to get the Economics, but, I believe, would be well repaid for the time. The Commerce Course demands that a student take one foreign language, in fact, in the final year that foreign language is the only compulsory subject, the others being optional.

As to our Science course, good as it is as a specialized course, I do not think it contains enough of the Economics or enough of the languages, our own as well as foreign. I think we must make some change in this course.

Yours faithfully,

DOCKET STARTS:

FINANCIAL PRESS SERVICE

Published by

Financial Service Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

(P. O. Box 630)

Saturday,
March 28th/1925.

E.W. BEATTY OPTIMISTIC ON CANADA'S FUTURE

E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was the principal speaker at the dinner given last night by Zetland Lodge, Toronto's oldest Masonic organization.

Mr. Beatty, in proposing the toast of "Canada" dealt sympathetically and optimistically with the problems and future prospects of our Country and in the course of his remarks sounded notes of warning which, if heeded, will result to the benefit of the Dominion.

Mr. Beatty said:-

"When your Chairman was good enough to suggest for me the honour of proposing the toast of "Canada", I not unnaturally demurred because, knowing something of the membership of this Lodge and of the very prominent, not to say eminent character of that membership, containing as it does many outstanding and eloquent men, I felt then, as I feel now, that this was really no place for the likes of me. But I must confess, that if your Chairman felt that being your guest I should work hard at it while I was one, I would have preferred he had selected "Canada" to any other toast because it gives an opportunity to address one's self to general topics and also is the most important subject in the minds of all thinking Canadians at the present time. It will not be necessary for me to take you back over the history of this Country since it became a unified nation. It is not necessary for me to recall to your recollection its very conspicuous progress in the last fifty years ending with the glories of its war participation. It probably is very desirable that I should direct your minds for a few moments not to Canada as it was and what it has accomplished, but to Canada as it is and what it hopes to achieve.

"I am not yet physically or mentally very old, but I can look back on twenty-five years of fairly active legal and business experience in associations which naturally brought me in touch with not only the transportation but the commercial problems of the Country. I have seen in that period many commercial and transportation mistakes, some tragedies and some very conspicuous achievements. In common with you all, I have been through periods of expansion, the critical period of the war and the after-math of dislocation and depression and the cumulative effect of them all has probably produced a psychological result, the importance of which few of us fully appreciate.

"I have found, as you have, that wastefulness and extravagance are ultimately paid for and that periods of great optimism and the spend-thrift characteristics which pervade such periods are usually followed by periods of deflation and depression and that these in turn are corrected by the realization of the necessity for economy and thrift and hard work. In this country, as in others, as soon as the bulk of the people realize that there is an evil to be cured and conscientiously begin the cure, their combined efforts are usually effective and by the application of common sense and great effort, a nation swings back on its course towards commercial and industrial prosperity. I have no reason to suspect that this will not be the course of events in Canada because Canada has two assets which cannot be denied or discounted; actual and potential wealth of great variety and a people whose course, virility and self-reliance needs no proof because it has been proved time and time again.

"With these two fundamentals, we need not indulge in misgivings as to the country's future. We have no reason for lack of confidence even though things may not be just as we wish and even though we may not be making the progress some of us would like to make.

(Continued on next Bulletin)

FINANCIAL PRESS SERVICE

Published by

Financial Service Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

(P. O. Box 630)

S a t u r d a y ,
March 28th. 1925.

E.W. BEATTY OPTIMISTIC ON CANADA'S FUTURE (CONTINUED)

"The fact that difficulties are before us is just another incentive to overcome them and by our own prudence and sanity and by the support of policies which are designed to improve the whole of the country bring about the object which we seek to achieve. In the words of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a man of great eloquence and of almost uncanny vision, Each for himself should contribute to the country's prosperity by his own individual effort".

"You may properly ask what are these difficulties and what steps should be taken to overcome them. I am not speaking in any political sense because politics and I are almost strangers. In fact, some time ago I was asked if I know anything about politics and the only reply I could make was that which was made by the young man to the elderly lady who met him at a garden party and who said to him: "Young man, are you married?". The gentleman replied; "Unfortunately, no, Madam, thank God." But speaking entirely apart from politics, an excess of which in matters of commerce is probably one of our great tribulations, we are confronted with a situation which is partly an honourable scar and partly a self-inflicted wound. We have obligations due to our war participation which constitute the most brilliant page in the history of this Country, obligations which must be met and which are being cheerfully met and we have obligations which are due to our own miscalculations or lack of judgment, and these obligations must be met but in the nature of things are not so cheerfully met. All of them must of necessity be discharged and none of them should be increased. The policy of the Country would naturally, if business principles prevailed, be that the discharge should be rendered as easy as is proper and is possible and the reduction in our obligations should be accomplished by our own recognition of the necessity for curbed expenditures and for individual and corporate thrift. You will probably say that these are very easy things to point out as they are within the knowledge of all men and while they are within the knowledge they are not within the appreciation of all men because not all men, even business men, take a very keen and personal interest in the country's affairs. They that are there is not a subject of debate but the method of relieving them is naturally a subject of some concern and in respect of which different opinions may prevail.

"My own conception of the situation can be reduced to very few words. I believe, first, that we need have no apprehension of the future of Canada unless we ourselves retard that future by acting on false economic principles. I do not know of any country more bountifully endowed by Nature than this Country. I do not know of any country whose progress in fifty years with its ups and downs has been more steady or on a sounder foundation. On the other hand, a serious if cool and confident consideration of its commercial and economic problems is just now necessary in Canada.

Let me illustrate. In 1867, at the time of Confederation, the population of Canada was somewhat in excess of three millions. Today it is slightly in excess of nine millions. In a span of fifty-eight years it has almost tripled. That is not very much but out of those fifty-eight years you must take five years of the war and at least five years constituting the after-math of the war when no development of a permanent character was possible even from the standpoint of industry or of population. This reduces the span to forty-eight years and in forty-eight years, notwithstanding the withdrawals from the Country due to abnormal conditions, our population almost tripled.

In 1910 the value of our agricultural products was \$527,545,000; in 1924, \$1,444,574,000; of our manufactured products 1910, \$1,165,975,639; in 1923, \$2,696,210,000, and of our forestry products, in 1911, \$170,000,000; in 1922, \$269,034,000; or a percentage increase of 170.5%, 131.2%, and 50.1% respectively. In 1910 the value of the country's exports was \$298,763,993, and in 1924, \$1,070,611,616. All indicate progress, both national and industrial.

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FINANCIAL PRESS SERVICE

Published by

Financial Service Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

(P. O. Box 630)

S a t u r d a y ,
March 28th. 1925.

E.W. BEATTY OPTIMISTIC ON CANADA'S FUTURE (CONTINUED)

"But we are faced with certain difficulties which we ourselves must surmount. We need more people and the reason why we need them is we are not able to realise upon our wealth without their assistance and we are not able either to reduce the burden of taxation on the population without more production and the addition of more shoulders over which to spread the burden. Some criticise the disclosure of the fact that burdens are heavy and that is a reason why greater population is necessary in the interests of the whole Country. Such disclosures are not made for the purpose of deterring prospective immigrants but for the sole purpose of exciting public interest and creating public sentiment, without the support of which no government in a democratic country feels justified in moving.

"Now, I will admit that our immigration progress has not been spectacular. It has been slow and in quality did not equal and in quantity has only slightly exceeded the migration from Canada. No one can possibly minimize the great effect of the magnet of the Republic to the South of us or the attraction of its 115 millions of population, of its wealth and the variety of opportunity which that wealth and population gives to young Canadians. We know, too, that Canadians are the most welcome citizens because of their ability and their reliability and we cannot wonder that a young man just through college feels the influence of that opportunity as against more unremunerative employment or lack of any in his own country. There is only one way of meeting this condition and that is by providing through the country's prosperity an opportunity better than that which presently exists here.

"I think I may dismiss with a word the question of immigration. Its necessity is acknowledged. Much money is being spent in order to induce it and I am glad to be able to say that not only are the prospects good but that the cooperative effort between the government and the transportation and immigration agencies is now so much improved, that the machinery is able to work smoothly and well, with inestimable advantage both in the numbers received and the facility with which they are handled and placed.

"But there is another form of immigration which is almost as important to this Country and that is the immigration of capital, particularly of capital from the Mother Country. Canada is too young to deny capital from any source but Canada must prefer, other things being equal, the investment of British capital here and the British investor, both on patriotic and national grounds, would, under proper conditions, prefer this Country to any other portion of the world. There is one danger in the situation and a danger which should be carefully guarded against and that is that we should not unconsciously or otherwise create the impression that this is not a country in which honest investments are given their proper protection. Many of you gentlemen are more familiar than I am with that peculiar sensitiveness as to credit existing in the money centres of the world. You probably appreciate that the investor in the States or in England has a very accurate knowledge of the success attending enterprises in various countries. Upon that success he gauges the wisdom or otherwise of placing his money in that country and upon the encouragement of these in authority towards the establishment of such enterprises and their attitude towards them thereafter he will rely upon for his security. He does not expect unjustifiable rewards. He desires permanency and security and he insists that the commodity known as money should be permitted to work for him and that his prospects for success should not be interfered with by the action or the attitude of those in control of the country's affairs. Whatever we may do to encourage the introduction of capital into Canada we should do but having done so we should see that it is entitled to such measure of just protection as will place the burden for failure, if failure ensues, on its own administration and not upon the country's fiscal or political policies.

(Continued on Next Bulletin)

FINANCIAL PRESS SERVICE

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Financial Service Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

(P. O. Box 630)

Saturday,
March 28th/1925.

E.W. BEATTY OPTIMISTIC ON CANADA'S FUTURE (CONTINUED)

"If I were to speak to you at any length on private enterprise, you would naturally assume that I was a prejudiced observer and in that you would be right, but I have the profound conviction that the spirit and the courage, the initiative and the effort which is fundamental to enterprise and private undertakings are what has made this Country's progress thus far and are what will contribute more than any other single factor in its future success. Therefore, I think the Country is entitled to the benefit which will undoubtedly accrue in encouraging it in every way which is legitimate and proper.

"You gentlemen have heard a great deal as I have of the sectionalism which exists in this country, and we have heard of that which is good and that which is bad. I will admit it is the other fellow's sectionalism that seems to concern us most. We do not appear so affected by our own. That sectionalism which means pride in local achievement, in the success of a Province or a City which is brought about by the combined effort of the members of that community is everything which is admirable and commendable. It is in no sense unnational, but when it is taken to an extreme and the prosperity of one by special privilege is demanded at the expense of the other, then it is harmful. If we realize, therefore, that what we can do by our own activities we should do and that which requires a national point of view and a national co-operative effort we should contribute to, the evils of sectionalism will disappear and I might add that where prosperity exists sectionalism is reduced to a minimum and therefore the national prosperity of Canada which means more population and capital support will end sectionalism, as it will end a great many public questions now the source of agitation.

"And then we have the burden of taxation, always important, particularly to commercial communities, I am informed that \$54,204,027 was collected in income taxes throughout Canada last year and of this amount 79% was contributed by the Province of Ontario and Quebec, and of the total amount, \$29,108,746 or more than 50% was collected in the districts of Toronto and Montreal. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the question of taxation becomes a very vital matter to the people of these communities. Here again we are confronted with a somewhat disquieting comparison. A man with an income of \$10,000--not an extraordinary income in these times; in fact, a moderate one, if we have regard to the necessities of modern society and conditions of living--pays in Canada an income tax of \$619.50. In 1924 in the United States he paid an income tax of \$165.00 and in 1925 it is anticipated he will pay even less. The fact of the smaller taxation in the United States is not the most significant factor because temporarily we must expect to bear these burdens which are partially due to our war obligations, but the fact that in the United States the tax is steadily decreasing and will decrease until it becomes nominal or ceases to exist altogether, is of very great importance to this Country and leads to the inevitable conclusion that efficiency and economy in our public affairs is something which we should advocate without ceasing.

"And so, gentlemen, these very simple fundamentals seem to be brought home to us all. We are not un-Canadian for mentioning them because we do so with no feeling of despondency, but simply in order that they shall be presented and the necessary steps to overcome them shall be taken--taken not because we are critical of those in charge of our affairs but because we desire to help them by any constructive suggestion or support of constructive policies which are open to us or to them. I remember some weeks ago listening to a very humorous address from a former Toronto University graduate here. While speaking in a lighter vein he gave utterance to a suggestion that seems to me to have some merit.

(Continued on next Bulletin)

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S a t u r d a y ,
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E.W. BEATTY OPTIMISTIC ON CANADA'S FUTURE (CONTINUED)

"He said that that day he had luncheon with a very eminent Presbyterian Divine. He always liked lunching with Presbyterian Clergymen because next to the Anglicans he thought they set the best table and they were much better judges of the concomitants of a luncheon. He informed us that the clergymen and himself had concluded that no man can hold in complete reverence one with whom he went to college. Unfortunately for him, he had gone to college with both the Right Honourable Mackenzie King and the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen and that while the tendency in this country was to decry the lack of leadership and wish for the guidance of the great men of former times or their equals in modern times, that our contribution to the Country's stability would be at least partially discharged if we supplied a spirit of followership which permitted these men whom we had put in public places to obtain the support to which they are entitled if their very important duties are to be fulfilled with success and satisfaction to the Country at large. His humorous reference contains the germ of a very pregnant thought that help and constructive suggestion is perhaps more valuable to Canada in the present state of its affairs than any amount of pessimistic criticism. There is no place in this Country either for the unthinking if genial and attractive optimist or the apostle of despondency and despair who has never been known to contribute anything to a nation's progress and will certainly not contribute anything to ours.

"I have mentioned very briefly some of our essentials and I have not mentioned them in any optimistic spirit because I think I already see a distinct improvement in the psychology of the people of this country and a greater appreciation than ever of the need of .. grappling courageously with some of our more immediate problems. They are doing so without any lack of confidence in the Country of its future. They appreciate, as you and I do, that the spirit of the pioneers which made this Country -- and particularly this great Province -- what it is is the spirit which, translated to our more intricate conditions of modern business, will enable Canada to march steadily, if it does not run, to an era of great prosperity."

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DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:



McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

February 16,
1934

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I now enclose digest of Arts Faculty Survey made up from the material I had left in the office. I also enclose the reports of Mathematics, Psychology and Sociology which should be added at the back of the loose-leaf section of the Arts Faculty Survey in your possession. These were inadvertently omitted from what I sent you; I had them out because they were so controversial Sir Arthur was going to have them re-written.

Perhaps a word or two of what I know about the Survey may not be out of place.

In general, the Principal found the Surveys most disappointing. He appointed what he felt was the strongest possible committee in each Faculty; they were asked to survey the Faculty under two heads (a) a critical survey for private consumption and a survey of growth and expansion for public use. In actual practice what happened in most cases was that the survey committee of a faculty met, talked and talked, then asked each departmental head to submit a report. Instead of editing and criticizing these reports, mostly the Deans of the Faculties wrote the general survey report, (which was concurred in by the other members of the survey committee), and appended to it the unedited departmental reports. These departmental reports were very uneven, the departments were not critical of their own weaknesses, but laid emphasis on their growth and expansion.

A good example of what I mean is this: the attached report on Psychology does not reflect at all the attitude of the Arts Survey Committee in general towards the subject of Psychology and the Department of Psychology. I personally attended the meetings of the Arts Committee and took a verbatim report of the proceedings, heard the discussions, which, for the greater part tended towards the views expressed in the attached article: "The Rise and Fall of Psychology". Their attitude towards Sociology was much the same: true, they did recommend the abolition of the School for Social Workers, yet these two reports are submitted without comments in the report of the Survey Committee.

I think Mr. Macdonald had an idea that a perusal of the Survey Reports would help him in the work of the committee on reducing the deficit, but on the contrary, you will find the Survey deals only with the need for more money, more staff, more equipment, more expansion in almost every Department. It was the Principal's idea to meet with each Faculty gradually and go into these reports critically; he did make a beginning with the Faculty of Medicine and had one or two meetings with the survey committee one winter at his house. But as the depression got worse and the need for reduction rather than expansion became evident, he lost interest, rather, in the survey reports. So much so that when last spring he personally interviewed each head of a department on the budget and a saving of more than \$80,000 was made, no reference was made to the survey reports, because they were useless in this connection.

The Survey Reports are, of course, invaluable as a record of the ten years under review, or as a curtain-raiser for a campaign for funds.

The whole difficulty about a survey of a university by members of that university seems to be the tendency of each department to cling to autonomy and the tendency of the deans or survey committees to refuse the responsibility of criticism of the departments. Sir Arthur continually experienced this trouble, in endeavouring to keep an even balance between departments. As he said himself, he was a specialist in no subject; but had he been a geologist, like Sir William Dawson, or a classicist, like Sir William Peterson, even then could he regard himself as competent to decide, for example, the question of whether Psychology should be allowed to expand by adding two more professors, as the Departmental report suggests, or should be returned to Philosophy as a sub department, as is indicated in the attached article! These vexed questions keep on arising in every Faculty and subject, and cannot be forgotten when weighing the material contained in the Survey reports.

Yours faithfully,

S. McMuray

Principal's Secretary.

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

DOCKET ENDS: