

**FILE 338**

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*Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.*



M. P. FENNELL, JR.  
DIRECTOR

*Department of Trade and Transportation*

*Montreal.*

November 30th, 1925.

CANADA.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I want to express my gratitude to you for your courtesy in so kindly giving me the letters of introduction this morning to the Universities of Great Britain and Scotland, to Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl and the Secretary of the National Committee for the training of teachers at Edinburgh for the Reverend Sisters Ste. Anne Marie and Ste. Eliza. With such an introduction to the educational authorities of England and Scotland I am sure that the trip of the Sisters will be a very successful one.

Again thanking you and with kindest regards,  
I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Director.



November 30th, 1925.

Her Grace,  
The Duchess of Atholl,  
Board of Education,  
Whitehall,  
London, S.W.

My dear Duchess of Atholl:-

May I take the liberty of introducing to you Sister Ste. Anne Marie and Sister Ste. Eliza of the Congregation of Notre Dame who expect to spend a few months in England and Scotland studying the methods employed in the training of teachers.

I shall be very grateful for any assistance you are in a position to give them in this regard and any courtesies shewn them will be much appreciated. by me personally and by the authorities at McGill.

Yours faithfully,

Principal and Vice-Chancellor.



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

June 12, 1939

Dear Mr. Fee,

Thank you for yours of the 30th May.

The University was very glad to be able to offer accommodation for the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association last month, and I shall pass on to the Board of Governors your kind expression of appreciation. I shall also advise Professor Adair, Dr. Ross and Mrs. Grant of your thanks for their part in making the Convention members comfortable.

Very truly yours,

Norman Fee, Esq.,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
The Canadian Historical Association,  
O t t a w a .



# The Canadian Historical Association

OFFICERS 1938-39

President:  
REGINALD G. TROTTER  
Kingston, Ont.

Vice-President:  
J. B. BREBNER  
New York, N.Y.

English Secretary and  
Treasurer:  
NORMAN FEE  
Ottawa, Ont.

French Secretary:  
SERAPHIN MARION  
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D. C. HARVEY  
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Managing Editor, Canadian  
Historical Review:  
GEORGE W. BROWN  
Toronto, Ont.

Retiring in 1939:  
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Shediac, N.B.  
CHESTER MARTIN  
Toronto, Ont.  
A. R. M. LOWER  
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HAROLD A. INNIS  
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G. DE T. GLAZEBROOK  
Toronto, Ont.  
GUSTAVE LANCTOT  
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Retiring in 1941:  
MGR. OLIVIER MAURALT  
Montreal, P.Q.  
JAMES J. TALMAN  
Toronto, Ont.  
A. B. COREY  
Canton, N.Y.  
GERALD S. GRAHAM  
Kingston, Ont.

Ottawa, May 30, 1939.

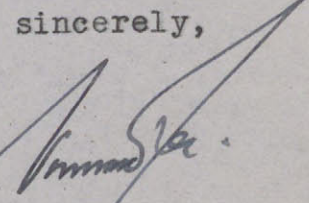
Dear Dr. Douglas:-

As Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Historical Association it gives me very great pleasure to present to you a resolution of thanks unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Association recently held in your University.

It was duly moved and seconded that the thanks of the Canadian Historical Association be tendered to the authorities of McGill University for the courtesy extended in providing facilities for the meetings of the Association and for opening Douglas Hall and the Royal Victoria College for the accommodation of members in attendance.

I should like on behalf of the Association to express our official thanks to Professor Adair, who as Chairman of the Programme Committee and of local arrangements did so much to make our meetings a success. I should also like to thank Dr. Ross for his splendid arrangements at Douglas Hall and Mrs. Grant for her hospitality at the tea hour on Friday afternoon.

Yours sincerely,

  
Norman Fee  
Secretary-Treasurer

~~Dr. A. V. Douglas, M.B.E.,~~  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

*L. J. ...*



MEMORANDUM

TO the Principal

McGILL UNIVERSITY

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

4 November 1936.

RECEIVED NOV 5 1936

Protestant Charities

In the Federated Charities approximately two-thirds of the agencies operate for the benefit of all races and creeds, and over \$ 100,000 is spent annually on work for French and English non-Protestants.

J. H. L.



# DOCKET STARTS:

FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS



LEO JAMES LENTZEN  
DIRECTOR GENERAL

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"FEDNAWORLD"

THE PROMOTERS OF  
THE FEDERATED NATIONS OF THE WORLD  
(INCORPORATED)  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

April 1, 1927.

McGill University,  
Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Ltd, Principal,  
Montreal, Canada.

Esteemed Sir:-

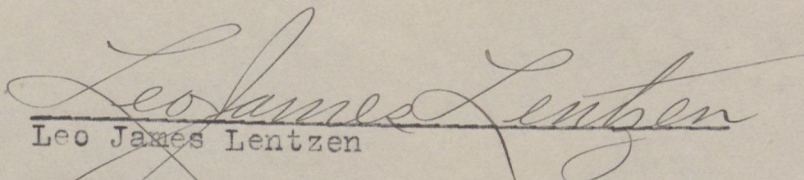
We take great pleasure in enclosing herewith a brief outline of the International Relations Exhibit, planned by our organization for its first showing in Toronto, Canada, at the world Federation of Education Associations' second biennial conference. Our Exhibit is dedicated to the above mentioned organization as a token of appreciation of the wonderful work accomplished in the field of world education by its President, Augustus O. Thomas, and the Federation as a whole.

Will it be possible for you to participate in this Exhibit? We are particularly interested in charts, pictures, books, etc., and the official emblem and colors of your institution, accompanied by a letter which we can frame to display with your exhibit.

If the material you send is to be merely loaned, please advise us what it is, how and when you will send it, and the approximate value of each item, so that we can arrange for proper insurance against loss.

With our very best wishes for your continued success, we remain,

Sincerely yours for world education,

  
Leo James Lentzen

PK/344

290 Third St.,  
Metropolitan Bldg.,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

U.S.A.



Leo James Lentzen,  
Director General

Cable Address:  
"FEDNAWORLD"

Ruth Vernon Mey  
Aide to Director General

The Promoters of  
THE FEDERATED NATIONS OF THE WORLD  
(Incorporated)  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
U.S.A.

Outline of the International Relations Exhibit, planned by the Promoters of The Federated Nations of the World. The first showing will be at Toronto, Canada, August 7 - 12, 1927, at the World Federation of Education Associations' Second Biennial Conference.

This will be a purely educational and non-commercial exhibit, in which will be featured:

- 1 Metric System
- 2 Esperanto
- 3 Universal Time
- 4 Universal Calendar
- 5 Universal Monetary System(Decimal)
- 6 Universal Postal Rates & Regulations
- 7 Universal Citizenship
- 8 Universal Passports
- 9 Universal Copyrights, Trade Marks and Patentrights.
- 10 Universal Educational System with Bureaus of Knowledge and Information.
- 11 Universal Communication System-Radio, Radio-phone, Cable, Telephone and Telegraph.
- 12 Universal Transportation System- Rail, Water, Air; Motor and Highway
- 13 Universal Board of Conservation- Timber, Mineral, Oil, Fish, Birds, Game and all other natural resources, including Water Power, also places of wonder, beauty and world interest.
- 14 Universal Board of Control- of Production, Manufacture, Sale and Distribution and Use of Drugs, Opiates, etc. Arms, Implements and Aummunition, Conveyances and Crafts hitherto used in warfare.
- 15 Universal Board of Equity, representing Capital and Labor, Producers and Consumers; Industrialists, Agriculturists, Commerce, Financial Institutions as well as the Professions; Common Carriers and other Public Utilities, regardless of ownership; Governing and Governed.
- 16 Universal Welfare, Research and Philanthropic Bureaus; decreasing Vice, Crime, Disease, Charity and Poverty; also rendering first aid in public distress and calamities.
- 17 Universal Bureau of Labor, elevating standards of living, equalizing the distribution of labor.
- 18 Universal Bureaus of Tariff, Duties, Customs and Taxes; standardizing, reducing and eliminating where consistent.
- 19 Universal Boards of Engineers, Architects and Artists, supervising construction of future municipalities, and construction in general.
- 20 Universal Code of Laws, Civil, Criminal, etc.
- 21 Universal Simultaneous Disarmament- Land, Sea (also sub-sea) and Air.
- 22 Universal Permanent Seat of Government.
- 23 The SUPER GOVERNMENT! "THE FEDERATED NATIONS OF THE WORLD".

(over)



Following is a list of those who to date have already furnished, or consented to furnish material, or co-operate with us:

1. Arbitration Crusade, New York, New York.
2. Babson Statistical Organization, Inc., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
3. British Humane Association, London, England.
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.
5. Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. of Sociology, New York University, New York.
6. Prof. Irving Fisher, Department of Political Economy, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
7. Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass.
8. Metric Association, New York, New York.
9. Nat'l. Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D.C.
10. Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.
11. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C.
12. United States Post Office Department, Division of Foreign Mails, Washington, D.C.
13. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Philadelphia, Pa.
14. World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass.
15. Sesqui-Centennial Committee in charge of The Exhibit on Friendship between Nations, Philadelphia, Pa.

Invitations to participate are being sent out up to and including Saturday April 16, 1927.

Material from countries other than the United States and Canada may be forwarded to Milwaukee at once; from the United States and Canada May 15.

If your material or any part of it is merely loaned, kindly give valuation of same, so that arrangement may be made for proper insurance against all losses.



April 22, 1927.

Leo James Lentzen, Esq.,  
290 Third Street,  
Metropolitan Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to your letter of April 1st addressed to the Principal of the University, we should be glad if you would furnish us with some information regarding your organization. We are interested in your proposal and it might be possible for us to participate.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



May 6, 1927.

Laurent Beaudry, Esq.,  
c/o Envoy Extraordinary,  
Canadian Embassy,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Beaudry:-

Let me in the first place congratulate you on your new position. I know of no one who is more capable of filling the job. I had intended to write to you a long time ago, but as usual I put it off until I had to.

I am venturing to enclose herewith some correspondence which we have received from an institution known as the Federated Nations of the World. It refers to an exhibition to take place in Toronto. I notice that while some of the United States Departments are represented or are said to be represented, at least one or two of the institutions mentioned are under the suspicion of the State Department. I am not at all sure that we should co-operate in this exhibit. I wonder if it would be possible for you to find out anything about it.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.





LEGATION OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
WASHINGTON

May 9th, 1927.

My dear Colonel Bovey:-

I have received your letter of May 6th, with its enclosures.

Let me thank you for your very kind reference to my nomination here. I am sure I do not entirely deserve all that is implied in the terms of your congratulations. I am, however, very happy, and like the job immensely.

I am trying to obtain some information relating to the correspondence which you have received from the Federated Nations of the World, and you will hear from me again, before long.

Yours faithfully,

*Laurent Beaudry*

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,  
McGill University,  
MONTREAL, Canada.





LEGATION OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
WASHINGTON

Confidential.

31st. May 1927.

My dear Colonel Bovey:

Referring to your letter of May 6th. 1927, we have received from the British Consul-General at Chicago, a confidential report obtained by him from Messrs. R.G. Dunn & Company, regarding the organisation entitled "The Federated Nations of the World". The report is as follows:

"This organization has been out of existence since December, 1925, when James Lantzen who appeared as president individually filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy".

In the circumstances, therefore, it would not appear that this is a bona fide organisation.

This information is, of course, strictly confidential.

Yours faithfully,

*Laurent Beaudry*

First Secretary.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,  
Assistant to the Principal,  
McGill University,  
MONTREAL.



June 27, 1927.

Laurent Beaudry, Esq.,  
First Secretary, Legation of the Dominion of Canada,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Beaudry:-

I am very much obliged for your letter  
of May 31st. I have acted on the information, which of course  
will not be disclosed.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



DOCKET ENDS:

FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS



# DOCKET STARTS:

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN  
IN CANADA



# The Federation of University Women in Canada

PRESIDENT

MRS. R. F. McWILLIAMS  
206 DEVON COURT, WINNIPEG.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

MRS. G. L. LENNOX  
129 SPENCE STREET, WINNIPEG.

TREASURER

MRS. C. D. SCHOFIELD  
912 BURDETT STREET, VICTORIA.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

MISS ELSIE MOORE

GROSVENOR COURT, STAFFORD STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

ARCHIVES SECRETARY

MRS. DIGBY WHEELER

2106 PORTAGE AVENUE,  
WINNIPEG.

May 28th, 1923.

On Behalf of the Educational Committee of the Federation  
of University Women in Canada.

The Educational Committee of the Canadian Federation of University Women desire at the next meeting of the Federation to raise certain questions about the limitations of women in the professions and in higher education. The situation is briefly this. It is now over fifty years since women were first admitted to universities in Canada. They already form one-third of the total undergraduate student body. Of this number only an inconsiderable proportion as compared with men continue their studies beyond the undergraduate stage. Comparatively few have made any contributions to their professions or to the knowledge of any subject by research.

About one-third of the women graduates of our universities enter the teaching profession .85% of the Canadian elementary and secondary teachers are women. In the Universities women constitute no more than five or six per cent of teaching staff even when the temporary student demonstrators are included in the field of open competition in the universities (which would exclude household science and nursing) women hold not one per cent of the permanent posts. On account of the lack of data it has not been possible to carry the comparison into other professions. The committee is therefore confining its investigations to the teaching profession.



We are asking a number of representative women from each province to state frankly their own opinions and the result of their personal experience in answer to the following questions:

- (1) Is it desirable that women should continue their education beyond the undergraduate course in pursuit either of the higher academic or of professional degrees? Give reasons.
- (2) Why have so few women pursued higher courses of study? What has been your own experience?
- (3) Why have women graduates shown such a marked preference for teaching as a profession? What were your own reasons for the choice of this profession?
- (4) Why are there so few women in the higher academic or executive posts in secondary schools or on the staffs of the universities?
- (5) Why are so few women interested in research?
- (6) How far do you think such causes as (a) the expectation of marriage, (b) lack of financial assistance, (c) the prejudices of governing bodies of schools and universities have operated in discouraging women in the pursuit of higher education or of advancement in their profession?
- (7) What means would you suggest (a) of encouraging women in advanced study (b) of removing their professional limitations?

All information will be considered confidential.

Geneva Misener,

Convener Educational Committee,

c/o Mrs. G. L. Lennox,  
129 Spence Street,  
Winnipeg.



# The Federation of University Women in Canada

PRESIDENT

MRS. R. F. McWILLIAMS  
206 DEVON COURT, WINNIPEG.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

MRS. G. L. LENNOX  
129 SPENCE STREET, WINNIPEG.

TREASURER

MRS. C. D. SCHOFIELD  
912 BURDETT STREET, VICTORIA.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

MISS ELSIE MOORE  
6 GROSVENOR COURT, STAFFORD STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

ARCHIVES SECRETARY

MRS. DIGBY WHEELER  
2106 PORTAGE AVENUE,  
WINNIPEG.

206 Devon Court,  
Winnipeg, 3rd July, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
President, McGill University,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

The Federation of University Women through its Education committee of which Miss Geneva Misener of the University of Alberta is convener, is interesting itself in the progress of university women in the higher ranks of the teaching profession. Miss Misener has asked the opinions of a number of outstanding women through the medium of the accompanying letters, and has now asked me to endeavor to secure for her an expression of opinion from the presidents of our own universities.

It would be of real assistance to us if you would be so good as to look over this letter and then write to us as to your opinion of the reasons for the present condition either in the form of a general comment or as answers to the specific questions set forth. This matter is to come up for discussion at our triennial meeting in August and we would very much like to have an expression of opinion from those whose judgment in the matter we value highly, as we shall be considering the question in its relation to the form of education now provided for women in Canada.



I need scarcely add that this correspondence will be considered confidential and no names at all used in the report prepared for our meeting.

Yours sincerely,

*Margaret S. McWilliams*

President, Canadian Federation of University Women.



*Mrs. Bury*

# The Federation of University Women in Canada

PRESIDENT

MRS. R. F. McWILLIAMS  
206 DEVON COURT, WINNIPEG.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

MRS. G. L. LENNOX  
129 SPENCE STREET, WINNIPEG.

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MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

MISS ELSIE MOORE  
6 GROSVENOR COURT, STAFFORD STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

ARCHIVES SECRETARY

MRS. DIGBY WHEELER  
2106 PORTAGE AVENUE.  
WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, July 31st, 1923.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,-

Please accept my sincere thanks for your prompt and very full reply to my letter with regard to University women. I found it waiting for me just now upon my return from a trip to the coast and have forwarded it at once to the convener of the committee.

Perhaps I may add that, being a somewhat old fashioned person myself, I am ~~perhaps~~ more nearly in accord with your views than you evidently suppose.

Yours sincerely,

*Margaret S. McWilliams*

President Federation of University Women in Canada.



July 13th, 1923.

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams,  
206 Devon Court,  
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear Mrs. McWilliams:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 3rd. I would have answered it before this, but I have been away from the city.

I greatly fear that my views upon the questions you have raised will be considered uninteresting and somewhat oldfashioned by such a formidable body as the Federation of University Women in Canada. I am not altogether convinced that the courses furnished by any of the universities in Canada form the ideal course for a woman's education. However, if her life is to be a professional one such courses are probably good enough to furnish the basis on which to build the professional education.

I think one of the reasons why the majority of women in professional life are to be found in the teaching profession is because that is one of the few professions open to her. Personally, I am in favour of opening all professions to women, but even if that is done I think the teaching profession will always claim about the same proportion as it does now. I think another reason is that the teaching profession does not make the same demands on a woman's physical strength as most other professions do.



In this Province some of the professions are closed to women. They are not yet admitted to the practice of law and only last year the first women graduating in Medicine received their degrees. There will always be found, and I think there should be found, women physicians, but generally speaking the worries and anxieties of the medical profession are such that not a great many women will enter the profession. It is my belief that men generally are willing to assume responsibility with a greater degree of confidence than women. At McGill we have not yet admitted women to the Faculty of Applied Science, but were we to throw it open I do not think that many women would avail themselves of that privilege, nor do I ever look forward to the time when our engineering professions will find many women in them. In that connection, I see no reason why some women should not do very well as Architects.

Answering your first question categorically, I would say that it was desirable that women should continue their education beyond the undergraduate course. The reasons for this conclusion are many. A woman can never hope to be considered for the best positions if her degrees are inferior. The higher degree should signify, and usually does signify, a greater knowledge of the subject, a broader vision, a greater reasoning power, and altogether places the holder in a more advantageous position to pursue her work in life.

Answering number four, I would conclude that there are few women in higher academic or executive positions because there are fewer women with the higher degrees, and also (here I know you will say I am oldfashioned) I consider men generally make better executive officers than women.

In number five you ask why so few women are interested in research. I think this will always be the case and I, for one, will not be very sorry. I never knew a woman who added anything to her attractiveness by her ability in research problems. I am quite sure that many women will do



Mrs. McWilliams

- 3 -

well in reasearch and some, like Madame Curie, have done very well.

In number six you mention three possible causes which have operated in discouraging women in the pursuit of higher education. Certainly your (a) "the expectation of marriage" has always been a factor and I hope will be a greater factor. Your (b) "lack of financial assistance" we shall always have with us, and in this connection I think the scholarships which Women's societies in Canada have made available have been a splendid thing. As in the past, those to receive them should be very carefully selected, as experience would seem to indicate that a woman who does well in research is somewhat out of the ordinary. With reference to (c) I know that certain prejudices do exist. I have none personally, but even if all restrictions were removed I do not think many more women would go in for higher education or research.

Generally speaking I think that a large enough proportion of our population is to be found at the universities and I do not believe our country would be any better off if all the B.A.s were Ph.Ds.

With all good wishes, I am, dear Mrs.  
McWilliams,

Yours faithfully,



**DOCKET ENDS:**

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN CANADA



September  
Third  
1920.

Theo. Feilden, Esq.,  
Editor-in-Chief,  
The Empire Mail,  
212 High Holborn,  
London, W.C.1.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 19th of  
August has just been received by Sir Arthur  
Currie.

He desires me to thank you  
for your kindness in placing his name on  
your Free List for the regular receipt of  
The Empire Mail, which he is quite sure  
will prove both interesting and instructive.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.



THE PAPER WITH A MISSION.

"MILITANTLY BRITISH."

Established 1911.



The  
**Empire Mail**  
AND  
OVERSEAS-TRADE.

Telegrams: "ERIPMELIAM,  
PHONE LONDON."  
Telephone: MUSEUM 4724

**Theo. Feilden**  
Editor-in-Chief.

212, HIGH HOLBORN,  
LONDON, W.C. 1.

19th August, 1920.

A. W. Currie Esq.,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, CANADA.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th August, which reached me on the 16th, and have much pleasure in informing you that I have placed your name on our Free List for the regular receipt of The EMPIRE MAIL, as I think there will be from time to time interesting information contained therein which you may wish to be acquainted with.

Yours faithfully,

For

*Theo. Feilden*  
THE PUBLISHER.

Pub/JT/EM.



August  
Sixth  
1920.

Theo. Fielden Esq.,  
Editor-in-Chief,  
Empire Mail,  
212 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to acknowledge your kindness in forwarding to me a copy of the July issue of the Empire Mail.

You have doubtless read a great deal of the manner in which the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference have been received, and of the impression they are creating in Canada. There can be no doubt, whatever, but that their visit will have far-reaching effects. The information which they will glean and the conclusions which they will form, when given to their readers, will inevitably result in more enlightened opinions being formed of this part of the Empire, and the better understanding our peoples have of the different nations of the Empire, the stronger will be the tie which binds us together.

On Tuesday last this University considered it an honour and a valued privilege to confer on Lord Burnham, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. Ward Jackson of South Africa and Mr. Leys of New Zealand, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Not only did we desire to honour these gentlemen personally, but we were glad of the opportunity of associating the Imperial Press and all that that great body represents more closely with our traditions, our efforts and our aims for the development of character and the proper conception of citizenship within the Empire.

Ever yours faithfully,



Established 1911.

Telegrams: "ERIPMELIAM"  
PHONE LONDON.  
Telephone: MUSEUM 4724

The  
**Empire Mail**  
AND  
OVERSEAS-TRADE.

THEO. FEILDEN  
Editor-in-Chief

212, HIGH HOLBORN,  
LONDON, W.C. 1.

16th July, 1920.

**OPINIONS OF  
EMPIRE LEADERS.**

The RT. HON. W. M. HUGHES,  
Prime Minister of Aus-  
tralia:

"I wish The EMPIRE  
MAIL every success; it has  
a great Imperial Mission."

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, Prime  
Minister of Canada:

"With best wishes for  
every success."

The RT. HON. W. F. MASSEY,  
Prime Minister of New  
Zealand:

"I am heartily in accord  
with the work that is being  
undertaken by The EMPIRE  
MAIL. Its propaganda  
should be of material benefit  
to the cause of British  
Imperial progress."

The RT. HON. SIR JOSEPH  
WARD, Minister of Fin-  
ance for New Zealand:

"You are engaged in a  
great work for the British  
Empire."

The RT. HON. SIR JOSEPH  
COOK, Minister for the  
Australian Navy:

"Your aims are the  
highest, and their attain-  
ment will do much towards  
the material benefit of our  
great Empire."

The RT. HON. LORD MORRIS,  
Late Prime Minister of  
Newfoundland.

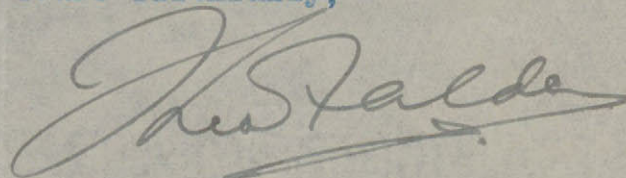
"In no nobler work could  
you be engaged than in  
advancing on sound lines  
the Great British Empire  
that we all love so dearly  
and are so proud to be  
members of."

The Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, CANADA.

Dear Sir,

I have to-day forwarded to you  
under separate cover a copy of the July issue  
of The EMPIRE MAIL, and beg to draw your par-  
ticular attention to pages 468-70, whereon you  
will find an article dealing extensively with  
the Imperial Press Conference.

Yours faithfully,



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Annual Subscription to The  
Empire Mail, 7/6 post free  
the world over, including all  
Special issues.

HF/GS/EM.  
July.



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

November 29, 1938

My dear Mr. Fellowes,

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to read your most arresting remarks on the bad housing and slum conditions in this city. I am sure that the members of the Junior League could not fail to be interested in what you had to say.

Very sincerely yours,

Norton A. Fellowes, Esq.,  
1178 Phillips Place,  
MONTREAL.QUE.



NORTON A. FELLOWES

B. ARCH., A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT

1178 PHILLIPS PLACE . . . MONTREAL

November 28th.  
1938.

Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, B.A., L.L.D.

McGill University,

Montreal, P.Q.

My Dear Sir.

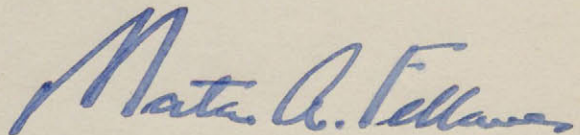
As a graduate of McGill University, I was privileged in hearing your interesting speech at the Graduates' Society Dinner this Fall; and I have taken the liberty of mentioning your words in a paper - "Housing and its Relationship to Social Problems", given this month before The Junior League of Montreal.

I have enclosed herewith a copy of this rather humble effort to bring before our citizens some of the fundamental problems which face us all in Montreal to-day, and I trust that you may do me the honour of reading it.

I remain,

Faithfully yours,

NAF/ELD.





NORTON A. FELLOWES

B. ARCH., A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT

MONTREAL

WORK No.....

DATE.....

COPY No.....



SUBJECT - "Housing and its relationship to Social  
Problems"  
GROUP - The Junior League of Montreal.  
DATE - November, 1938.  
GIVEN BY: - Norton A. Fellowes, A.R.I.B.A.

-o-o-o-o-o-

Madam Chairman and Members of The Junior League of Montreal, I wish to thank you for giving me this opportunity to discuss with you a subject which is of utmost importance to-day. The programme calls for a discussion on Housing and I propose to divide this paper into three distinct parts.

- FIRST: A general discussion including:  
The relationship of Town Planning to Housing.  
Model Housing Developments.  
Data from the Metropolitan Commission survey.  
Minimum standards.
- SECOND: Slides showing slum conditions in Montreal.  
Modern European Developments.
- THIRD: A frank discussion of our position in Montreal,  
and how The Junior League could assist the  
cause of housing.

It should be realized at the outset that it is impossible to divorce the question of housing from the study of Town Planning and Zoning. By town planning and zoning, we mean: the scientific and orderly disposition of land and buildings, in use and development with a view to obviating congestion and securing economic and social efficiency, in urbane and rural communities. You will readily agree therefore, that any successful venture must be accompanied by the practice of sound town planning principles.



The subject of low cost housing should be of the greatest interest to the intelligent citizens of Montreal, yet compared with England and the European countries in this regard, we are many years behind the times. In direct contrast, the average citizen in Denmark, England, Germany or Holland is familiar and sympathetic with the social problems of housing and town planning. For a city to find itself the owner of tens or even hundreds of square miles of slums is not a new experience. Every city has been faced with the problems of over-crowding, obsolete dwellings, uneconomical use of land and areas of decay. The conditions which cause the slums must be removed. Stated simply, it is necessary to regulate the building conditions, such as ground coverage and type of building, so that it will be impossible for the community to degenerate into a slum with the passing of years. The realization of this principle has led to the housing experiments in many of the leading cities of the world. As far back as 1890, the London County Council was building tenement blocks with an effort to improve on the conditions of intense over-crowding. Since the War, over two millions of new dwellings have been built in England with Government aid; Germany has built about 800,000 - Holland about 110,000 and the city of Vienna alone has built over 60,000 flats and small houses.

We live in the twentieth century and yet we in Montreal allow the most deplorable conditions to exist. We regulate the conditions of labour and industry. We organize business and ~~sattle~~ shipped to England are cared for on the crossing, and yet no attempt has been made at this date to



regulate housing conditions. In Montreal there are hundreds of homes and flats in all parts of the city, which from a sanitary viewpoint alone should have been condemned years ago. Due to obsolete building by-laws or lack of by-laws, political interference in building regulations or other causes, it is safe to say that the potential slums are increasing in direct ratio to the number of low cost tenements and flats constructed to-day. It is said that the citizens subsidize on healthy living conditions in the form of private charities and expensive hospitals. With the removal of the cause, the need for hospital clinics and heavy appeals by the various financial agencies will diminish.

Let me at this time read to you some of the high lights of the "1937 Metropolitan Commission of Montreal" report, which deals with housing conditions in this city.

"All told, 1,376 dwellings were investigated, distributed in 14 wards in Montreal and 1 section in Verdun. In revealing the facts associated with these dwellings the survey has made available important data of an economic and social nature, of which hitherto, we have known all too little about this in our city. An outstanding characteristic noted was the almost complete absence of baths. This condition is evidently widespread but is more apparant in the order sections od the city. Actually there were 1056 dwellings without baths and 320 with baths - or 77% of the total without baths. In only 263 instances could it be said that the water closet was isolated. In 5 467 cases it



was situated in the kitchen. In 36 cases in the living room and 166 cases in the bed room. A number of cases of abnormal sleeping conditions were discovered. There were 266 instances where adults and adolescent children slept in the same room; and 86 cases where adults of both sexes, unmarried, occupied the same bed rooms. The rental of most of the dwellings investigated, ranged from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per month. It was \$8.00 or less for approximately 100; from \$8.00 to \$12.00 for more than 750 and \$12.00 to \$16.00 for 340. It is paid in full or in part by the Relief Commission in more than 700 cases, which indicates that more than 50% of the tenants were unemployed. It is interesting to note that the majority of the wage earners (unemployed) were ordinarily employed in one phase or another of the building trades. This serves to confirm the fact that unemployment in the building trades is still more severe than in other occupations.

The survey revealed an amazing degree of yearly removals from one house to another; sufficient to indicate that a good proportion of Montreal's working class is almost nomadic in seeking its shelter abode. Many cases were reported of 10 to 15 moves during the last three years, and during the same period 2 families distinguished themselves, one by thirty and the other by fifty moves of dwelling.".....

Surely these are harrowing facts which are worthy of the attention of every intelligent citizen.



Before viewing definite examples of low-cost housing on the screen, I would like to point out a few minimum requirements and desirable factors. Briefly, a general description of minimum standards would be as follows:

1. Houses should be near workshops and places of employment.
2. The dwellings should be constructed of fire-resisting materials and sufficient ground provided to insure that sunlight would penetrate every room at some time of the day. The ratio of the height of the building, to the open space should be at least 1 to 1.
3. A combination living room and dining room should be recommended feature.
4. Double bed rooms should not be smaller than 9 x 11
5. The various systems of heating by stoves should be studied.
6. Every dwelling should be equipped with bath, toilet, wash basin and kitchen sink.
7. And principally - the dwellings must be constructed in such a manner that the rent would be within the reach of the lowest wage-earners.

Under the heading of desirable social service facilities, every housing scheme of any size should include:

1. A community laundry, which might be used as a lecture room in the evenings.
2. A library.
3. Wding pools and simple playgrounds.
4. A nursery on the roof, with a sun pavilion connecting.
5. Facilities for lectures on house-keeping, health and care of domestic animals, etc.
6. And a trained social worker, as combined supervisor, manager and rent collector.

- SLIDES -

I have discussed with you, slum conditions in Montreal, and have shown a few slides of model housing conditions of other



countries. You have seen how town planning and housing has developed from the beginning of the century, and culminated in comprehensive schemes in every enlightened country on this earth, including Mexico. Surely, this was only made possible by intelligent thinking on the part of average people. We, in Montreal, are often very outspoken concerning our attainments in the arts, the professions and in business. We claim that our city is the metropolis of a great and prosperous country, and yet how is it that we have no town planning policy and no model housing. In this connection, it is about time that we faced a few facts. Housing is the brain-child of socially minded people and it usually follows in the wake of universal suffrage, proportional representation and compulsory education. If our citizens have not bothered to obtain these primary rights how can one expect them to be interested in housing as a social problem? The answer may be found in the fact that citizens of this new and growing country have been principally trained to make a living in the various fields to which the individual may be adapted. Actually speaking, there is little time for the average citizen of Montreal to acquire a general knowledge of civic and social reforms. Schools for the most part have overlooked the study of civics and housing. In other words, it would appear that the lack of a liberal educational policy is responsible to some extent for making our citizens unmindful of their true position in political matters in general and town planning and housing questions in particular.

We need town planning and we need low-cost housing.  
The Junior League of Montreal, an intelligent group of



socially minded young women, can help us to attain these ends in a very subtle manner. With your permission, I will enumerate four definite steps which if followed, would be of utmost service to the community and the cause of housing.

1. Appoint a strong and well informed educational committee and have this committee interview school boards, principals of schools and teachers, with the idea of teaching more civics, the principles of good government and the importance of town planning and housing to the community. In this way our children will be taught the fundamental social ideals, which are already in the minds of people in most European countries.
2. Encourage all members to take a definite interest in civic affairs. Be politically minded and exhort your representative to use sound business principles in civic government.
3. Demand universal suffrage in the civic and provincial fields. Women will receive the right to vote as soon as they show in no uncertain terms that they want this right. It may be necessary to be militant, to send hundreds of people to Quebec in special trains and fill the houses of legislation with interested spectators. If you are not interested in obtaining this franchise, then you are not really interested in the social problem of housing, for good housing always follows in the wake of universal suffrage.
4. And finally - demand compulsory education for every child in this city and province. If this is not possible, see to it that all English speaking children, of all religions, obtain the benefits of compulsory education. This must come before we may expect adequate interest in town planning and housing. (If the older generation does not pass on to us this fundamental social advantage, that even Mexico now enjoys, let every politician note that our generation is going to get it, even if we have to fight for it, and make no mistake in that)

I have perhaps shocked you in discussing frankly the four fundamental causes for the lack of social interest on the part of our citizens. Other enlightened countries, especially in Europe and the United States are years ahead of us and I believe it is time ~~at~~ that we did something about it. Surely, you must agree with me that town planning and housing are



of vital importance to the welfare of our city.

Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, Principal of McGill University, in a recent speech before the Graduates Society, emphasized that..."the basis of all progress is a liberal education..." and may I add, that model low-cost housing is the direct result of a liberal education. Thank you.

.....



49, Copnor Road,  
Portsmouth,  
England,  
16<sup>th</sup> September 1922.

R. Handman  
Hepton

The Principal,  
McGill University.

Sir,

The enclosed small photograph  
has been in my possession since the  
25<sup>th</sup> April 1919, on which date I  
found it in the Immigration Shed  
at St John N.B., when on my way  
to Bermuda. As one of the officers  
apparently is, or was, a member of  
your University, it has occurred to  
me that the picture may be of  
interest



interest to you and possibly,  
through you, may reach its  
original owner.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
Frank Larcom.

Dear Sir,

Who was Currier?

W. C. Currier,

---

Syrell Ferris, Secy. 10  
190 University Ave., South Port



December  
Fourth  
1922.

Tyrill Ferrier, Esq.,  
190 University Avenue,  
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:-

The enclosed small photograph was received by me shortly after the opening of the College last Fall. It came in a letter from one Frank Larcom, 49 Copnor Road, Portsmouth, England, who states in his covering letter that he picked it up on the 25th of April, 1919, in the Immigration Shed at St. John, New Brunswick.

I dare say you will be glad to have it as probably it has for you many interesting recollections.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principāl.



December  
Fourth  
1922.

Frank Larcom, Esq.,  
49, Copnor Road,  
Portsmouth, England.

Dear Sir:-

You probably have thought many times that I have been very discourteous in not acknowledging before this your letter of the 16th of last September, to which was attached a small photograph.

I was away from the city for some weeks after its arrival and it has taken more or less time to locate definitely Mr. Ferrier, one of those of the group. However, I have his address at last and am to-day sending him the photograph. There is no doubt but what he will much appreciate having it.

With many thanks for your thoughtfulness and with all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



27th April 1936

Dear Sir,

I have made enquiries and find that it is not likely that any members of this University will be able to avail themselves of the facilities you offered in your recent letter. I am returning your map.

Yours very truly,

L. Kennedy, Esq.,  
Ffryes Estate,  
Antigua, Leeward Islands, B.W.I.



690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST  
MONTREAL, QUE.

RECEIVED

APR 27 1936 TELEPHONE:  
LANCASTER 2244

STUDENTS' EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MCGILL UNION  
MCGILL ANNUAL  
STUDENTS' DIRECTORY  
DEBATING UNION SOCIETY  
PLAYERS' CLUB  
DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

MCGILL DAILY  
MCGILL HANDBOOK  
RED & WHITE REVUE  
SCARLET KEY SOCIETY  
STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU  
BOOK EXCHANGE

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION  
OPERATIC & CHORAL SOCIETY  
THE GLEE CLUB  
MCGILL MUSIC CLUB  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY BAND

April 24th, 1936.

Mrs. McMurray,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

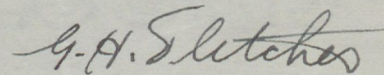
Dear Mrs. McMurray:

I am returning the letter from Ffryes Estate.

The Council discussed the possibility of taking advantage of the offer of Mr. Kennedy, and they feel that they are not interested in any way, and since that meeting I have discussed it with Mr. Schafhausen, who has been looking after some of the McGill tours and he does not think that there would be any one here interested in taking such a trip.

I am Thanking you for submitting this to the Council,

Yours very truly,



Secretary-Treasurer







line-fishing could be had free of charge and I would give them the free run of the 360 Acre estate. Horse back riding, boat sailing and motoring could be had at very small cost.

A period of between two and three weeks elapses between South and Northbound sailings and this period suggests itself as suitable for the open air Camps.

The panoramic sketch shows the layout of the area and ladies could use one promontory, Gentlemen the other.

Yours very truly,

L. Kennedy.