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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1919- 1933

FILE 662

UNIVERSITY OF

TORONTO

tute of Buenos Aires, has been reappointed in a recent decree reorganizing the institution. The sections and the individuals in charge are: hygiene, Dr. Carbonnell; plague, Dr. Uriarte; serotherapy, Dr. Sordelli; physics and chemistry, Dr. Wernicke; experimental physiology and pathology, Dr. Houssay; medical zoology, Dr. Bachmann, and parasitology, Dr. Wolffhugel.

PROFESSOR I. NEWTON KUGELMASS, head of the department of chemistry at Howard College, addressed the Southern Child Health Association on "Applied Nutrition for Raising the Standard of Child Vitality in the Service of the Newer National Domism," in Birmingham, on May 1.

At the London meeting of the Institute of Metals on May 19, Professor F. Soddy, F.R.S., delivered the ninth annual May lecture on "Radio-Activity."

PROFESSOR J. H. JEANS, F.R.S., delivered a lecture on "The Quantum Theory and New Theories of Atomic Structure" at a meeting of the Chemical Society in London on May 1.

DR. AARON AARONSON, agricultural expert, of Haifa, Palestine, was killed in a fall of an airplane on May 15, near Boulogne, while flying from London to Paris. Dr. Aaronsohn had been a technical adviser of the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE next annual meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Philadelphia, from September 2 to 6, inclusive. The Philadelphia section is already planning to continue the rising curve of success and attendance for the meeting next fall.

SURGEON-GENERAL IRELAND has authorized during the present "emergency," the preparation and application of psychological tests to recruits, that men of low mentality may be barred from the army.

THE thirty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture occurred on May 9. When the bureau began operations in 1884 it had a staff of less than twenty employees; it has now more than 5,200, working through thirteen divisions and offices.

HOMER P. RITTER, for many years an officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and a member of the Mississippi River Commission, died at Washington, D. C., April 21, 1919. He was returning from a meeting of the Mississippi River Commission at Memphis and was taken ill on the train. On his arrival at Washington, on Saturday morning, he was taken to the Emergency Hospital, and died there. Mr. Ritter was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 4, 1855. He attended the high school in Cleveland from 1869 to 1873 and Columbia College School of Mines from 1878 to 1880. He was afterwards employed for several years on railway surveys. He entered the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1865; was appointed an assistant in 1895, and continued in the service until the time of his death. Mr. Ritter had been employed on field work in all parts of the United States and in Alaska and his last duty was in charge of the Field Station of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, at Boston, Massachusetts.

PROFESSOR JOEL STEBBINS, secretary of the American Astronomical Society, writes: "In SCIENCE for May 10 there is an announcement that representatives of certain foreign observatories will be at the meeting of the American Astronomical Society at Ann Arbor on September 1. This is a mistake because so far as known to the officers of the society there will be no such representation from abroad." The erroneous statement was taken from the *Michigan Alumnus*.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE seismological library of Count F. de Montessus de Ballore, director of the Seismological Service of Chile, has recently been purchased by Dr. J. C. Branner and presented to Stanford University. This is probably one of the most complete collections of seismological literature in existence and it is accompanied by a manuscript catalogue containing nearly 5,000 titles.

THE department of medicine of the University of Toronto is to be the recipient of a gift

of \$25,000 a year for a period of twenty-five years from Sir John and Lady Eaton. This is to provide for a full-time clinician in the department of medicine and a half-time clinician in pediatrics.

THE court of governors of the University College of North Wales, at their meeting at Bangor, appointed a deputation to wait upon the Board of Agriculture regarding the proposal to have only two schools of forestry in Great Britain—one in Scotland and the other either at Oxford or Cambridge. Fears were expressed that if this was carried into effect it would mean the extinction of the forestry department in connection with the University College of North Wales. It was felt that one of the two new schools should be established in Wales, with its large area of forests.

SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, K.C.B., who is now in the United States has accepted for the academic year 1919-1920, the chair of hygiene in the new school of public health of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

CHARLES JOSEPH TILDEN, professor of civil engineering at Johns Hopkins University, has been elected professor of engineering mechanics in Yale University and assigned to the Sheffield Scientific School.

AUSTIN F. ROGERS and Cyrus F. Tolman, Jr., of the department of geology at Stanford University, have been promoted from associate professors to professors.

MORRIS M. LEIGHTON, Ph.D., Chicago, 1916, has accepted a joint-position as assistant professor of geology at the University of Illinois and as Geologist on the Illinois Geological Survey.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the following assistant professors have been promoted to associate professorships: H. C. Bradley, department of drawing and descriptive geometry; C. E. Locke, department of mining engineering and metallurgy, and N. C. Page, department of electrical engineering. The following instructors have been appointed assistant professors: J. B. Babcock, 3d, railroad engineering; S. A. Breed, mechanical

drawing and descriptive geometry; L. A. Hamilton, analytical chemistry; H. B. Luther, civil engineering; C. S. Robinson, industrial chemistry; R. H. Smith, mechanical engineering; C. E. Turner, biology and public health.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS JONES, M.Sc., B.A., has been appointed lecturer and experimentalist in physics at the University College, Bangor.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE QUANTITATIVE CHARACTER-MEASUREMENTS IN COLOR CROSSES

THE writer, although working in plant and not in animal breeding, has been struck with the desirability of finding a more exact quantitative measure of degree of distribution of coat color in animal crosses. The following is suggested. Photograph the animal in a centered position on its two flanks. On the photographic prints of the right and left sides, determine the area of the color markings under investigation with a planimeter. These areas, reduced to percentages of the entire area photographed, will give a quantitative expression for the degree of extension of the character markings. The writer would venture to suggest the following possibility in the study of the operation of an extension factor. Let the photographic prints be ruled off in square centimeter areas with India ink. Then the relation of the color areas to the region of the animal's anatomy can be definitely established upon a quantitative basis. This having been done for the parents, the operation of an extension factor could be studied both quantitatively with respect to the amount of surface over which the factor became operative, and topographically with respect to the location and range of its operation in the progeny. If desired, it would be a comparatively simple matter to construct a cross-wire screen behind which the animal could be photographed, and which would thus reproduce the areas to scale directly.

In the study of inheritance in plants, the application of this method suggests itself very readily in color-inheritance in the seed-coats of beans and other legumes. By photograph-

Fig 9
University of Toronto

DOCKET STARTS:
APPLIED SCIENCE

Extract from "SCIENCE", Feby. 28th.1919. p.214.

The present applied science building of the University of Toronto, which has been condemned, will be removed and in its place will be erected a large engineering building. The chemistry and mining buildings will be enlarged and will accommodate the department of electrical engineering and applied mechanics. ¹

University of Toronto

TORONTO, CANADA

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

February 9, 1920.

Dr. F.D. Adams,
Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L, Que.

Dear Dr. Adams:

The Council of this Faculty are undertaking a careful study of the curricula in the courses which are taught in the various departments and are now seeking information with regard to the trend in Engineering Education in the United States and Canada. They have read with much interest Professor Mann's report on this subject, but wish to supplement his conclusions by further opinion or later information. I consequently write to ask if you would be good enough to give us the benefit of your advice toward assisting us in studying the question.

More specifically, it is desirable to know whether in your opinion, there has been a marked trend in your College during the past ten years - making due allowance for war conditions - towards a greater specialization in such well defined general groups as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Chemical or Metallurgical Engineering or Architecture. Is there, on the other hand, any evidence of a demand for a general course embracing two or more of these where students may be contemplating entering general business or commercial pursuits allied with Engineering, as distinct from Engineering itself?

Carrying the consideration of the foregoing still further in detail:- Is there on the one hand, a tendency to further specialization in any of the following, either severally or jointly:- Structural, Foundation, Sanitary, Transportation, Town Planning, Power, Lighting, Ferro-Metallurgical (as distinct from Metallurgical), Electro-Chemical, Pulp or Paper or Textile Engineering, etc? Is there on the other hand, an increasing tendency towards demanding the broader economic subjects, including such as are commonly called Engineering Economics, Commercial Engineering, Administration, etc., or the broader teaching of English and the modern languages? Among these is there a likelihood of the introduction of such subjects as Logic or Psychology?

I hope you will not mind my burdening you with a request for information in this manner, and I will consider it a personal favor if you will be good enough to give us some assistance.

Yours very truly,

C. Mitchell
Dean

March
Eleventh
1920.

Gen. C. H. Mitchell,
Dean of Faculty Applied Science,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear General Mitchell:-

I must apologize for not having before this replied to your letter of February 9th. I can only plead extreme pressure of work.

In reply to your enquiries, I may say that some years ago the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University gave very careful study to the subjects which should be included in their curriculum, as well as the arrangement of the same. They decided on the course as at present given, in which practically all the branches of Applied Science have their first and second years in common; thus laying down a good basis for the study of engineering. In the third year a certain amount of divergence is arranged for. Whereas in the fourth year the seven branches of Engineering instruction become quite separate and distinct.

Our experience during the years since this plan has been adopted leads us to believe that this plan is a good and sound one, striking the middle path between a too detailed specialization and of a course which is too general in character.

With reference to your question concerning the advisability of having a course to be taken by men entering general business or commercial pursuits allied with Engineering, I may say that we have no such course. A course of this kind was for many years carried on in the Sheffield Science School, which is the Faculty of Applied Science of Yale University. This has, I believe, recently been

Gen. C.H.Mitchell

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abandoned. You can probably get some definite information with reference to the advisability, or otherwise, of having such a course by writing to the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at Yale University, who could speak from the experience which they obtained in connection with this course.

We consider the subject of Economics one of great importance, and in the Faculty of Applied Science, we have recently extended our course in it. We also consider that English is of the greatest importance, and while we believe this should be properly taught in the Schools and that we should not be obliged to give any time to it in the curriculum of a Technical Faculty, yet we have to face the fact that men come to us who in many cases have not received a sound English education in our schools, and to meet this unfortunate fact, we have introduced an English ^{course} into our first year. I believe it would be of great advantage to our men if we could extend this and have another course of English in our second year.

With reference to Logic and Psychology I may say that these are not included in our course, neither have we any intention of introducing them. Not because they are unimportant subjects, but because in a four year curriculum, we simply have not time to give to the instruction of these subjects, which are, in a measure at least, removed from the actual requirements of an Engineering curriculum.

We do not think that it is advisable for us to specialize much more than we do at present in our teaching in this Faculty, nor do we feel that we can reduce to any great extent the specialization which we have at present arranged for in our course.

With best wishes,

I remain, yours very sincerely,

Acting Principal.

University of Toronto

TORONTO, CANADA

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

April 1, 1920.

Dr. Frank D. Adams, Ph.D., D.S.C., LL.D.,
Acting Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Quebec.

Dear Dr. Adams:-

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 11th ult. replying to my letter of enquiry regarding the trend of engineering education at McGill University. The information which you have given will be of much use to us in connection with our study of the question here.

I must apologize for the delay in acknowledging your letter as it came during my absence of about ten days in Nova Scotia.

Yours sincerely,

Chritchell

Dean.

For filing in the
Principal's Office.

DOCKET ENDS:
APPLIED SCIENCE

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

June 19. 1920

My dear Dr Adams

Could you let me know by return mail if possible when you propose to instal Laurel Currie & to celebrate your centenary? I think you told me it w^d be in October. I am asked to go to Nova Scotia for Wednesday October 6th to be present at the Centenary of my old college, & if possible I should like to be at both. So I must make my arrangements some time ahead.

With kind regards yours
R. W. Palmer.

June
Twenty-first
1920.

Sir Robert Falconer,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Robert:-

Your card addressed to Dr. Adams, under date of June 19th, was received this morning.

Dr. Adams is away at present on his vacation, and I am looking after his mail as far as possible.

The centenary of McGill University will not take place until October 1921. The date for the installation of the new Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, has not been definitely arranged, but Dr. Nicholson tells me that it will probably be somewhat later than the date you mention, Wednesday, October 6th.

Trusting this information is what you require,

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
R. J. HAMILTON,
MANAGER

University of Toronto Press
Toronto

July 7 1920.

General Sir A. Currie.,
President McGill University.,
C/O Militia Council.
Ottawa. Ont.

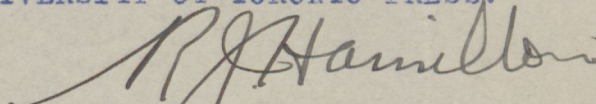
Dear Sir ,

President Falconer learning that you recently sent a remittance to us for a copy of his book "Idealism in National Character." directed me to return your remittance and request that you be good enough to accept the copy sent you with his compliments.

Please therefore find enclosed postal note to the value of \$1.35 which you sent us.

Yours truly.,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS.


Manager.

Enc/

August
Seventeenth
1920.

R. J. Hamilton Esq.,
Manager, University of Toronto Press,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to thank you for your letter of July 7th, and for your courtesy in returning to me the remittance I had forwarded for Sir Robert Falconer's book "idealism in National Character".

I have read the book with great interest, and am very grateful to Sir Robert for presenting me with a copy.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

President's Office.



November 27th, 1920

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

Just a word to congratulate you on the splendid success of your campaign. It must be an immense relief to you to have this great piece of work carried through, especially as it realises more than your object. I hope that now McGill is in a position to make great advances. The result of your campaign will, I know, be valuable in quickening the interest of Canada generally in University education.

We are now preparing a case to present before a special University Commission, which has been appointed to look into the possible grants that may be made by the Legislature not only to the University of Toronto but to Queen's and the Western.

With kind regards, I am,
Yours sincerely,

Robert Palmer

President.

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December
Eleventh
1920.

Sir Robert Falconer,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:-

I should have before this acknowledged your kind congratulations on the success of the McGill campaign for funds.

The response was indeed most gratifying, although you will appreciate that we have not at our disposal as much as we would like. I do not suppose that any University ever has. Probably, if we make good use of what has been given us on this occasion, we may, with confidence, in the not too distant future appeal again to our constituents.

I am greatly interested in what I from time to time hear of the University Commission of Ontario. I hope they make such a report as will induce the Government to treat you all most generously.

Most cordially reciprocating your good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

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2nd March, 1921.

James Brebner, Esq.,
The Registrar,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo,
I beg to acknowledge receipt of the diploma for the
degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) conferred
upon me by the University of Toronto, for which I
thank you.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

ack

Toronto, February 23rd, 1921.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
President, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding under separate cover, by registered mail, the diploma for the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) which was conferred upon you by this University on June 3rd, 1920.

I regret that it has not been possible to forward this diploma at an earlier date, as parchment has not been procurable on account of the war. Only recently a supply became available, and the diploma was prepared without further delay and is now being forwarded.

Yours truly,

James Brebner
Registrar.

ABF/S

University of Toronto
University Extension



SUMMER SESSION

===== 1922 =====

July 3rd to August 5th

-
- (a) Course Leading to B.A. Degree.
 - (b) Courses Leading to Degrees in Pedagogy.

For further particulars and for additional copies of this bulletin
write to the Department of University Extension,
University of Toronto, Toronto

TO THE TEACHERS OF ONTARIO

The Department of University Extension of the Provincial University has been organized to meet the needs of the teachers of this Province who are ambitious to improve their status in the profession. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to point out to the majority of teachers that improvement in academic and professional qualifications is greatly to their own interest.

Particulars of a new course arranged especially for teachers will be found in this Summer Session Calendar. This course is planned to allow such options as will make it a particularly desirable one, not only because it leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts but also because it should prove of immediate benefit in the classroom. To take this course it is not necessary that you should discontinue your teaching even for a short period. The course can be taken entirely by Summer Sessions, Correspondence Work, and Teachers' Classes.

Teachers who hold First Class certificates are allowed credit, if their standing is satisfactory, for the subjects of the Upper School (formerly Faculty Entrance) Course which correspond to the subjects of the First Year. Teachers who hold Second Class certificates are advised, in their own interests, to secure a First-Class certificate before going on for the B.A. Degree. This Summer Session Calendar contains, of course, no reference to the various Summer Courses offered by the Ontario Department of Education. Particulars of these can be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

If teachers who desire suggestions or advice as to the best means of pursuing advanced study will write to the Extension Office, stating fully their present academic standing, they may be assured of a prompt and cordial reply. Letters are always answered fully, carefully, and cheerfully. Do not hesitate to write for any information that you may require.

Faithfully yours,

W. J. DUNLOP,
Director, University Extension.

Department of University Extension,
University of Toronto, May 5th, 1922.

University of Toronto

SUMMER SESSION, 1922

During the Summer Session of 1922 the University of Toronto offers:

(a) The Course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (The Teachers' Course).

(b) Courses leading to the Degrees of Bachelor of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SESSION

Enrolment with the instructors will begin at 10 a.m., Monday, July 3rd, and may be completed at any time between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m. or between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on that day. Students should first call at the Extension Office for cards of admission. The work of instruction will begin on the morning of Tuesday, July 4th, and continue through Saturday, August 5th, including Saturday forenoons, but exclusive of Civic Holiday.

REGISTRATION

Application for registration should be made on the form in this Calendar and should, if possible, be forwarded to the Director of University Extension before June 6th. Applications will be accepted up to July 3rd, but subjects not mentioned in this Calendar cannot be arranged for after June 6th.

RESIDENCES

The University Residences will be open for the accommodation of students during the Summer Session. As rooms are assigned in the order in which applications are received, applications with the deposit fee of \$5.00 should be sent as early as possible to Mr. A. T. Laidlaw, Registrar's Office, University of Toronto.

LIBRARY

Students of the Summer Session will be admitted to the privileges of the University Library.

EXCURSIONS AND ADDRESSES

Arrangements will be made, if students so desire, to visit a few places of interest under the personal direction of one who is able to give special instruction on the point of interest. Tennis courts will be available for those who wish to use them. Social functions are arranged each year with the co-operation of the Students' Committee.

Evening lectures will be arranged during the session on subjects of general interest.

THE COURSE LEADING TO THE B.A. DEGREE

ADMISSION

Applications for admission to the University are to be made on the special forms provided and must be accompanied by all secondary school certificates held by the applicant. Certificates should be sent by registered mail; they are returned as soon as their purpose has been served.

FEEs

Tuition—One subject, \$10.00; two subjects, \$18.00; three subjects, \$24.00.

For admission by certificate to the Second Year \$15.00

For admission *ad eundem statum* \$10.00

Examinations—\$2.00 each subject.

Laboratory—For Practical Work in the laboratory, a deposit fee is required at the beginning of the Session to cover breakages. All, or part, of the fee is returned at the close of the term according to the number and value of the breakages.

EXAMINATIONS

The examinations will be held, in Ontario, at the time of the regular University examinations in September and in May. In other Provinces examinations are held in September, at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

SUBJECTS

The Pass Course, according to the following scheme, will be the basis of instruction:

First Year:—(1) English, (2) Latin, (3 and 4) Two of (a) Greek, (b) German, (c) French, (d) Spanish, (e) Physics and Chemistry or Biology, (5) Mathematics (Algebra and Geometry), (6) Trigonometry.

These are all subjects for which credit may be secured on an Upper School, Faculty Entrance, Honour Matriculation, or equivalent certificate. The Teachers' Course, therefore, ordinarily begins with the Second Year, the exception being First Year French which is occasionally offered for the convenience of teachers whose certificates do not include this subject.

Second Year:—English or Mathematics, French, Science, History, Psychology or Political Economy.

Third Year:—English, French or Mathematics, Science, History, Ethics or Political Economy.

Fourth Year:—English, French or Mathematics, Science, History, History of Philosophy or Political Economy.

The Science of these three years is made up of Botany, Zoology, and Geology, which are offered in any order, one each session, and are of equal value. A student who selects Mathematics, or Political Economy, or the philosophical group of subjects, must take the subjects or group chosen throughout the three years, *i.e.*, the sequence provided by these subjects cannot be broken. Four Summer Sessions is the minimum attendance requirement. Correspondence work is preparatory to the work of the Summer Session.

SUBJECTS OFFERED IN SUMMER SESSION, 1922

(For details of courses, see pages 6 and 7).

Second Year . . . English, Mathematics, French, Botany.

Third Year English, Psychology, Botany.

Fourth Year . . . English, Botany.

It is essential that requests for subjects not mentioned in this list should be sent in early so that the necessary arrangements for classes can be made. The time-table will not permit of a student taking, at the same time, other summer courses besides those offered by the University.

GENERAL NOTES ON THE TEACHERS' COURSE

1. The work of the First Year will ordinarily be taken in the Upper School courses conducted by the Department of Education. The Second, Third, and Fourth Years will be taken under the Faculty of Arts.

2. A candidate holding an Upper School certificate, or equivalent certificate, may enter the Second Year, provided he has credit for not fewer than five of the six subjects of the First Year.

3. A candidate will not receive credit for a subject of a higher year until he has passed the examination of the lower year in the same subject. He may, however, be a candidate for examination in the work of two successive years in the same subject.

4. For teachers who live sufficiently near the University, *Teachers' Classes* are available during the regular University Session. These lectures are given after 4 p.m. on certain afternoons of the week and on Saturday forenoons.

5. Other teachers are given correspondence work during the regular session in preparation for the Summer Session. This preparation is compulsory.

6. Only under exceptional circumstances is a student allowed to attend classes in more than three subjects during one session of the Teachers' Course.

7. The minimum attendance requirement for the work of the Second, Third, and Fourth Years is four Summer Sessions.

8. The pass standard in all subjects is 50 per cent.

9. A candidate will receive credit for each subject in which he secures the minimum percentage required for pass standing.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, SUMMER SESSION, 1922

FACULTY OF ARTS

Second Year

ENGLISH

Composition: The writing of original compositions.

Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet; Henry IV, Parts I and II; Twelfth Night; Hamlet.

MATHEMATICS

Algebra: A course in limits and infinite series, serving as an introduction to the calculus.

Analytical Geometry: A review and extension of the earlier course in two dimensions, with special attention to the graphs of functions, and an elementary course in three dimensions treating of the plane, the line, the sphere, and the conicoids.

FRENCH

Grammar; dictation; translation from English into French; translation at sight from modern French. The following texts are prescribed for critical study: Barrès, Collette Baudoche; Pailleron, *Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie*; Coppée, *Pour la couronne*; French Short Stories (ed. Buffum), or Georges Duruy, *Histoire sommaire de la France, classe de septième*.

BOTANY

A course in Botany, with the emphasis on the Natural History of Plants, including the knowledge of the various types of vegetable life, and the classification, oecology and uses of both native and introduced forms. Some attention will also be given to the origin of our cultivated plants. The course is designed as a general course in Botany to meet especially the needs of the Nature Study Teacher.

Third Year

ENGLISH

The writing of essays on subjects connected with one of the Third Year courses in literature.

Transition and earlier nineteenth-century literature; The selections from Collins to Scott inclusive in REPRESENTATIVE POETRY; Goldsmith, *The Vicar of Wakefield*; Burke, *American Taxation, Conciliation with America*; Scott, *Marmion* (with introductory epistles); the essays by Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb and Hazlitt in ENGLISH CRITICAL ESSAYS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (*World's Classics*); Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*; Lamb, *Poor Relations, Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading, Christ's Hospital*; Newman, *Idea of a University* (Knowledge its own end and Knowledge in relation to learning); Carlyle, *Signs of the Times, Characteristics*.

PSYCHOLOGY

Principles and application of experimental psychology; lectures and laboratory.

General experimental course.

BOTANY

See prescription for Second Year.

Fourth Year

ENGLISH

The writing of essays on subjects connected with one of the Fourth Year courses in literature.

Later nineteenth-century literature; selections from Byron to Morris in REPRESENTATIVE POETRY; essays by Shelley, Arnold, Ruskin, Mill and Bagehot in ENGLISH CRITICAL ESSAYS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (World's Classics); Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (Books I and II); Thackeray, Vanity Fair; Ruskin, A Joy Forever; Arnold, The Function of Criticism, The Literary Influence of Academies.

SUMMER SESSION IN PEDAGOGY

(Degrees of B.Paed. and D.Paed.)

1. The candidate shall hold an approved degree in Arts, Science, Agriculture, Engineering, or Commerce.
2. A candidate for the B.Paed. degree who holds a Second Class, First Class, or High School Assistant's certificate must attend for two Summer Sessions and write off two subjects. Similarly, a candidate for the D.Paed. degree must attend for three Summer Sessions, write off three subjects, and submit a thesis.
3. The annual examinations for the B.Paed. and D.Paed. degrees are held in May.

FEES

Registration	\$10.00
(This fee is paid only once for the complete course.)	
Tuition for the Summer Session	10.00
Examinations, each subject.	3.00

SUBJECTS OFFERED IN SUMMER SESSION, 1922

(Classes in the following subjects will be conducted in the buildings of the Ontario College of Education, 371 Bloor Street West.)

I. *Educational Administration.*

In this course the main emphasis will be placed on problems confronting Canadian educators. A comparative survey will be made of the educational systems of England, France, Germany, and the United States.

II. *History of Education* (in Western Europe and in North America in modern times):

This course will consist of two parts. The first part will deal with the history of educational theory during the 19th century. The second will discuss the evolution of modern educational systems. In both parts the chief stress will be laid on the evolution of educational ideas in Canada, England, and the United States.

III. *Educational Psychology:*

The following will be discussed:

The original nature of man; the learning process; genetic psychology; the psychology of elementary and high school subjects, including standard tests for the same; intelligence, its nature and measurement; statistics applied to education.

IV. *Science of Education:*

This subject comprises a study of the philosophical and sociological principles underlying the practice of education.

SUGGESTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL COURSES

1. Fees are payable strictly in advance.
2. Remittance should be made by Money Order; if cheques are used, they must in every case be payable at par in Toronto to the University of Toronto.
3. The Library of the Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is available for the use of all Ontario teachers and the Department is anxious that every teacher should make use of it. There are no fees—the teachers pay only return postage on books borrowed.

APPLICATION FORM

(To be returned on or before June 6th, if possible, and in any case not later than July 3rd)

.....1922

To the
Director, University Extension,
University of Toronto,
Toronto.

I make application herewith for instruction in the following subjects:—

Second Year

English
Mathematics
Science
French

Third Year

English
Psychology
Science

Fourth Year

English
Science

First Year

French

Courses in Pedagogy

Educational Administration.
Educational Psychology.
Science of Education
History of Education

Mark X after names of subjects desired.

Enclosed please find the sum of.....dollars as fees for subjects selected.

(All cheques must be payable at par in Toronto to the order of the University of Toronto.)

Name in full.....

Home address.....

.....

(County)

School address.....

State whether applicant wishes to complete the course or to follow a course of study as an occasional student.....

Before students can be enrolled in the Course for the B.A. Degree the entrance qualifications demanded by the University must be met. Ontario certificates or other certificates of standing, if not previously submitted, **should be enclosed herewith** and letter containing certificates should be registered.

April
Thirtieth
1923.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:-

You may have heard that Dean
Adams contemplates retirement this year.

I think I can fill his position in
the Department of Geology with some loss of
efficiency, of course, but I am worried as to whom
to appoint Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.
There are some who advocate an arrangement such as
pertains at Toronto. On the other hand, there are
those who intimate that Toronto itself is not
altogether satisfied that they are working under
the best arrangement.

Of course, I know 'Old Mitch' very
well and appreciate that he is an extremely
valuable assistant to have, but generally speaking
would you advise such an arrangement as now per-
tains regarding the Deanship of your Faculty of
Applied Science?

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

June 7th, 1923.

Everett L. Wasson, Esq.,
Editor, Torontonensis,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Wasson:-

Thank you most sincerely for
the copy of "Torontonensis" which you so kindly
sent me.

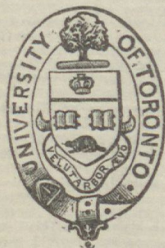
Although I am a contributor I
wish to congratulate you on the contents of
the book, its arrangement and appearance. I
enjoyed reading it very much.

With all good wishes,

Yours faithfully,

University of Toronto
(The Provincial University of Ontario)

University Extension



SUMMER SESSION

————— 1923 —————

July 3rd to August 4th

-
- (a) **Course Leading to B.A. Degree. (The Teachers' Course.)**
 - (b) **Courses Leading to Degrees in Pedagogy.**
-

For further particulars and for additional copies of this Calendar
write to the Department of University Extension,
University of Toronto, Toronto

A LETTER TO THE TEACHERS OF ONTARIO

On this date there are 556 teachers taking work through the Department of University Extension, University of Toronto. Most of these are proceeding to the B.A. degree under the plan arranged for them as outlined in this bulletin: others are taking correspondence courses in preparation for summer work in Upper School, Middle School, and commercial subjects.

The Provincial University offers instruction during the summer in the Pass Course in Arts and in the courses leading to degrees in Pedagogy. Summer courses in Upper School, Middle School, and commercial subjects, in Art, Physical Culture, Household Science, Music, etc., are given by the Department of Education, not by the University. Information regarding these courses may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Teachers who hold First Class Certificates are allowed credit, if their standing is satisfactory, for the subjects of the Upper School (formerly Faculty Entrance) or Honour Matriculation course which correspond with the subjects of the First Year of the Pass Course.

Educational standards are always rising; they must continue to increase as civilization advances and as a new country develops. After this year an additional subject in the First Year will be required for entrance to the Second Year of the Teachers' Course. Teachers who propose to enter upon the Teachers' Course would be well advised to do so at once.

Any information that may be required will be promptly and cheerfully furnished on application to the Extension Office.

Faithfully yours,

W. J. DUNLOP,
Director, University Extension.

Department of University Extension,
University of Toronto, April 18th, 1923.

University of Toronto

(The Provincial University of Ontario)

SUMMER SESSION, 1923

During the Summer Session of 1923 the University of Toronto offers:

(a) The Course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (The Teachers' Course).

(b) Courses leading to the Degrees of Bachelor of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SESSION

Enrolment with the instructors will begin at 10 a.m., Tuesday, July 3rd, and may be completed at any time between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m. or between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on that day. Students should first call at the Extension Office for cards of admission. The work of instruction will begin on the morning of Wednesday, July 4th, and continue through Saturday, August 4th, including Saturday forenoons.

REGISTRATION

Application for registration should be made on the form in this Calendar and should, if possible, be forwarded to the Director of University Extension before June 6th. Applications will be accepted up to July 3rd, but subjects not mentioned in this Calendar cannot be arranged for after June 6th.

RESIDENCES

The University Residences will be open for the accommodation of students during the Summer Session. As rooms are assigned in the order in which applications are received, applications with the deposit fee of \$5.00 should be sent as early as possible to Mr. A. T. Laidlaw, Registrar's Office, University of Toronto.

LIBRARY

Students of the Summer Session will be admitted to the privileges of the University Library.

EXCURSIONS AND ADDRESSES

Arrangements will be made, if students so desire, to visit a few places of interest under the personal direction of one who is able to give special instruction on the subject under discussion. Tennis courts will be available for those who wish to use them. Social functions are arranged each year with the co-operation of the Students' Committee.

Evening lectures will be arranged during the session on topics of importance to the general public.

THE COURSE LEADING TO THE B.A. DEGREE

ADMISSION

Applications for admission to the University are to be made on the special forms provided and must be accompanied by all secondary school certificates held by the applicant. Certificates should be sent by registered mail; they are returned as soon as their purpose has been served.

FEEES

Tuition—One subject, \$10.00; two subjects, \$18.00; three subjects, \$24.00.

For admission by certificate to the Second Year \$15.00

For admission *ad eundem statum* \$10.00

Examinations—\$2.00 each subject.

Laboratory—For practical work in the laboratory, a deposit fee is required at the beginning of the session to cover breakages. All, or part, of the fee is returned at the close of the term according to the number and value of the breakages.

EXAMINATIONS

The examinations will be held, in Ontario, at the time of the regular University examinations in September and in May. In other Provinces examinations are held in September at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

SUBJECTS

The Pass Course, according to the following scheme, will be the basis of instruction:

First Year:—(1) English, (2) Latin, (3 and 4) Two of (a) Greek, (b) German, (c) French, (d) Spanish, (e) Physics and Chemistry or Biology, (5) Mathematics (Algebra and Geometry), (6) Trigonometry. (See paragraph 4, page 2.)

These are all subjects for which credit may be secured on an Upper School, Faculty Entrance, Honour Matriculation, or equivalent certificate. The Teachers' Course, therefore, ordinarily begins with the Second Year, the exception being First Year French which is occasionally offered for the convenience of teachers whose certificates do not include this subject.

Second Year:—English or Mathematics, French, Science, History, Psychology or Political Economy.

Third Year:—English, French or Mathematics, Science, History, Ethics or Political Economy.

Fourth Year:—English, French or Mathematics, Science, History, History of Philosophy or Political Economy.

The Science of these three years is made up of Botany, Zoology, and Geology, which are offered in any order, one each session, and are of equal value. A student who selects Mathematics, or Political Economy, or the philosophical group of subjects, must take the subjects or group chosen throughout the three years, *i.e.*, the sequence provided by these subjects cannot be broken. Four Summer Sessions is the minimum attendance requirement. Correspondence work is preparatory to the work of the Summer Session.

SUBJECTS OFFERED IN SUMMER SESSION, 1923

(For details of courses, see pages 6 and 7).

First Year French.

Second Year History, Ethics, Political Economy, Geology.

Third Year History, French, Geology, Ethics.

Fourth Year Ethics, Geology.

It is essential that requests for subjects not mentioned in this list should be sent in early so that the necessary arrangements for classes can be made. The time-table will not permit of a student taking, at the same time, other summer courses besides those offered by the University.

GENERAL NOTES ON THE TEACHERS' COURSE

1. The work of the First Year will ordinarily be taken in the Upper School courses conducted by the Department of Education. The Second, Third, and Fourth Years will be taken under the Faculty of Arts.

2. A candidate holding an Upper School certificate, or equivalent certificate, may enter the Second Year, provided he has credit for not fewer than five of the six subjects of the First Year.

3. A candidate will not receive credit for a subject of a higher year until he has passed the examination of the lower year in the same subject. He may, however, be a candidate for examination in the work of two successive years in the same subject.

4. For teachers who live sufficiently near the University, *Teachers' Classes* are available during the regular University Session. These lectures are given after 4 p.m. on certain afternoons of the week and on Saturday forenoons.

5. Other teachers are given correspondence work during the regular session in preparation for the Summer Session. This preparation is compulsory.

6. Only under exceptional circumstances is a student allowed to attend classes in more than three subjects during one session of the Teachers' Course.

7. The minimum attendance requirement for the work of the Second, Third, and Fourth Years is four Summer Sessions.

8. The pass standard in all subjects is 50 per cent.
9. A candidate will receive credit for each subject in which he secures the minimum percentage required for pass standing.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, SUMMER SESSION, 1923

FACULTY OF ARTS

First Year

FRENCH

Grammar; dictation; translation from English into French; translation at sight from modern French. The following texts are prescribed: BORNIER, *La Lizardière*; MERIMÉE, *Quatre contes*; ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, *Le Juif Polonais*; FEUILLET, *Le Village*; DAUDET, *Lettres de mon moulin*.

Second Year

HISTORY

The History of the British Empire from 1763 to the present time, with special reference to Canada.

The American Revolution and the framing of the Constitution of the United States.

The Middle Ages: a general study of mediaeval society and an outline of the principal movements of the period.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

General introduction to the study of Economics.

ETHICS

(a) General principles of Ethics. Nature of Ethics; its field and its leading problems.

(b) History of Ethics. Outline studies in the various schools, doctrines, etc., showing how the various problems of moral philosophy have been viewed, and solutions attempted, by the leading writers, ancient and modern. Special attention to developments.

(c) Discussion and criticism, with a view to enabling the student to develop in himself the faculty of independent and critical judgment on these questions.

Prescribed texts:—Seth: *Ethical Principles*, 12th ed. Scribner's; Rogers: *Short History of Ethics*, Macmillan; Rand: *Classical Moralists*, Houghton, Mifflin. Give attention, in Rand, chiefly to those writers mentioned in Rogers *History of Ethics*.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

Geology: This is a course of 33 or 34 lectures designed to cover in an elementary manner the whole field of geology. In addition to the lecture course there is a laboratory course of 17 periods of 2 hours each designed to illustrate the lecture course. Excursions may also be made to available points of geological interest.

Mineralogy: Elementary Mineralogy and Petrography: About thirty hours' lectures and laboratory work devoted to a study of the crystallo-

graphic, physical, and chemical properties of minerals and special study of about forty of the more prominent rock-forming minerals and minerals that are of economic importance in Ontario, followed by a study of rocks and the principles governing their formation and alteration. Books of reference: Dana, *Minerals and How to Study Them*; Kemp, *Handbook of Rocks*.

The earlier part of the Summer Session will be devoted to the study of Elementary Mineralogy. Students should purchase for this part of the work Dana, *Minerals and How to Study Them*. If time permits, before the opening of the classes, the students should read in this book pp. 1-120.

Following this work the study of rocks is taken up and for this the student should refer to Kemp, *Handbook of Rocks*, which will be supplemented in lectures and laboratory work by Canadian examples. The text-books may be secured from the Students' Book Department and students are recommended to order early as it may be necessary to import them.

Third Year

HISTORY

Eighteenth Century Europe, the French Revolution and the Age of Napoleon.

The British Constitution and its development.

FRENCH

Standards of the classical age and the main ideas of the eighteenth century, studied in French literature from Malherbe to the *philosophes*. PELLISSIER, *Précis de l'histoire de la littérature française*, pp. 139-364; *French Prose of the XVIIth Century* (ed. Warren); CORNEILLE, *Le Cid*; MOLIÈRE, *Le Misanthrope*; RACINE, *Andromaque*; LA FONTAINE, *Fables*; VOLTAIRE'S *Prose* (ed. Cohn and Woodward); Supplementary reading. Translation from English into French; translation at sight from modern French.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

See prescription for Second Year.

Fourth Year

ETHICS

See prescription for Second Year.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

See prescription for Second Year.

(Other subjects may be arranged.)

SUMMER SESSION IN PEDAGOGY

(DEGREES OF B.PAED. AND D.PAED.)

1. The candidate shall hold an approved degree in Arts, Science, Agriculture, Engineering, or Commerce.

2. A candidate for the B.Paed. degree who holds a Second Class, First Class, or High School Assistant's certificate must attend for two Summer Sessions and write off two subjects. Similarly, a candidate for the D.Paed. degree must attend for three Summer Sessions, write off three subjects, and submit an approved thesis.

3. A Regular Session may be substituted for two Summer Sessions. General scholarships, open to teachers, are tenable during the Regular Session.

4. The annual examinations for the B.Paed. and D.Paed. degrees are held in May.

FEES

Registration.....	\$10.00
(This fee is paid only once for the complete course.)	
Tuition for the Summer Session.....	10.00
Examinations, each subject.....	3.00

SUBJECTS OFFERED IN SUMMER SESSION, 1923

(Classes in the following subjects will be conducted in the buildings of the Ontario College of Education, 371 Bloor Street West.)

I. *Educational Administration.*

In this course the emphasis will be placed on problems confronting Canadian educators. A comparative survey will be made of the educational systems of England, France, Germany, and the United States.

II. *History of Education* (in Western Europe and in North America in modern times):

This course will consist of two parts: the history of educational theory during the 19th century, and the development of modern educational systems in Canada, England, and the United States.

III. *Educational Psychology:*

The following will be discussed:

The original nature of man; the learning process; genetic psychology; the psychology of elementary and high school subjects, including standard tests for the same; intelligence, its nature and measurement; statistics applied to education.

IV. *Science of Education:*

This subject comprises a study of the philosophical and sociological principles underlying the practice of education.

SUGGESTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL COURSES

1. Fees are payable strictly in advance.
2. Remittance should be made by Money Order; if cheques are used, they must in every case be payable at par in Toronto to the University of Toronto.
3. The Library of the Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is available for the use of all Ontario teachers and the Department is anxious that every teacher should make use of it. There are no fees—the teachers pay only return postage on books borrowed.

A very attractive booklet containing a number of beautiful illustrations of Hart House, also descriptive letter-press, has recently been published, and is on sale at the Hall Porter's desk. Price, 30 cents.

January 18th, 1924.

Brigadier-General C. H. Mitchell,
Dean, Faculty of Applied Science,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear General:-

Thank you very much for your
letter of January 14th with reference to the
McCharles Prize.

I am sending a copy of the
memorandum you enclosed to each Department of
the University which might be interested in the
award and shall also give it publicity in the
McGill Daily and the McGill News, and in the
Montreal newspapers.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

University of Toronto
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

14th January, 1924.

ack.
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Quebec.

Dear Sir Arthur:

As perhaps you are aware, the University of Toronto some years ago, established the McCharles Prize, which is somewhat similar to the Nobel Prize, on a small scale. It carries with it considerable distinction and a value of one thousand dollars.

The Committee of Award for this prize, appointed by the Board of Governors of the University, is preparing to make an award and invites nominations by responsible persons of suitable candidates under the terms which have been laid down. I enclose a memorandum concerning these terms by which you will observe that the prize is given for distinctive and useful discovery by Canadians, in metallurgical processes, or in the application of electrical power or in "scientific research in any useful practical line", preference being given to these in the order named.

As the Committee would like notice of their intention to make an award given some publicity, it would much appreciate anything you could do with this in view in connection with your University. There may be special means by which appropriate notice might be given to those who are concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Committee

Chairman of the
Committee of Award.

6-10-24
6-10-24
6-10-24
sc
P

Toronto

January
Thirtieth
1924.

Brigadier-General C.H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Dean of Faculty of Applied Science,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear General:-

I have just received the programme of the proceedings at the opening of your aerodynamics laboratory and am very pleased to know that your work in this direction has now reached its completion.

There is no question but that your laboratory will provide most valuable contributions to our knowledge of air navigation, fast becoming an essential factor in national defence, and to our knowledge of movements of the air in general.

You are not saying any too much when you call it a national asset and I congratulate you very heartily on its creation.

Yours faithfully,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
OPENING OF
AERODYNAMICS LABORATORY

Friday, February 8th, 1924, at 4 p.m.

PROGRAMME

Address of Welcome

SIR ROBERT A. FALCONER, K.C.M.G., D.LITT.,
LL.D., D.D., EDIN., D.C.L., OXON.,

President, University of Toronto

Formal Opening of Aerodynamics Laboratory

MAJOR-GENERAL J. H. MACBRIEN, C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.,

Chief of Staff, Department of National Defence

Formal Starting of Wind Channel

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. MITCHELL, C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., C.E., LL.D., D.ENG.,

Dean of Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering

*After an inspection of the Laboratory a reception will be
held in the Mechanical Building*

IN 1917, principally as a war measure, the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto authorized the installation of an Aerodynamics Laboratory, including Wind Channel and necessary instruments. The laboratory was installed and operated in the Mechanical Building until last year, when imperative additions to other equipment rendered the continuance of the wind channel impossible in this building.

The Department of National Defence, recognizing the importance of maintaining the laboratory, the only one of its kind in Canada, and of continuing its work, granted to the University through the Honorary Advisory Council for Industrial and Scientific Research five thousand dollars toward the erection of a suitable building for housing the wind channel in return for the maintenance of such facilities as had heretofore been available to the Department. The offer was accepted by the University and the building completed, the additional cost over and above that of the grant being borne by the University.

The Aerodynamics Laboratory is used for studies and researches in connection with the flow of air.

principally those dealing with aeronautics and aircraft, although many other investigations are made, such as wind pressures on buildings, stacks and other structures, draught in chimneys, ventilators, etc. The Toronto Wind Channel is four feet square in section and speeds of from sixty to seventy miles per hour may be secured.

From its inception there has been very close co-operation maintained between the Laboratory and the Canadian Air Board and later the Royal Canadian Air Force of the Department of National Defence. Investigations and tests have been carried out for the Air Force, and researches made at its suggestion. Problems peculiar to Canada are dealt with principally. Work has also been done for other Government Departments, notably a very extensive study of wind velocity meters in co-operation with the Meteorological Service. In addition, the laboratory may be used, as time permits, for tests and investigations for manufacturers and others.

Since the Laboratory is the only one of its kind in Canada, its importance as a national asset, rendering Canada independent in this respect, is obvious.

A Technical Evening will be held in connection with the Formal Opening of the new Aerodynamics Laboratory in the Mechanical Department of the University of Toronto on the evening of February the 8th at 8 o'clock.

PROF. R. W. ANGUS, B.A.Sc., MEM. A.S.M.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Toronto, will occupy the chair.

Addresses will be given by:

WING-COMMANDER E. W. STEDMAN, O.B.E., F.R.A.E.S., M.E.I.C., Assistant Director, Royal Canadian Air Force.

PROF. J. H. PARKIN, B.A.Sc., M.E., in charge Aerodynamics Laboratory, University of Toronto.

Following the addresses PROF. PARKIN will give a demonstration of the Wind Channel assisted by MR. H. C. CRANE, B.A.Sc.

President's Office.



October 5, 1926

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am returning to you one of the reports with regard to the admission of Oriental students. I have signed it, and I hope that the other members of your committee will agree to it, so that we may regard it now as concluded.

I am going down to Montreal Saturday and will look in to see you some time Saturday morning. With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert L. Holmes".

President.

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

DOCKET STARTS:
CENTENARY

1827



1927

University of Toronto
Centenary,
1927

To Our Graduates the World over
Greetings

THIS year the University will celebrate the centenary of its foundation which was authorized by Royal Charter of His Majesty King George IV, bearing date the Fifteenth March, 1827.

The dates chosen for this Celebration are the 6th, 7th and 8th of October.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering will be celebrated at the same time.

More than five hundred Universities and Learned and Scientific Societies throughout the world are being invited to send representatives, and it is confidently expected that the graduates of the University will attend in large numbers.

The programme is not completed but the following events will be included:

Commemoration Ceremony.

Dedication of the Carillon to be placed by the graduates in the Soldiers' Tower.

Memorial Service, Sunday, October 9th.

Lectures by distinguished Canadians on Phases of
Canadian History.

Banquet, Receptions and Dance.

Faculty and College Reunions; Dinners and
Luncheons.

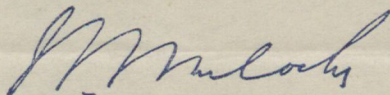
Undergraduate Participation.

Intercollegiate Rugby Match.

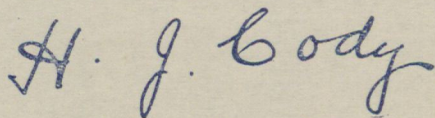
Interfaculty Track Meet.

The Celebration will give graduates an opportunity of spending three interesting and enjoyable days in and around the University, meeting old friends and seeing the notable progress made in recent years.

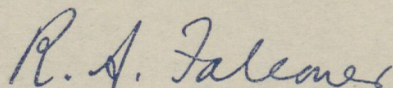
Therefore, all graduates are urged to do their utmost to attend the Celebration and make it one of the most memorable events in the history of the University.



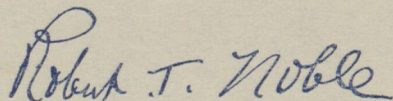
Chancellor.



Chairman, Board of Governors.



President.



President, Alumni Federation.

Dated at Toronto,
the Fifteenth day of February, 1927.

President's Office.



Toronto

26th August 1927

Lieut-Colonel Bovey
Administrative Offices
McGill University
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

We have not yet had any word as to whether McGill will be represented at our Centenary on October 6th, 7th and 8th. We have, of course, been hoping all along that Sir Arthur would be here as your representative.

I shall be glad to have word from you as to this at as early a date as possible as all our final arrangements are now being made.

Yours very sincerely,

Robt. Galimbert.

Letter from Sir Robt Falconer asks for name of our representative
at Toronto centenary ^{Oct 6th 7th 8th} hopes you will go stop cable announces
Miss Shaw's death in Liverpool stop City of Toronto invites you to make
address at Cenotaph, Armistice Day. ^{stop} ~~Hope you had pleasant trip~~ Hope you
had pleassant trip. Bovey -



September 6th, 1927.

The President,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Robert:-

With reference to your letter of August 26th to Colonel Bovey regarding McGill's representation at your Centenary next month, let me say that I am counting on going to these functions myself. I cannot attend on October 6th, because that is our Founder's Day and on that date we have a celebration of our own always. I shall go up by the night train and be there for the 7th and 8th.

With all kind wishes for the success of the function, I am,

Yours faithfully,

1827 - 1927

Centenary
Celebration

October 6, 7, 8



THE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

TORONTO 5
7th September 1927

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

My dear Sir Arthur,

Your letter of the 6th instant addressed to Sir Robert has been handed to me as he is at present out on the Pacific coast, and will not return to Toronto for another ten days or two weeks.

We are very delighted indeed to know that you yourself will be here for the 7th and 8th of October. It is extremely unfortunate that you cannot be here on the 6th as that is the day on which the Opening Ceremony is held; we shall, however, be delighted to have you with us for the remainder of the Celebration.

We enclose a copy of the Delegates' Programme. We are looking after the entertainment of all delegates while they are in Toronto and will advise you further with reference to this in the very near future.

Yours very truly,

W. H. G. Jones

September 20th, 1927.

W. J. Dunlop, Esq.,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Dunlop:-

Sir Arthur Currie, as you know,
is to represent the University at your Centennial
Celebration. He wishes to wear a Toronto LL.D. hood
and would be very grateful if you would arrange to
have one available for him. He will arrive in time
for the ceremonies on the 6th and will remain until
the end of the celebration. His address will be
the King Edward Hotel.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

September 20th, 1927.

The Manager,
King Edward Hotel,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Sir Arthur Currie, who is attending the Centennial Celebration of the University of Toronto, will arrive at your hotel on the morning of October 6th. Would you be so good as to arrange to have a room available for him immediately on his arrival. He will remain until the night of the 8th.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



September 19th, 1927.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The enclosed letter speaks for itself.

Of course, I cannot see any possible ground upon which McGill could object to the showing of films indicating the progress of Toronto University as part of the Centennial Celebration. If we had done the same when the McGill Centennial was celebrated, they could, I think, with perfect propriety have been exhibited in Toronto or any other place in Canada.

I am sending you Mr. James' letter on the assumption that you would care to deal with it yourself.

Yours very truly,

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

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

1827 - 1927

Centenary
Celebration

October 6, 7, 8



THE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

TORONTO 5

16th September 1927

E.W.Beatty, Esq., K.C.
C.P.R. Offices
Montreal
P.Q.

Dear Mr Beatty,

In connection with our Centenary Celebration we have had a moving picture film prepared showing the growth and present scope of the University's activities. This film was on view during the Exhibition here in Toronto and is now being shown in the local theatres and throughout the province.

The picture is being handled entirely by Famous Players and we took up with them the question of showing it in the Province of Quebec, more particularly in Montreal, - where as you know we have a large number of graduates.

The local office of Famous Players felt there might be some objection to showing this in Montreal on account of McGill being located there and have suggested that I ask you whether or not there would be any objection from McGill's point of view to it being shown in Montreal. I would like you to be very frank in your answer with regard to this and should you have no objection I would appreciate it very much if you would drop a line to

Harry Dahn
Capitol Theatre
Montreal

saying that so far as McGill is concerned there is no objection to the Toronto University picture being shown in your city.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Alfred G. Jones', written in dark ink.

September 19th, 1927.

Harry Dahn, Esq.,
Manager, Capitol Theatre,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Dahn:-

As requested in a letter from Mr. Alfred C. James of Toronto University, I am writing you to say that McGill University has not the slightest objection to having shown in Montreal the film indicating the progress of the University of Toronto. We rejoice with them in the growth they have attained.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 19th, 1927.

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

Thank you very much for sending me Mr. James' letter.

McGill University has not the slightest objection to the showing of this film in Montreal. We rejoice with the University of Toronto in the growth attained in the past and the bright prospects for the future.

I have written to Mr. Dahn as requested and also to Mr. James.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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

September 19th, 1927.

Alfred C. James, Esq.,
The Centenary Committee,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. James:-

Mr. Beatty has handed me your letter of the 16th of September with reference to the showing in Montreal of a moving picture film indicating the growth of the University of Toronto.

McGill University has no objection whatever to the showing of such films; in fact we rejoice with you in the progress of Toronto University.

I have written Mr. Dahn of the Capitol Theatre as requested.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

1827 - 1927

Centenary
Celebration

October 6, 7, 8



THE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

TORONTO 5

Sept. 22, 1927.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have your very kind letter of the 19th inst. and have to-day sent on word to the Famous Players Corporation that it is in order for them to show our University Picture in Quebec Province.

I was very delighted to hear that you would be here in time for our Opening Ceremony on the 6th of October. I understand that you prefer accommodation at the hotel rather being entertained in a private home and I, therefore, have written the King Edward Hotel making reservations for you and stating that you would be there as our guest. I trust this arrangement is quite satisfactory to you.

Yours sincerely,

WJ:FC

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Alfred De Larosiere".

September 21st, 1927.

The Manager,
King Edward Hotel,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Sir Arthur Currie wishes me to let you know that Lady Currie will accompany him to Toronto on the 6th of October and he would, therefore, like to have a double room with bath on his arrival that morning.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

DIRECTION OF



OF AMERICA

King Edward Hotel



THE UNITED CHAIN

NEW YORK CITY	THE ROOSEVELT	FLINT, MICH.	THE DURANT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	NEWARK, N. J.	THE ROBERT TREAT
SEATTLE, WASH.	THE OLYMPIC	PATERSON, N. J.	THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON
WORCESTER, MASS.	THE BANCROFT	TRENTON, N. J.	THE STACY-TRENT
ALBANY, N. Y.	THE TEN EYCK	HARRISBURG, PA.	THE PENN-HARRIS
UTICA, N. Y.	THE UTICA		
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	THE ONONDAGA		
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	THE SENECA		
" "	THE ROCHESTER		
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.	THE NIAGARA		
ERIE, PA.	THE LAWRENCE		
AKRON, OHIO	THE PORTAGE		

IN CANADA

MONTREAL	THE MOUNT ROYAL
TORONTO	KING EDWARD
HAMILTON	ROYAL CONNAUGHT
NIAGARA FALLS	THE CLIFTON
WINDSOR	PRINCE EDWARD
ST. JOHN, N. B.	THE ADMIRAL BEATTY

P. K. HUNT,
MANAGER

Toronto,
CANADA

September 21, 1927.

Mr. Wilfrid Bovey,
Office of Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor of
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge and thank you for
your favor of September 20th.

Please be advised that we have
had pleasure in reserving for the arrival
of Sir Arthur W. Currie on the morning of
October 6th, good room with bath, and note
the he will attend the Centennial Celebration
of the University of Toronto, remaining until
the night of October 8th.

Thanking you for this very valued
patronage, and assuring you that Sir Arthur
will receive the best service and attention,

Very truly yours,

KING EDWARD HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED,

Christie Clarke
OFFICE MANAGER.

C.E. Clarke/S

September 21st, 1927.

K. D. Joseph, Esq.,
Canada Life Assurance Co.,
293 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

This morning Sir Arthur
Currie wired you as follows:

"Please arrange four seats football
game 8th. Writing."

I am enclosing herewith
\$6.00 for these tickets. It is not necessary
that the seats should be together. If you get
them two and two it will be satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

MCGILL SOCIETY OF TORONTO



293 Bay Street,

Toronto, September 21, 1927.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Acknowledging your wire of to-day, I am reserving four good seats for you for the game on the 8th. I expect to receive our allotment of 650 tickets on Friday, and will then let you have yours.

We are holding a Stag Dinner and Smoker at the Military Institute on the night of the game, and will be very pleased if you will honour us by coming. It is entirely informal, with no programme of speeches, and a programme of entertainment after the dinner, to give the graduates here a chance to meet each other.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "A.H. Joseph".

KDJ/L.

September 22nd, 1927.

K. D. Joseph, Esq.,
293 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Joseph:-

Thank you very much for the
trouble you have taken to keep four seats for
me for the game of the 8th.

I shall be very glad to attend
a Stag Dinner and Smoker of McGill men the night
of the game.

With all good wishes to you
and the other graduates in Toronto, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MCGILL SOCIETY OF TORONTO



293 Bay Street,

Toronto, September 24th 1927.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Enclosed are the four tickets you requested for the game on October 8th. These are in the front of the McGill Section, and very centrally located. I learn from Varsity authorities, however, that the Governor-General is expected at this game, and they have agreed to hold four seats for you in the box next to the Vice-regal one, if you would prefer them to these seats. Will you kindly let me know, and I will exchange either two or four of the seats enclosed for these box seats.

I am very glad to know that you will be with us at the dinner in the evening.

Yours very truly,

K.H. Joseph
Secretary, McGill Society of Toronto.

KDL/L.

September 26th, 1927.

K. D. Joseph, Esq.,
293 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Joseph:-

Thank you very much for the
tickets for the game on October 8th.

I think I shall keep my
seats with the McGill men.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Centenary Celebration

6th, 7th, 8th OCTOBER, 1927



DELEGATES' PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME



Thursday, October 6th.

- 9.00 a.m. Registration.
to 11.00 a.m.
- 11.00 a.m. First Lecture on "Aspects of Canadian History" since Confederation", by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. Convocation Hall.
- 12.30 p.m. Informal Luncheon—Hart House.
- 1.45 p.m. Assembly of Board of Governors, Senate, Staff, Guests, Delegates and Graduates, in Simcoe Hall. (Academic Robes).
- 2.00 p.m. Procession from Simcoe Hall to the Arena.
- 2.30 p.m. Opening Ceremony and Reception of Delegates in the Arena.
- 5.00 p.m. Dedication of the Carillon.
- 7.30 p.m. Centenary Dinner—The Arena. (Formal)

PROGRAMME



Friday, October 7th.

- 11.00 a.m. Second Lecture on "Aspects of Canadian History since Confederation", by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario—Convocation Hall.
- 12.30 p.m. Informal Luncheon—Hart House.
- 2.30 p.m. Inter-Faculty Track Meet—The Stadium.
- 2.45 p.m. Conferring of Honorary Degrees—Convocation Hall.
- 8.30 p.m. Centenary Ball—Hart House.

Saturday, October 8th.

- 12.30 p.m. Informal Luncheon—Hart House.
- 2.15 p.m. Rugby Game: McGill v. Varsity—The Stadium.

Sunday, October 9th.

- 3.00 p.m. Divine Service—The Arena.
Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cody.
Music by The Mendelssohn Choir.

Lectures will be delivered every morning in the different Faculties and Colleges. Separate programme covering these lectures will be issued at a later date.

DOCKET ENDS:
CENTENARY

November 15th, 1927.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:-

Thank you for your letter re Guggisberg. I have been keeping in touch with his movements and know pretty well what his plans are. I have written to him today asking him to address our students. One hears very good reports about him and his services in Africa.

I do not mind telling you that on Friday night last I dined with Rennie and some eight or ten of us were having a real buck about the war until well nigh midnight. I left on the early train on Saturday morning and, of course, saw the game in Kingston. It was one of the best games of football I have seen and certainly the cleanest played between these teams in many years. The game played by Queen's down here in October was one of the dirtiest I have ever witnessed and some one has evidently been having a good influence on the Queen's team. I believe it is Wilgar, who was a most excellent officer in our Engineers Overseas.

I was sorry to see all the comment in the press of Friday and Saturday, but apparently that did not affect the action of the Queen's players. I notice that the press severely scolded McGill for refusing to take part in any play-off. So far as I am concerned I never will consent to our

Sir Robert Falconer - 2 -

team taking part in so-called Dominion championships. I believe it is bad for the game, bad for the students and bad for standards. Regarding the other matters discussed in the press, I am strongly in favour of the Freshman rule, but as to the four year rule I do not care very much one way or the other. As to a division of gate receipts, I am quite prepared to discuss that sympathetically, but I won't do it until Queen's cleans house. I do not like the Thomas, the Voss and the Monahan incidents. I also want to say that I am not in favour of any international football union and will always strongly oppose it. By the way, there may be other interesting developments here, of which I cannot speak just now.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

President's Office.



November 14, 1927

My dear Sir Arthur:

Brig.-General Sir Gordon Guggisberg, late Governor of the Gold Coast, is in Toronto this week, and will address our students and some public meetings. From here he goes to Winnipeg, but will be back, and expects to be in Montreal from December 8 to 12. On one of those days he will address the Canadian Club, but he is much interested in higher education, and I know that he would like to meet you and see something of McGill. He will be staying at the York Club, Toronto, until the end of the present week.

On Friday night I tried to get in touch with you, but you were hidden away some where, and I suppose on Saturday you were at Kingston. We were watching that game with much interest, and if McGill had won the championship this year there would have been a large number in Toronto who would have been pleased with her victory. However, she put up an excellent fight for it.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Kalmus

President.

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

December 8th, 1927.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:-

The members of the Arts
Undergraduate Society of McGill University
are very desirous of having you as their guest
at their Annual Dinner, which takes place
some time in February.

I do hope, Sir Robert, that
you will be able to say yes to them. Of course,
they would be pleased to pay your travelling
expenses and I should be delighted to have you
stay with me while here. You haven't been in
Montreal for some time and I think you had better
come.

Yours faithfully,

President's Office.



December 9, 1927

My dear Sir Arthur:

Your support of the request of the Arts Undergraduate Society of McGill, which I expect will follow your letter soon, makes it impossible for me to say "no", and of course it also gives me much pleasure to say "yes." I am to be in Montreal on January 23 addressing the Montreal Women's Club, and that evening a Young Men's Club. I would therefore like my next visit to Montreal to come not too soon. I wonder whether the week beginning February 13 would suit the undergraduates.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Galambos

President.

ack.

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

December 12th, 1927.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Robert:-

Thank you very much for
your letter of December 9th with reference to
the request of the Arts Undergraduate Society
of McGill.

I shall let them know what
you say and I am sure they will be delighted
to meet your wishes and pleased that you are
able to accept the invitation.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

January 18th, 1928.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:-

I am looking forward to seeing you on Monday next. I do not know what arrangements you have made but I should be glad if you would make my house your home while in Montreal, coming up to breakfast and luncheon if you so desire.

I know you are dining with the Young Men's Canadian Club at 6.15. That function will be over about eight o'clock and I would suggest that you come up to my house where we are having a meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. I think you would be interested in meeting the Montreal group. We would see that you did not miss your train if you wished to get home that night. I am sorry I cannot attend the Young Men's function, but I have a meeting at five o'clock, which is likely to last until well after six.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

University of Toronto

TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
AND PUBLICITY

DIRECTOR
W. J. DUNLOP

May 30, 1929.

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

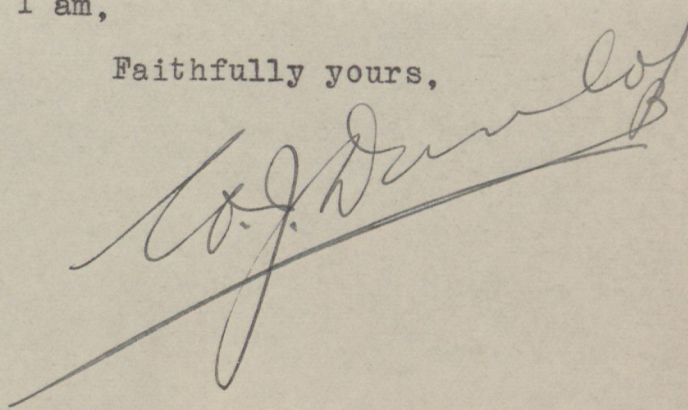
My dear Sir Arthur:-

Perhaps you may be interested in the enclosed Bulletin entitled, "Research in the University of Toronto" which has just come from the press. You may not have time to read it but, if you can spare a few minutes to glance through it, I shall be grateful.

With best regards,

I am,

Faithfully yours,



*ack.
with thanks
May 31/29.*

WJD:F
Enclosure.

86 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO 5

May 28 1929

My dear Sir Arthur:

I intended to write you a note of welcome back home, but I have been forestalled by your kind letter which I got today. We are so glad to know that you are back in health & vigour, and hope that the dark clouds have all been scattered before real & permanent sunshine. Often as I got occasion I made enquiries as to your progress & though I should have written today so but did not, you had my deepest sympathy. How happy you must be to be home again and in good fettle - ready to take up work again. Difficult though a principal's duties are they will be a pleasure

after you have been so long contemplating them from afar.

I did not know that word of the Edinburgh offer had got into the Times from this side, ~~and~~ and am afraid that Sir Alfred Ewing will be a bit displeased, but I wrote him that it came from papers from Edinburgh & that I tried to keep it out.

It was a great honour of course - the greatest that could ever be paid me - to ^{be asked to} go back to one's old alma mater; but at my time of life that was out of the question & I merely can cherish gratitude to those who invited me, & to you & others who are kind enough to say that you are glad I am to remain in Canada. Certainly I am happy to spend the rest of my days in my own home land.

On June 14 my wife & I sail by the "Duchess of Bedford" for
England en route to South Africa for the meeting of the British
Association. We shall be back at the end of September.

We shall, I am afraid, not be able to see you on our way through
Montreal as we sail in the morning & must have every minute
here to get things into order before leaving.

My wife joins me in kind remembrances to Lady Carrie
& in congratulations to you both on your return in restored health.

Yours very sincerely

R. M. Paley.

Nickle & Farrell
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

W. F. NICKLE, K.C. J. M. FARRELL, K.C.
W. M. NICKLE.

TELEPHONE: W. F. NICKLE, 23
J. M. FARRELL, 709
W. M. NICKLE, 893

Kingston October 23rd., 1929.
Canada

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Many thanks for yours of October 16th., and
also the Star of October 7th., which has just come to hand.

Both institutions are struggling apparently
with the same problem. Building costs are high and one wonders
just where expansion should cease. Have you any limit on the
right of entrance to any faculty? What steps do you take to
eliminate the indifferent or the incompetent, who would linger
on, repeatedly trying to succeed, when to those who know, success
would appear improbable, perhaps impossible?

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Nickle

N/EL

October 31st, 1929.

W. F. Nickle, Esq., K.C.,
Kingston, Ont.

My dear Mr. Nickle:-

Your letter of October 23rd touches on a question which has caused us a great deal of thought.

We have established a limit to the number of entrants in the Faculties of Medicine and Arts. In Medicine the number is fixed at 100 - a very small leeway above this is allowed to cover special cases, but this year the class is just 100. This number is not selected in an arbitrary fashion, but represents, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the maximum class which can be thoroughly instructed at a clinic. Our new buildings are constructed to meet the needs of classes of this size, so that now we have an additional reason for maintaining the present figure. We could not increase it without a very large expenditure on new buildings and additional staff.

In Arts the limit for the first year is about 400. This number is fixed by the size of our buildings. The Arts Building (McGill College) cannot contain a larger freshman class - in addition to the students in the senior years. Any extension here would mean the erection of a new college, and we have no such intention at present. I may tell you, confidentially, that we have found it necessary to take race, nationality and religion into account and to make our selection in accordance with the requirements of various sections of the population. One result of this has been to reduce the attendance of Hebrews - who now form less than 10% of the student body. This we consider a reasonable proportion. A secondary result is that the Hebrews selected are exceptionally good representatives of their

W.F. Nickle, Esq.,

- 2 -

race and are playing their part very well. Each applicant is required to interview the Dean of the Faculty.

Concerning your second query - the elimination of the unfit,- our general principle is to give the student a thorough chance to prove himself and eliminate him if he fails to do so.

In the Faculty of Arts no conditions are allowed at entrance. A student is permitted a full year's work. Marking in the first year's examinations is hard and no student who fails in three subjects is allowed to return to the University. The result of this is that there are very few failures in the senior years.

In the Faculty of Medicine the course is divided into three divisions and a student must finish the work of each division completely before he proceeds to the next. If he fails in a subject he may be re-examined later in the year, but no subject can be carried over to a term forming part of another division. A poor student has no chance of remaining and there are always plenty of applicants from other universities to fill his place.

In the Faculty of Applied Science no conditions are allowed at entrance (senior matriculation) in science or mathematical subjects. The wastage in senior years is very low.

In Agriculture, which is of interest to you, we are also limited by the size of our buildings.

Our other faculties so far can accept more students than are at present entering, but this condition is almost certain to change before very long.

I hope you will find the above of some assistance in solving your problems.

Yours faithfully,

principal.

University of Toronto

TORONTO 5, CANADA

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

January 16th, 1930.

Dear Mr President:

The Committee of the School of Graduate Studies which determines the award of the open post-graduate fellowships, offered by the University of Toronto, is obliged to make its decisions on the basis of such statements and testimonials as may be sent in by the individual applicants. As a rule these are sufficient, but at times selection is difficult, and in these cases the Committee would be aided by an official expression of opinion from the University or Faculty in which the undergraduate work of the applicant was taken, as to his or her fitness to profit by a course of graduate study.

Do you consider it feasible or advisable to require that each application for an open fellowship should be accompanied by an official statement that the candidate's University or Faculty approves of his or her candidacy?

If such a requirement is made it must be on the understanding that the failure of any approved applicant to receive a fellowship does not in any way reflect upon the approving University, since the Committee in making its awards is obliged, other things being equal, to take into account an equitable distribution of the available fellowships among the various Canadian Universities.

Yours truly,

J. P. Dayfair McMurich
Dean of the School of Graduate Studies.

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

McGill University

20th January, 1930.

Dean J. Playfair McMurrich,
Dean of the School of Graduate Studies,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Dean McMurrich,

I have your letter
of January 16th regarding open post graduate
fellowships.

In reply I would
say that I think it both feasible and advisable
to require that each application for an open
fellowship should be accompanied by an official
statement that the candidate's University or
Faculty approves of his or her candidacy.

This requirement
is, of course, now made by the Rhodes Trust.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

86 Queen's Park

Toronto 5

July 1st. 1930

My dear Sir Arthur,

My husband greatly appreciates your kindness in writing and wishes me to say that he is grateful for the many good wishes.

All business is absolutely forbidden so he enjoys the more, the letters from his friends.

After eight weeks in bed he is to return to normal life

at the slowest possible pace
which means getting away
from Toronto for September.

He is so perfectly healthy
in all other ways that the
doctor assures us that a
complete recovery is practically
certain, though naturally we
shall have to guard from that
which might put too severe
a strain on the heart.

The weather has been good,
so far, not a day too hot
and our race horses have given

we masses of fragrant flowers.

My husband joins me in best
wishes for a good Summer to you
and Lady Currie.

With kindest regards

Sincerely yours

S. Sophie Galeone,

President's Office.



November 3, 1930

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am sure that you will miss H. M. MacKay very much, and I only hope that you will be able to get a suitable successor.

You kindly ask after myself. My physician reports that I am doing favourably, and he hopes that by going steadily but quietly I may pull through the session without damaging myself. We are expecting to be away in the West Indies enjoying the sunshine during the months of February and March.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robt. Paley".

President.

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

September 26th, 1931.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
President,
University of Toronto,
Queen's Park, Toronto.

I am very glad to learn that you are coming to Montreal on the occasion of the opening of the new Theological College. This evidence of returning good health pleases all your friends here.

This is just a note to ask you to be my guest while you are in Montreal. I hope you will accept, and if so, you will of course let me know by what train I may expect you.

Ever yours faithfully,

Abbot Smith



President's Office.

September 28, 1931

My dear Sir Arthur:

Thank you very much for your kindness in inviting me to be your guest while I am to be in Montreal next week. It is a great pleasure for me to be with you.

I expect to leave here by the latest Canadian National train on Sunday night, so that I should arrive at your house before breakfast on Monday.

I see that there is rather a heavy day in the way of engagements ahead of me, and I hope that I may be allowed to rest quietly in the evening and not attend any reception.

Though I am very much better I must still be

rather careful.

With kind regards to Lady Currie
and yourself, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Falconer

President.

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

October
seventeenth
1931.

What with the activities of Reunion Week, I have forgotten to be courteous, and have neglected too long in offering you and the University of Toronto my sincere congratulations on your appointment as successor to Sir Robert Falconer. From the moment the seriousness of Sir Robert's illness was appreciated, your name has been constantly linked with the post of President. It is a position of very great honour and very great responsibility, and all your friends feel that you will add to the reputation and prestige you have already won by the way in which you will discharge your duties as President. Your long association with the University, particularly intimate as it was because of your Chairmanship of the Board, removes the handicaps from which a newcomer would be bound to suffer.

We at McGill are always greatly interested in Toronto, because our associations seem to be more intimate with that institution than with any other. We all most cordially and sincerely wish you well.

Hon. and Rev. H.J. Cody, LL.D., D.D.,
President, Toronto University,
TORONTO, Ontario.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN,

REV. CANON CODY, D.D., LL.D.



TORONTO, Oct. 21st, 1931

My dear Sir Arthur,-

Your good wishes are specially grateful to me, because they come from one who knows what the burden of University administration really is. I know I shall love the work because I have been associated with the University ever since my boyhood days. The singular good-will that is everywhere expressed is an immense help in facing this new responsibility. I am sure that you at McGill and we at Toronto will always work in most cordial co-operation in the interests of the higher education of our dear homeland.

With every good wish for your own health and happiness,

Faithfully yours,

A. J. Cody

ADDRESSES

delivered at a

Complimentary Dinner

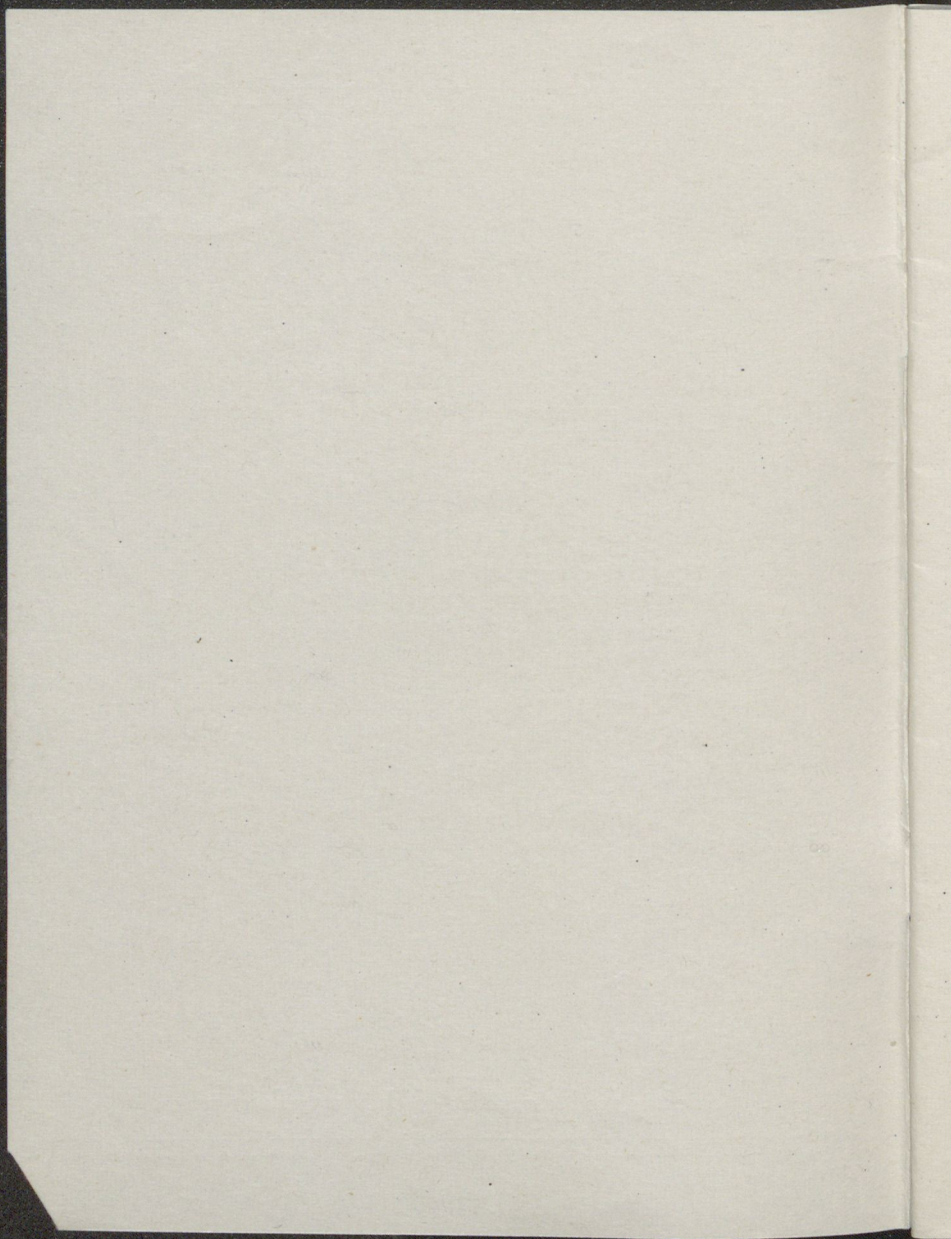
to

SIR ROBERT FALCONER

President, University of Toronto

DECEMBER 15th, 1931

Published by the Department of University Extension



PROFESSOR W. J. ALEXANDER

Mr. Chairman, Sir Robert, Lady Falconer, and fellow members of the University Staff:

As a preface to what I have to say, I avail myself of a passage of poetry—not taken (for I have to confess myself behind the times) from any one of the numerous immortal poets who have written during the last twenty years, but from a very old-fashioned poet—who, however (as I am glad to report), has passed through the fiery furnace of up-to-date criticism with scarcely more than the smell of fire on his garments—Mr. William Shakespeare. Further, I select perhaps the most hackneyed passage—save one—in all his works. I may thus ensure familiarity with the quotation on the part of all of you, but I entreat you to dismiss from your minds every suggestion of irony or mockery—indeed, every association given to the passage by its proper setting. I isolate these few lines and put them into my own mouth:

“I am no orator as Brutus is,”

“Brutus”; this requires annotation. “*Brutus*: a generic term applicable to any one of several individuals present on this occasion who, were the claims of eloquence and wit regarded, would be, at this moment, standing in my shoes,”

“But as you know me all, a plain, blunt man
That loves his friend; and that they know full well,”

“They,”—another note—“The members of the Committee of Arrangement for this banquet,’

... “and that they know full well
that gave me public leave to speak of him.”

So, in accordance with the seeming intentions of the Committee, and certainly in accordance with my own limitations and preferences, I propose to say what I have to say without any attempt at the higher graces of utterance which might well be called forth by this occasion. I only promise brevity, absolute sincerity and adherence to truth—characteristics which are not invariably present at complimentary banquets.

There are two points in the arrangements for this evening which some might be disposed to criticise: first, the fixing of a date “too previous”—to use the expressive slang-phrase; second, the stringent limitation of the attendance to the staffs of the University; the only exception is the very natural one of the four welcome guests at the head table.*

This gathering took its origin—I am told—in a strong desire which manifested itself quite independently in various parts of our widely separated university organisation—a feeling that we members of the staff should have an opportunity to emphasise, first of all, to you, Sir Robert, and second, to the general public what we, who have been in continual touch with you and your work as President, have to say on the approaching close

*The President's family.

of your long period of service here. For such an opportunity the latter part of the Michaelmas-term seemed the best time, when most of us are freer and less wearied than amidst the hurry and distractions of the close of session; and when, moreover, our tribute is in less danger of being partially obscured by other events in your honour through your official relations with other bodies, or through the large part you have taken, as a citizen of this Province, in activities and interests outside the strictly academic sphere.

We members of the staff have, unfortunately, too often been forced to notice the widespread misapprehension of the general public—and even, in some cases, of those who ought to be superior to the general public—as to the aims, character and conditions of the work of this University—misapprehensions based perhaps on the authority of the daily press, or sometimes on the complacent and confident utterances of those whose success in spheres very unlike ours, is even surpassed by their ignorance not merely of what higher education is, but of the world of thought in general, and of any ideas beyond those of the crudest and most short-sighted materialism.

And so, Sir Robert, we have gathered here to-night to say to you—and at the same time to let the public know—what we think of you and your work: our respect and esteem for you personally, the high value we put upon the services you have rendered to the University and to the cause of education in Ontario, and our sense of the great loss to both through the regrettable shortening of your term of office. It is no exaggeration to

say that we feel it to be a great calamity that the University should now lose, at an earlier date than might reasonably have been expected, the guidance of your long experience, your intimate knowledge, your ripened judgment in university affairs—the fruit of many years of unceasing devotion, of anxious thought and exhausting toil, things that have perhaps in part led to your early retirement.

I look back, fellow members of the staff,—as all of you cannot look back—to the time of our President's appointment. Of the steps which led to that appointment, so pregnant with results for the future well-being of the University, I have, of course, only the fragmentary knowledge of an outsider. I do know that the Board of Governors of that date made a prolonged search for the right man both on this side of the ocean and in Britain. When, after a protracted suspense due to their exemplary care, the election of Professor Falconer was announced, doubts certainly and fears were mingled with our hopes. We had had, indeed, the satisfaction of learning that Professor Falconer was a Canadian; that he was precisely at the age commonly deemed ideal in the case of such an appointment; that he had had a broad and sound academic training and that not merely in one university or even one country; that he was a professor, and a successful professor, in a Canadian college; and that he was both highly esteemed and popular in the community in which he lived. The Governors had, besides, the immense advantage which we did not share, of personal interviews and impressions. But to

the staff Professor Falconer was somewhat of an unknown quantity. Some thought that the authorities had made a leap in the dark. It seemed to me that a procedure of the character just indicated merited no such description. *Now*, after the experience of a quarter of a century, I am in my own mind absolutely confident that *theirs was the wisest and the most fortunate choice that could possibly have been made.*

It is needless, before this audience, to justify my opinion by a review of these twenty-five years. *We* at least, know the President's self-sacrificing devotion to his task, the breadth of his interest in the multitudinous departments and activities included in our University, the understanding and sympathy with which he has met our suggestions and requests, the absolute sincerity and honesty which have characterised his dealings with the staff, the absence of unworthy, petty and personal motives, and the continuous effort to further, to the best of his knowledge, the interests of genuine education, of scholarly achievement and of scientific research.

The formal proposal of the toast will be made by Professor Wasteneys; I conclude, Sir Robert, speaking for all here present, with the hope that you, when the official tie is severed, will continue to go in and out among us, and that the bonds of friendship and personal regard may be maintained; and with the heartfelt wish that there stretch before you and Lady Falconer many comparatively care-free years filled with joys of home, of friendship, of social life, and of congenial and useful activities.

PROFESSOR H. WASTENEYS

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

I rise to support the toast to our guest, Sir Robert Falconer. The size of this gathering is, perhaps, sufficient indication of the depth of our desire to do him honour on this, the last occasion when we may conveniently meet while he is still our President. But we have asked him to be our guest this evening to express something more significant than a formal farewell to a leader and a friend and perhaps I may be pardoned if I attempt in my halting way to outline what I believe is in our minds this evening as we reflect on the quarter century of leadership which terminates next spring. What has Sir Robert, in his office of President, signified to us who, together with the students, constitute this *Universitas magistrorum et scholarium* which is known as the University of Toronto?

In his administrative actions, in his handling of academic problems, in his own person, in his addresses within and without our walls, he has exemplified the highest standards of scholarship and idealism to a degree which has been a source of pride to his colleagues.

Fortunate, in these times, is the University which has on its faculty a President who gives leadership in the struggle to maintain high standards of scholarship and, while not antagonising our external critics and detractors, yet refuses to permit these standards to be heed-

lessly degraded. For the academic standards of our great modern universities, particularly of our state universities, are subjected to constant attrition under the necessity of yielding to the clamour of the market-place. Academic freedom, too, on this continent, is often in danger and there are those who would even deny the right of the University or of its members to free expression of opinion on matters of public interest. Sir Robert has been eloquent in his writings and speeches in the cause of academic freedom and, while realising and emphasising the responsibility which is the corollary to our freedom from political and other control, he has, none the less, been a stout champion of our liberties. I shall never forget the pride with which, in a distant city, I read in the press of the stand taken by Sir Robert in the matter of the German members of his staff in the early months of the Great War. His action, at a time when war hysteria was most intense, is just one example of the high principle and the moral courage which have always been characteristic of our guest.

This University, standing as it does at the point of contact between the British and American peoples as an intellectual link between Anglo-Saxon and American cultures, is, I believe, one of the most significant institutions of the British Empire. For the past twenty-five years it has had at its head a President who has realised the heavy responsibility of his high office and has most worthily interpreted the common idealism of both nations.

These things, however, all the world knows, and the

estimation of his peers, to quote but one example, is shown by an invitation received in 1929 by Sir Robert, a Canadian, to accept the headship of one of the greatest universities of the British Isles, the University of Edinburgh, his own university.

How has the University fared under his leadership? It is not through fortuitous circumstance that, during the last quarter century, our University has come to be rated as the leading university of the Dominions. Her accomplishment in the sciences, the humanities and the professional schools is due, and due only, to the creation of an atmosphere in Toronto in which these things may flourish and to which workers may be attracted. They need, as you know, no other stimulus in this vigorous northern climate than peace, moderate leisure for the workers, freedom from outside interference and the modicum of material support which comes almost unasked when once progress has begun. For the creation and the maintenance of this atmosphere too much credit cannot, I believe, be given to the President who, while no pacifist when our interests demanded a vigorous militancy, has ever, like the good shepherd he is, kept peace and confidence within the fold while he did battle with disturbing elements outside the hurdles.

It is no accident that during his administration 'Varsity has maintained a reputation for clean sportsmanship in games and for their subordination to scholarship; a reputation which is a source of deep satisfaction to every member of the University.

It is by no mere chance that Hart House, the envy of

other universities, has developed as it has in the last decade. Those who are concerned in its affairs know, and none better than its Warden, how much it owes to Sir Robert's encouragement and counsel.

What of his more intimate relations with faculty and administrative staff and students? In the first place, he has always emphasized his desire to maintain a close contact with the faculty and students in their academic and extra-academic activities, and this, within the limitations imposed by numbers and a heavy burden of administrative work, he has indeed accomplished.

In the daily round of our academic concerns, we realise, as we look back over the years, that we have been guided by a gentle and tolerant leader, firm when the issues demanded firmness but ever seeking a peaceful solution of difficulties.

And in the more domestic affairs of our many departments, those of us who have been privileged to seek his counsels have many memories of encouragement received and quiet, helpful advice which may have been not always to our liking; yet we left him with the knowledge that our problems had been understood by a wise and kindly gentleman and that for their solution nothing would be lacking which good will and practical wisdom could contribute. It never occurred to us, or indeed to any one, ever to doubt for one instant his absolute integrity and impartiality.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are losing a staunch friend, a wise counsellor, a great President; above all, we are losing one who has led his generation on this continent

in the maintenance of high standards of scholarship and research in the modern university and I believe that the title *Fidei Defensor* most fittingly epitomises the accomplishment of his presidential career.

We tender to you, Sir, and to Lady Falconer, who has so effectively and gracefully shared your heavy burdens, our respectfully affectionate good wishes for the years that lie before you.

THE ESSENTIAL UNIVERSITY AS I HAVE SEEN IT

SIR ROBERT FALCONER

My colleagues and friends:

This dinner, inspired I know by friendship to my wife and to myself, we gratefully accept as the finest possible expression of your approval of what we have tried to do in your midst for now nearly twenty-five years. He would be a man of insatiable ambition who would look for greater reward than this; for there is no satisfaction more enduring than the good-will of one's associates, who know by personal contact throughout a long span of active work the weaknesses that have inspired it; but to-night you are giving me credit for on the whole a balance of good. Could I, when we came to Toronto, have foreseen this gathering how many of my fears would have been laid, to have been replaced perchance, however, by a tragic self-confidence which the Greeks told us always ends in delusion. Therefore in the issue as it is to-night things were best as they were. I have had enough optimism and faith to be able to pull through. But I wish to add this: that my wife at the other oar has not only often kept the boat straight on her course, but has never faltered in her stroke.

On a review the most obvious remarks would concern the external growth of the University in staff, students, buildings, and equipment. These have been made pos-

sible by the prosperity of the country and the friendly support of successive governments. But more than this, in order to realise how fortunate the University has been in the guidance of her affairs in her time of prosperity you have only to recall the names of the Governors who inaugurated the new regime (unhappily, only three of them are still on the Board), and their successors, among whom have been not a few who have had great influence in moulding the affairs of the Dominion. Working with such men, who gave me every sympathy and help, I might well be expected to do whatever was in me.

For the appointment of the majority of the staff, however, I have, in virtue of my office, been responsible. Happily many of those who held positions when I came are still carrying on in full vigour, and will I hope long continue to do so; but in twenty-five years the complexion of the staff has changed. Again and again have I asked myself the question whether my choice will endure scrutiny. Have I kept the quality worthy of Toronto's past, and worthy of the place that she should hold among the universities of this continent, with which alone it is fair at present to compare her? I could not, were it needful to put me on my defence, plead that the Governors over-ruled me, for they have invariably accepted my considered recommendations; nor in all these years have I ever been asked by Prime Minister or by members of the Cabinet to have any name brought before the Governors. My recommendations have been my own. Of course with this qualification that as a rule the deans and heads of departments have been my

advisers, and I have found them nearly always to be men of good judgment and eager to co-operate with me. Together we have arrived at our decisions, they bringing information and opinions based on ripe experience, I weighing their reasons and sometimes suggesting names given to me by others whom I had consulted, or of persons whom I had met in Canada, Britain or the United States. To keep one's eye open for rising young men is an essential function of the president of a university. He must follow sympathetically the career of those of the graduates of his own university who show promise, and must visit the universities of his own and other lands. At first he accepts the judgment of professors who wish to give a chance in junior positions to recent brilliant graduates but these are watched and reported on before they are advanced to a more permanent place, and there are few more real pleasures for us all than to choose our own graduates and to see them getting into a strong stride.

Not the least difficult, as it is also not the least important, task is to maintain a well-balanced staff. The day is long past when an appeal can be successfully made to "nativism" as such. There is no need to defend the character and quality of our home-grown product, especially if it has been enriched by external culture. A Canadian is gratified to observe the contributions that are being made to science, learning and letters by our younger men. They have been educated in conformity with the highest prevailing standards, and they will not suffer themselves to be deflected from them, lest they should by their criticism disturb the complacency of some

who possess less exacting ideals. Let me urge upon the younger staff the necessity of pursuing, without haste but without rest, those entrancing but elusive visions of pure learning and exact science which will always be beyond your grasp, but will lead you infallibly into ever ampler fields of truth and happiness. Some call this research, some shy at the name, but whatever term you use, its motive power is a temper of mind that is ever on the search for new discoveries, but is also ever re-thinking for itself the truths of the past, lest it should be turned into a rough and unnecessary detour. A university which is served by persons of this temper will not fail in its duty to its constituency. As I survey the last decade I observe in our midst much more widespread earnestness in this pursuit of knowledge.

Here I wish to express our gratitude to our colleagues who have come to us from Great Britain, Europe and the United States. They have made an enormous contribution to our well-being. Sometimes we think of those from overseas as belonging to a world that is ageing; in fact, it is often we who are most wedded to conservative intellectual manners. They bring to us much stimulus from the ancient universities which are ever renewing their youth. Having come to us they are now part of us, and are no less devoted to this University than those who have graduated from her; they are to us no longer strangers and sojourners, but fellow-citizens with the saints. I say therefore with confidence that our staff is well-balanced, that it never had greater distinction

among the seniors, nor more promise among the juniors than at present.

There is another aspect of the responsibility of the president, which on rare occasions might become poignantly real. If no appointment can be made without his recommendation, neither can any person be dismissed without his concurrence. Presumably this was placed in the Act for the purpose of protecting the individual from hasty decision on a majority vote. Governors, like other bodies of men, might conceivably be swept away by emotion, but when it rests with the president to give a decision which might ruin a man's career, he will lose not a little sleep before he will say the final word. I have sometimes imagined to myself a position in which the president as well as the professor might have to go, but I am thankful to say that except once I have never been in real difficulty in this respect. I have had to soothe Governors with the dogma that there is something sacrosanct about a professor, but some of them, infected I fear with modernism, are sceptical of dogma; I have had also to mollify a prime minister by urging that the professor is not to be taken too seriously. But really this responsibility of my office has been lighter than I might have expected.

The University of Toronto, being provincial and supported up to large amounts by the Legislature, has hardly yet reached the independent position of those of great age and name which are maintained out of immense endowments. During the past quarter of a century, however, the annual grants from the province and the

good-will of the people toward this University have placed her in such a position of security that probably no legislature would wish, or would venture, consciously to injure her. But the University is a part of the provincial system of education, and that is something of a compromise, due to the fact that our commonwealth consists of people of opposed political parties, of every or no religious persuasion, of varied social, racial and economic standing, which works as well as it does by reason of their common-sense. Therefore we must walk carefully with a view to establishing firmly our essential freedom so that it shall be admitted as an inalienable right. We should not needlessly irritate a public which is inclined to be friendly and to listen with attention to what we say.

The unique complexity of this University is due basically to the federation of Arts colleges. They contribute to her character and strength. They ward off a dull uniformity; each has its intellectual outlook, each its social tone, each its prevailing type of student, each its struggle to maintain itself in friendly rivalry with the strong state college. To the Council of the Faculty of Arts each brings its own contribution, but I have never seen college antagonism expressing itself in partisan votes. That speaks volumes for the character of the professors and the wisdom of their heads. From each college members have often come to me to talk over the common academic problems, and in them I have found some of my warmest friends.

The University has been happy in drawing to herself an administrative staff which has served her with con-

spicuous loyalty and efficiency. She is, I believe, a kindly mistress, who in her household deals humanely, even if she cannot be lavish with her rewards. And she receives in return no grudging eye-service. The clock is not an absolute authority in our offices, nor is overtime entered against the University by grudging employees. In fact, "employees" is not a term to use of those who realise that they are living members of the great organism, and that because of and through them the whole body is able to function as it should. Courtesy towards all, which, in the nature of the case, should be inherent in a home of humane learning and the sciences, subtly wins for itself a reward that cannot be purchased by money, much less be extracted under the dread of an overseer. We have been happy, therefore, as I remarked, in the faithfulness with which the University has been administered.

Surely to few men do the lines fall in more pleasant places than to those who spend their days within a great university. It is not without reason that the outside world thinks of it as brooded over by academic calm. Relatively it is undisturbed by the ambitions that fever the politician and the financier, and I must add by the anxieties of the multitude who fear lest bread fail and home be no longer sure, and of those in the professions who after middle life suffer from the competition of youth. But shall I say that in the University we are such a contented and peaceful society that no worldly ambitions or passions ever invade our precincts? That, I am afraid, would be a heaven in which some of us by

nature should not find ourselves at home. But there is in our society a very real and intense activity, which sets itself with unwavering and often long-sustained purpose to accomplish an ideal, which is nothing less than a voyage of discovery into the mind of man and his world. We are a company of explorers. And happy is he who in old age can recall regions of the mind or of the world into which he "voyaged through strange seas of thought, alone." It is this activity in quietness which constitutes a great deal of the charm of our university life. We do not need to proclaim the object of our search, nor make haste to publish lest we be behind the times. It is by quality not by quantity that we are judged; and the capital sin is to bury our one talent in the earth.

Not the least of my privileges has been my association with scholars, men of science and of the professions who have given me glimpses into the varieties of human culture. As a young man I was too self-centered, and pursued genuine but restricted learning; not that I had not been almost overawed by the power and brilliancy of some of the greatest scholars of Britain and Germany. From afar I followed reverently; I was a hero-worshipper. But in Toronto I came into familiar converse with many persons of all varieties of knowledge whose abilities and accomplishments quickened my energies and opened my mind to the scope of learning. For the last twenty-five years I like a student have been attending over again and ever with new zest, a university. My education has never ceased. In my office, in my study, in walks around the grounds, in strolls about the city, in homes of the

professors, through discussion and desultory talk I have been led, no longer by remote and reserved preceptors, but by friends into broad fields of history, philosophy, literature, science, and the professional disciplines. Many a flower that I plucked now and then has perished long ago, and some of those who talked with me are no more, but their talk was fragrant for years, and something came into my mind and heart that has helped to make me what I am.

We recoil from those who would seek to drive truth home by bluster and votes. Ours is a quiet academy in which we are at liberty to wonder whether things really are what the multitude insist that they are. Not that our activity is to be atrophied by fanciful speculation, for our University will be rightly taken to task if we do not educate a thoughtful citizenship. But to be able in sympathetic conversation to say: "I wonder whether that is so," is to be in the very process of education, and to be gathering insight for wise decisions.

So to-night I think of my many friends of all faculties and colleges, some of them departed, others ageing fast, most happily here before me, who have been a veritable university to me.

The standards of the University are in the keeping of the faculties. Nothing engages their attention more unremittingly. Matriculation, courses of study, extended and varied curricula, new subjects, all receive prolonged discussion. Our courses are our own. The experience of this University handed down through many years is the background of everything, and only slowly is

it modified by influence from without. Again and again I have been impressed by the conservatism of faculties. But this is a trait of the academic mind which recurs in most universities. And on the whole it is best so. It gives character to each institution. But on review I observe that the changes over this period have been great. To begin with, the school stage is now past at entrance; and we hope that university standards will hereafter rule within the faculties. That means a rise in prestige. Also within the courses we have been measuring ourselves by what is required in the universities of Britain and in the best on this continent. The result is, I believe, that the degrees of Toronto, which have always commanded respect, never commanded it to a greater degree than they do to-day. It is obvious that our postgraduate work has been put on a new plane. But, as our eminence attracts scrutiny, we are being constantly reminded by other Canadian universities that we are still in the day of small things in respect of this school. Growth in postgraduate work will be as rapid as our aims and facilities will permit. The idealist professor will overcome many difficulties and will stimulate his colleagues, but some things, such as a great library and modern laboratories, as well as spare hours, are essential to postgraduate work on a large scale.

In thinking upon the rise in standards and the more exacting demands made upon the undergraduate in respect of fees, books and cost of living, I often wonder what effect they will have upon the future quality of the professions. In medicine especially the training is long

and costly, and in the other professions also we seem to be placing the goal further off. Will the length and the cost prove to be barriers against persons of high promise who might have triumphed over the lesser obstacles that their predecessors had to meet? If so, the gain in technical skill might hardly compensate the public for the loss of some who would have made excellent professional men.

On looking into the future the only amelioration that I see possible will be again to throw back another year upon the highest class of schools in the province, on the understanding that, by beginning high-school work earlier and by a process of intensive training, students may arrive at the university by nineteen ready for more definitely professional education.

Often during the faculty debates, which in some division or other of the University seem to be held without intermission, one has put to oneself the question: What of this drenching verbosity? At least we have not had seasons of intellectual drought. Our fields have received both moisture and care, and our educational yield has been improving in quality and magnitude. We have not been merely re-combining courses and re-making time-tables, just for the fun of debating. We have accomplished much, as is attested by the reception given to our graduates in the universities to which they go for further study.

If I may venture to talk freely of myself to-night, I would say that the students have run a close second to the staff in the process of educating me. But except for

the few, whom I knew as undergraduates and followed until in time they returned to the staff and are now nearer to me than before, the great majority have passed out into the wider world, where they soon put off their youth and put on a new man whom unhappily I rarely recognise. Within, the face of the real University does not greatly change. Save for the staff it is always young; and young people who come from similar homes are astonishingly like one another. The staff changes its complexion, laboratories get out of date, buildings become shabby, the grounds lose their spaciousness as new erections are massed, now here, now there; but the stream of young life flows as clear as ever, and as inexhaustible, renewing each autumn the vigour of this old place and promising it an almost secular vitality. To withdraw from these quickening influences may, I fear, be for me to lose a healthful air which has hitherto been an elixir against oncoming age.

Those will always remain young to me whose faces I remember from before the War. For several years on Sunday afternoons I talked to groups of undergraduates, gathered in different fraternity houses, on things that lie deep down in my own heart. Those young fellows were all much alike, and nowhere have I ever had more sympathetic response to what I tried to say. The names of many of them are now on our Soldiers' Memorial, but on the background of my memory their faces rest like the human forms into which delicate clouds take shape against a blue sky. And I recall so many others of those days, mere boys and girls, whom I used to meet often in

college and faculty societies and entertainments, speaking to them in the group, or one by one. To me their presence was always a tonic, and they seemed as glad to talk to me as I was to talk to them. But, of course, the awful days were those black years of the War. How were we able in Convocation Hall to press upon those hopeful lads their duty to take up a challenge with death, urging the sons of others while we ourselves remained at home? Yet some vicarious suffering we did go through, for to live in empty halls was in itself a daily reminder of those who were in the hell of the trenches, or tossing on stormy and undermined seas. With the War my own youthful world came to an end, and never since have I felt that I was as near to the undergraduate as I used to be. It has been a distinct loss to me to find that I have drifted away from them. But the coming of Mr. Bickersteth to Hart House, and in the Athletic wing the work of Mr. Reed, with their associates have realised splendidly the prayer of its founders, so that to-day the privileges of our youth are matched by its quality. What we should have done without that superb gift and what it has meant to us I cannot venture to estimate. To a large extent the women also in the college unions under the lead of excellent ladies have enjoyed unusual advantages, though I regret much that I shall not see, before I retire, the greatly needed centre for the athletic and social activities for the women students of the whole University.

The city of Toronto has done less for the support of the University than is warranted by the privileges she has conferred upon its citizens and the prestige she has

brought to its name; we offer great advantages to its youth; and, I am glad to think, we have been in friendly relations with all classes of the community. As to the province, it is our proud belief that for three-quarters of a century the University and her federated institutions have rendered it high service, and in return for this we have had its confidence and that of successive governments. An occasional scare, like the rush of a skyrocket sent off by some irresponsible person, has startled our public, but as well-behaved rockets break in gorgeous colour, the scare has not seldom served to illumine our sky with the good-will of the multitude of friends on whom we can count.

To-night as I look back upon almost a quarter of a century in this University I am filled with gratitude; I have been led by a way that I knew not. Our staff is harmonious and efficient as never before, the quality of our students as to intellect, ideals and sheer worth has proved itself under severe and varied ordeals, our position among the great universities of the world is acknowledged and our future assured. For your uniform kindness I thank you. You have allowed me to share with you in your common efforts for the welfare of this place that we love; you have generously accompanied me when I have sought to give you a lead; and I hope and believe that you will continue to judge with sympathy my wife and myself, not by what we may have attained but by what we aspired to do. May I bespeak the same well-proved sympathy for my successor.

RADIO TALK, JANUARY 11, 1932

SIR ROBERT FALCONER

Hitherto this continent has not made proper use of the new opportunities for increasing adult education by means of broadcasting. Great Britain, on the other hand, has, in the judgment of many of her leaders, found it to be as potent an organ as the press, if indeed not more potent; and it is being used for the dissemination of knowledge and of enlightened ideas by leading authorities. Recently the statement was made in the *Listener*, which is the newspaper connected with the British Broadcasting Corporation, that, "Whatever of importance is going on in the world, in science, in speculation, in music, in art and in criticism, as well as in politics, is reflected fairly, impartially and competently by the British Broadcasting Corporation." Our listeners on the radio, who in this domain are as a rule in subjection to the United States of America, have had to be contented with such material, sometimes indeed very good but usually the opposite, as commercial companies provide. Often it is made distasteful to them by advertisements which ruin the effect of the music or the talk. England offers us in this respect a much better lead than the United States.

The University of Toronto has decided to make a modest attempt to employ the radio during the next two months, for broadcasting a series of talks by university

professors on subjects with which they are familiar, and which it is hoped will be of interest to many listeners.

Our democracy has taught everybody to read and write; and science through its inventions has provided eager moneymakers with the means of drawing vast crowds of people to cheap shows, to spend in them much of their spare time, which has been increased because hours of labour have been shortened and of late so many have been thrown into unemployment. Both these means for disseminating ideas have in them elements of serious danger. Whether they will prove a blessing to average people depends upon what they read, and what they see. Now the radio comes on the scene, and adds a new potency for evil as well as good. Its value will depend upon what people hear. When I say that these three—the press, the moving-picture and the radio—are three instruments now placed in the service of democracy, I do not mean to limit the term democracy, as sometimes is done, to people in the poorer classes of society. I do not believe that the possession of wealth or of upper rank in society indicates for their possessors a better intelligence, taste or moral worth than those have who live in average circumstances. Indeed as a rule I should look for these qualities in highest measure among those who have to work hard for their daily livelihood in professions, business, or trade, the head being the larger factor in the success of their labour. So it is not a case of the press, or movie, or radio being a possible source of deterioration only for the poor, but for all those in any grade of society in our modern democracy who have not been educated

to enjoy the better things that these instruments of entertainment can offer. They should illumine, at least occasionally, and set before the people those ideas which will make our community happier to live in.

Recently a Canadian holding a prominent position wrote me: "The colossal task of keeping a few million people civilised in this vacant empire, more and more seems to me not so much the difficulty of providing teachers, libraries, museums, laboratories, music, as the making sure that the moral sense of a good part of our youth is not blunted."

There is much truth in this. Mere ability to read does not mean that the reader is acquiring knowledge; he may be absorbing untruth and prejudice. The fact of sitting in a comfortable theatre may only mean that the onlooker is watching a film, or hearing remarks, which are debasing his humanity and sapping his moral sense. And this will affect for evil all his dealings with his fellows.

Personally, I believe that the present widespread attack on the moral order, without the maintenance of which civilization cannot survive, this undermining of morality in the lives and opinions of millions of folk in all grades of society and among all the nations, is at the root of most of our present economic trouble. Improved economic legislation alone will not remedy our ills. The world has not been acting rationally, and so it has gone into wars, and now under fear, prejudice and selfishness nations will not trade with one another. But these international disasters arise from the state of mind of

average people which in many of its aspects has been morally distorted.

We must get back into a right state of mind. We must again practise the simple virtues of honesty, kindness, unselfishness; we must think as well of, and do as much good to, our neighbours as we can.

This leads me back to the use of the radio by the University. We are going to try to use well the short periods at our disposal. Speakers will briefly outline recent phases of pure science, will call your attention to a few of the writers and thinkers who for the moment may be in the world's eye, and discuss the economic movement in which we are being so whirled about that we have become dazed; others will treat of the progress of medicine and other applied sciences. The culture of modern civilization has grown very varied. Certain phases of it are developed more outside than within the university, as in the practice of painting, sculpture and music; but the discussion of the principles and theory of the aesthetic side of life should find a place in the university, along with the study of other branches of man's intellectual and moral nature.

The spirit which we hope dominates our teaching and investigation is the sincere desire to understand the world in which we live. This universe, the earth and the history of man upon it, are too vast for even the greatest genius to grasp more than a tiny fraction of possible knowledge concerning them. Indeed it does not take long even for the genius to find himself on the horizon of an infinite, the comprehension of which is beyond human

powers. But we are able to learn enough of nature and man to improve our lot upon the earth, and to get the satisfaction of believing that even our greatest mysteries are not irrational. Nowhere should optimism reign more powerfully than in a university. The records of the past are being opened up before us, we read lessons in the book of man's history; and every day word comes to us of some discovery which reveals new vistas for his future on earth, and these may, as they accumulate, redeem him further from fear, prejudice and disease.

On occasion these discoveries or newer theories, when announced to a public to which they come for the first time, may cause criticism of the university. That we must be prepared for. It has always been so, and is inseparable from the growth and diffusion of knowledge. But let me urge you to be patient and tolerant. There was once a wise old Jew named Gamaliel who said with regard to the new faith: "Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves as touching these men, what ye are about to do—for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will be overthrown; but if it is of God, ye will not be able to overthrow them; lest haply ye be found even to be fighting against God." And to-day the truth of science and of history will prevail, even when hypotheses and theories are discarded, but it will be tested not by intolerance but by further knowledge.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

January 11th—Introduction: Sir Robert Falconer.

General Topic for Mondays: THE EARTH WE LIVE ON.

- January 18th.—The Sun as a Star: C. A. Chant.
January 25th.—The Earth as a Planet: C. A. Chant.
February 1st.—How the Earth Was Formed: R. K. Young.
February 8th.—The Physical Nature of the Earth: W. A. Parks.
February 15th.—The Age of the Earth: W. A. Parks.
February 22nd.—Coal: E. S. Moore.
February 29th.—The Composition of the Stars: R. K. Young.

General Topic for Tuesdays: EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

- January 12th.—The Beginning of European Civilization: T. F. McIlwraith.
January 19th.—The Indian Civilizations of the Americas: T. F. McIlwraith.
January 26th.—The Development of the Axe: C. T. Currelly.
February 2nd.—The Building of the Pyramids: C. T. Currelly.
February 9th.—Greek Patriotism: G. M. A. Grube.
February 16th.—The Greek Idea of a Gentleman: G. M. A. Grube.
February 23rd.—The Appian Way: Transport in the Roman Empire: G. Norwood.
March 1st.—Public Life in the Small Roman Town: G. Norwood.

General Topic for Wednesdays: SCIENCE

- January 13th.—How the Electron was Discovered: E. F. Butron.
January 20th.—Electrons and X-rays: L. Gilchrist.
January 27th.—Electrons and Atoms: E. F. Butron.
February 3rd.—Methods of Producing X-rays: L. Gilchrist.
February 10th.—X-rays and Crystal Structure: Miss E. J. Allin.
February 17th.—X-rays in Medical Practice: G. E. Richards.
February 24th.—The Need for Botanic Gardens: R. B. Thomson.
March 2nd.—The Story of Gasoline: E. G. R. Ardagh.

General Topic for Thursdays: LITERATURE AND HISTORY

- January 14th.—Willa Cather: Pelham Edgar.
January 21st.—Burns' Letters: M. W. Wallace.
January 28th.—Melville's Moby Dick: E. J. Pratt.
February 4th.—T. S. Eliot and the Spirit of Modern Poetry: G. W. Knight.
February 11th.—Sir Walter Scott: R. S. Knox.
February 18th.—Kelsey: "The first European to see the Canadian Prairie": G. M. Wrong.
February 25th.—Early Days in Upper Canada: W. S. Wallace.
March 3rd.—Virgil's Message to the Modern World: E. A. Dale.

General Topic for Fridays: CHIEFLY SCIENCE

- January 15th.—Trees in Winter: R. C. Hosie.
January 22nd.—Forestry Problems: C. D. Howe.
January 29th.—Old-Time Meals: Miss Ruth Home.
February 5th.—The Scientific Point of View: G. S. Brett.
February 12th.—The Scientific Point of View: H. D. Kay.
February 19th.—The Scientific Point of View: A. F. Coventry.
February 26th.—The Scientific Point of View: E. S. Ryerson.
March 4th.—(To be announced).

Stations CFRB, Toronto, and CNRO, Ottawa.

Time—8.15 p.m. except Wednesdays, when it is 8.30 p.m.

All lectures delivered in the radio studio of Hart House Theatre

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN,
REV. CANON CODY, D.D., LL.D.



TORONTO, Feb. 24th, 1932

My dear Sir Arthur,-

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me a copy of your admirable and wise address on the subject of Disarmament; and also for your letter which I unhappily delayed to answer, containing President Carlton Stanley's remarks on New Voices in the Educational field. Old stagers like ourselves must feel quite out of things. Nevertheless we go on and do the best we can.

I hope you are continuing to enjoy the best of health. Sir Robert Falconer is fairly well, ~~and~~ is planning to take a month's holiday during April. Unfortunately his wife is ill at the moment. His elder son, I am thankful to say, is safely recovering from an attack of pneumonia

With all good wishes, and warmest personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

A. J. Cody

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June 2nd, 1932.

Confidential


K. B. Conn, Esq.,
Secretary Treasurer,
Alumni Federation,
University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,

I regret to tell you that Sir Arthur Currie will not be able to come to Toronto next week to attend the dinner in honour of Sir Robert and Lady Falconer on the tenth instant at the Royal York Hotel. He was looking forward to it with great pleasure, but though he is not really ill, he is greatly tired as the result of an exceptionally heavy programme both in the University and outside during the past two months, and his doctors ask me today to cancel all engagements for public functions for the month of June.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

THE ALUMNI  FEDERATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

43 ST. GEORGE STREET,
TORONTO 5

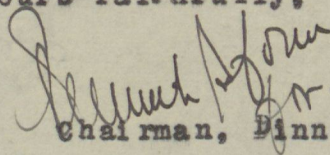
June 3, 1932.

D. McMurray, Esq.,
Secretary, to Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

We greatly regret that Sir Arthur Currie will be unable to attend the dinner being given in honour of Sir Robert and Lady Falconer on June the tenth next. We trust that he will be greatly improved after a much needed rest.

Yours faithfully,



Chairman, Dinner Committee

P.S. I enclose two dollars refund on ticket.



June 11. 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur:

It was very kind of you to send greetings from Lady Currie & yourself to us on the occasion of the dinner given us last night by the Graduates. One of my pleasures & privileges during recent years has been the formation of friendship with you, whom I have always admired in war & peace. I hope that even in the future, notwithstanding the sundering of official connections, I shall have the chance of meeting you from time to time

My wife joins me in hoping that
you & Lady Carrie will have much
happiness in your daughter's marriage
& that she will have the best of good
fortune.

With kind regards from

Yours sincerely

Wm. Whelan.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.B. &
McGill University.

TELEGRAM June 10.

SIR ROBERT FALCONER?
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

KINDEST GREETINGS FROM MY WIFE AND MYSELF TO LADY
FALCONER AND YOU DEEPLY REGRET THAT I HAVE BEEN
PREVENTED FROM COMING TO TORONTO TONIGHT TO OFFER
IN PERSON MY REALLY HEART FELT TRIBUTE TO ONE WHO
HAS PLAYED SO FINE A PART IN THE UNIVERSITY LIFE
OF CANADA.

CURRIE

SIR ROBERT FALCONER,

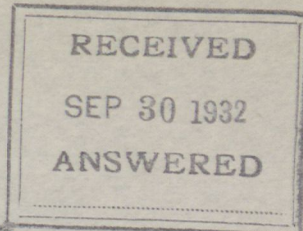
TORONTO

KIND

To Dr. Lower:

What shall I say in reply?
86 QUEEN'S PARK

TORONTO 5



Sept 27. 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have been asked to write an article on Museums & their educational influence, & in carrying out the request I wish to make something of a survey of the Canadian situation. You have at my file some very good museums. Could you hand my letter to someone who w^d give me an account (with their strong points) of ~~your file~~ those in my file, but also of the museums of Montreal (English & French)? I am not thinking of picture galleries.

I hope that you have had a good summer, and are beginning your session in vigour & happiness. My wife & I have had three solid months of rest in Northern Muskoka. Poor Lady! Today we were at M^r Cody's funeral. It is a crippling blow to one who already has had more bereavement than most.

Our kindest regards to yourself & Lady Lurrie

Yours sincerely

Edna Halewood.

October 3, 1932.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., LL.D.,
86 Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

In reply to your letter of the 27th, re Museums,
I am sending you by this mail:

- (a) A Survey of McGill University Museums
- (b) "The University Library: 1920-1930"-see page 7
- (c) A List of Museums Around Montreal
- (d) A List of Quebec museums visited by those
who conducted a survey for the Carnegie Foundation

I would refer you also to page 743 of the Handbook of American
Museums issued by the American Association of Museums, published
1932, which you will, of course, have access to in the Library.

If there is any further way in which we can help you,
please do not hesitate to ask.

I am glad to know that you have had a pleasant and
healthful summer. I was away but two weeks, one of which I
spent fishing on the Bonaventure, and the other quietly in
the Laurentians. It seems to have been a very busy summer,
and yet I cannot name many things definitely accomplished.
I am feeling very well, better than I have for some time.

I am very sorry indeed that poor Cody has lost his
wife, and wrote him last week. I, of course, intended to
be present at the inauguration, and make an engagement to
speak to the McGill Graduates' Society in Toronto on the
Saturday. Despite the postponement of the inauguration, I
shall keep my engagement for the 15th in Toronto.

With every good wish,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

86 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO 5

Oct 5. 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Your kindness in sending me the report on the Yale Museum & other articles & information I appreciate greatly. They give me just what I want. Does not the advance of science present us with tremendous financial problems to solve? But those who come after us will probably have as great ones of their own.

Poor Cody is very lonely, but he is immersing himself in his work. For him that is his chief refuge, as he has no immediate family to share his sorrow - How sad!

Kindest regards

Yours sincerely

A. M. S. H. S.

P.S. Very glad to hear that you are so well. A good session to you & Lady Currie!
R.A.F.



The Hon. and Rev. W. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D.
President

September 29, 1932

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am deeply grateful to you for your message of sympathy. My dear wife often used to speak of you and the pleasure she has always had in meeting you. I fear that even if she had survived this recent attack she would have been an invalid confined to bed for the rest of her life. That would have been very hard for her, I know, although even that would have been a refreshment to me when I came into the house from work, but God knows best. Almost her last words to me were: "Never mind you have your work to do, and it is great".

On account of her death we are cancelling my formal installation as president on October 14th. I really could not face the ordeal, but I am turning all my powers to the regular work of the University. We have an astonishingly large registration in first year arts, over one thousand have already registered.

With every good wish to Lady Currie and yourself,

Believe me,

Your faithful friend,

W. J. Cody

President.

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

President's Office,



March 28, 1933

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am enclosing you a copy of the extract from "The Sunday Times" which Lord Bessborough gave me when we were together at Government House.

I hope all goes well with you,

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Godey

President.

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

Extract from "Sunday Times" March 5, 1933

OXFORD'S YOUNG PACIFISTS

Leader's Surprising Declaration.

A surprising declaration that the defeatist resolution passed by the Oxford Union was not representative of either the youth of the nation or the undergraduates was made by "Comrade" Digby at a conference of the British Anti-War Council at Bermondsey yesterday.

It was "Comrade" Digby who moved the now notorious resolution. When he rose to speak yesterday he was received by a contingent of students with the chant "We won't fight for King or country".

"I believe", said Mr. Digby, "that the motion was representative neither of the majority of the undergraduates at Oxford nor of the youth of the country. I am certain that if war broke out to-morrow the students at the University would flock to the recruiting office as their fathers and uncles did."

"That motion was representative of those who voted for it, and of them alone. Those who did vote for it were sincere, and would do their best to stand their ground when the testing time came."

March 29, 1933.

Hon. and Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, LL.D.,
President, Toronto University,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear President,

Thank you for the extract from the LONDON
TIMES.

I note that Underhill and another professor
have resigned from the Executive Committee of the C.C.F.
Why is this? Have you been looking fiercely in their
direction?

The leader of the Conservative party in the
Assembly at Quebec made a somewhat cryptic remark yesterday.
He spoke of there being two Labour Universities in this
Province. In his reply Mr. Taschereau referred to the
Labour University sanctioned by the Province which, when
authorized, was to be merely a library for the labouring
men, but most of the literature is red. I was wondering
whether they had us in mind as the other "Labour University",
in view of the activities of Messrs. Scott and Forsey!

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal