



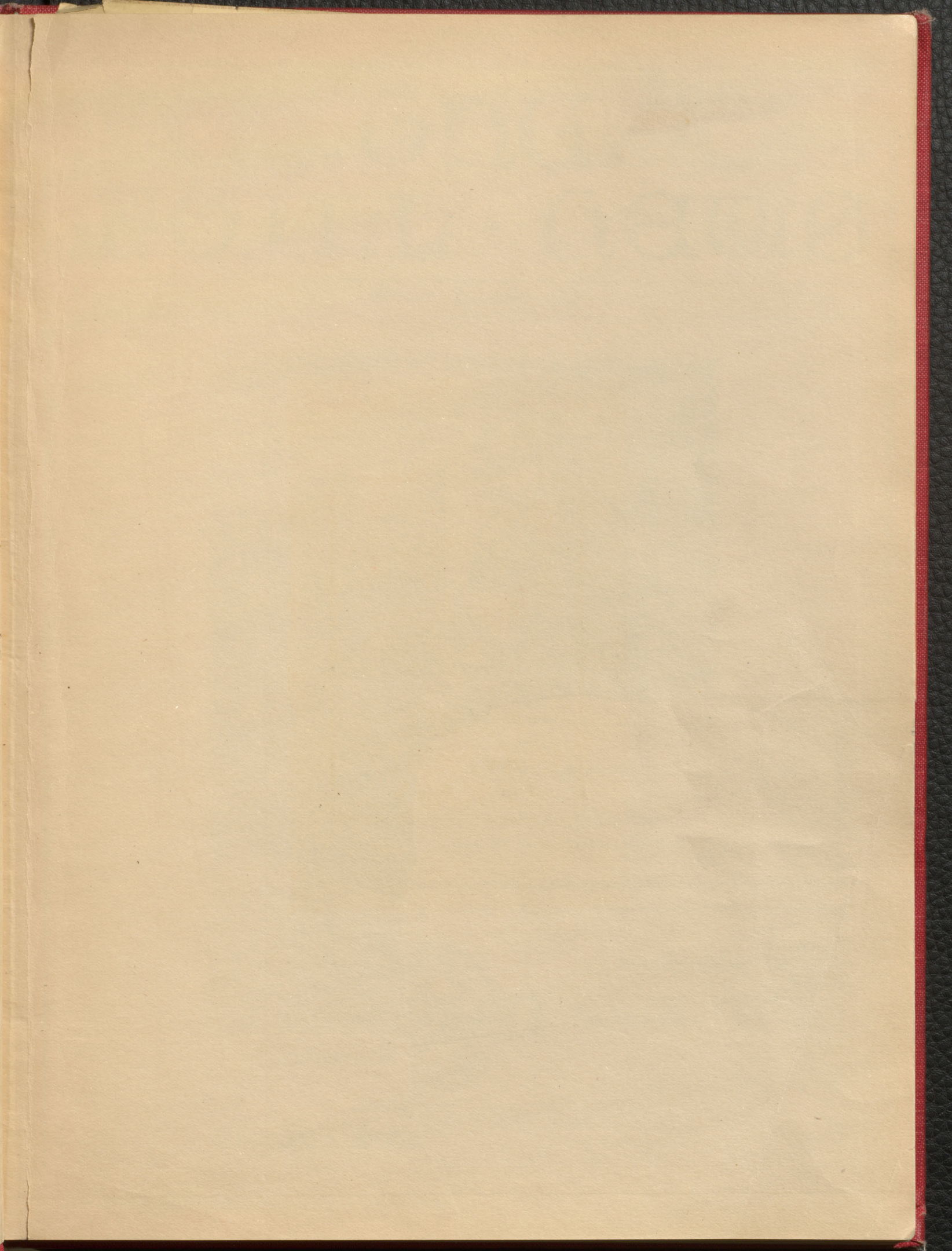
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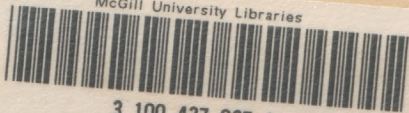
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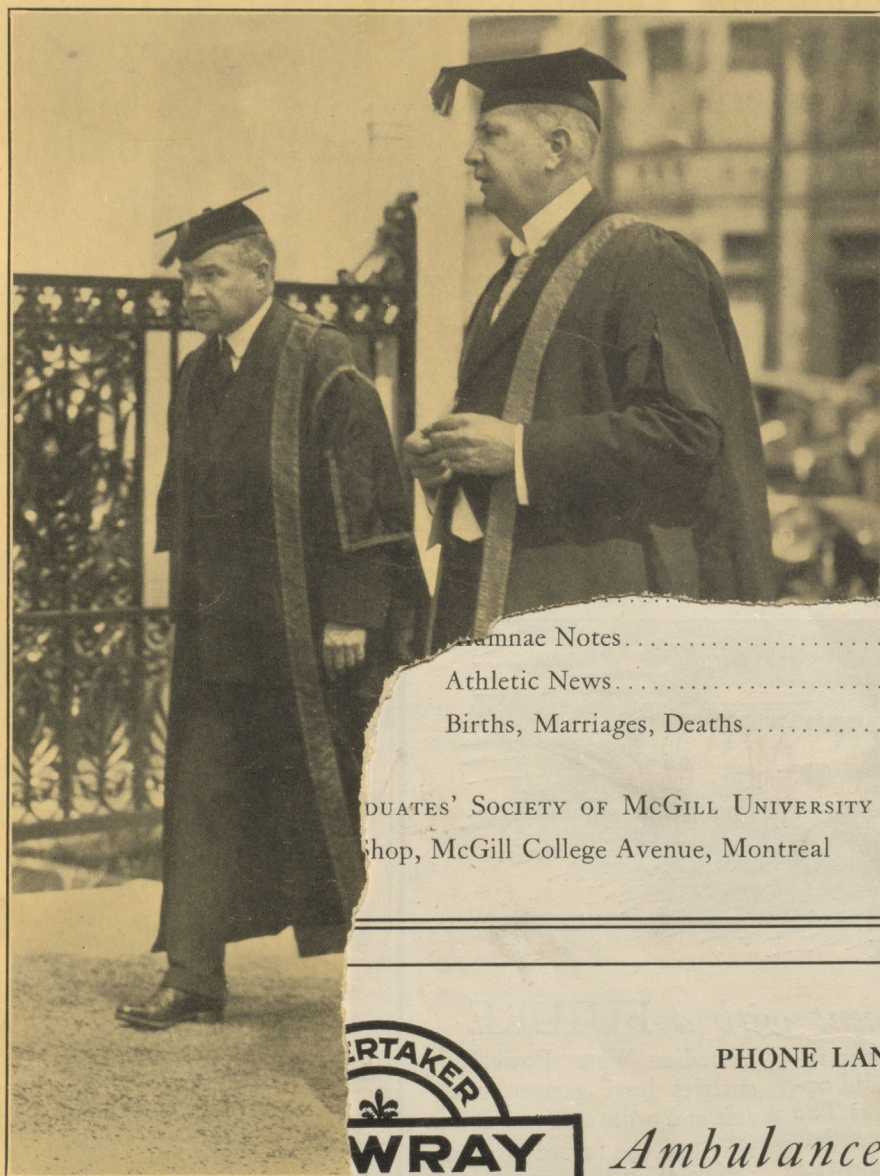


# THE MCGILL NEWS

Vol. 7

Montreal, December 1925

No. 1



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GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
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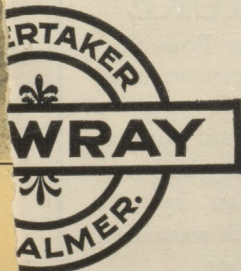
*Ambulance Service*

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Publisher

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**T**he PROVINCE OF QUEBEC finished the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1925, with a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure amounting to \$743,136.57.

The ordinary revenue was \$25,021,328.81 and the ordinary expenditure was \$23,629,390.00, while the extraordinary expenditure was \$648,802.24, making a total of \$24,278,802.24 for ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.

Some of the principal items of ordinary receipts were:

Dominion of Canada Subsidy - - - - -	\$2,315,654
Lands and Forests - - - - -	4,853,230
Licenses: Hotels, Shops, etc. - - - - -	1,797,236
The Alcoholic Liquor Act (Trade Account)	2,400,000
Taxes on Commercial Corporations - - -	2,461,010
Duties on Successions - - - - -	2,423,149
Motor Vehicle Law - - - - -	2,532,472

ures were:

- - - - -	\$4,415,438
- - - - -	1,223,362
- - - - -	1,790,237
- - - - -	2,668,829
- - - - -	1,729,826
- - - - -	1,721,200
- - - - -	3,732,446

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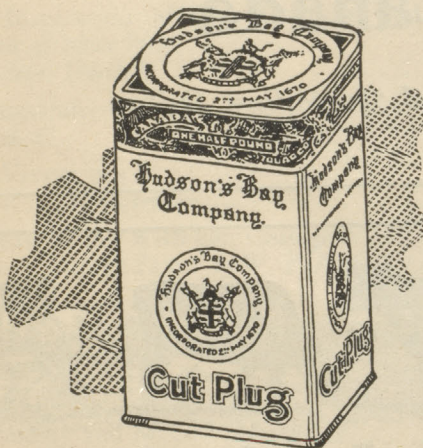


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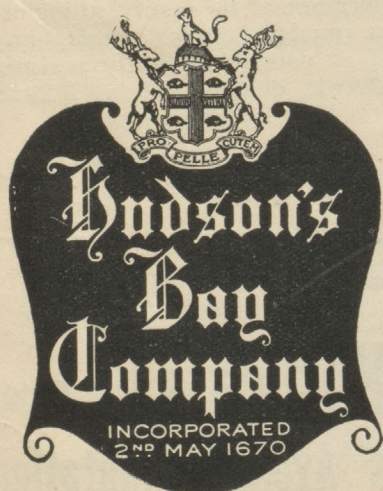
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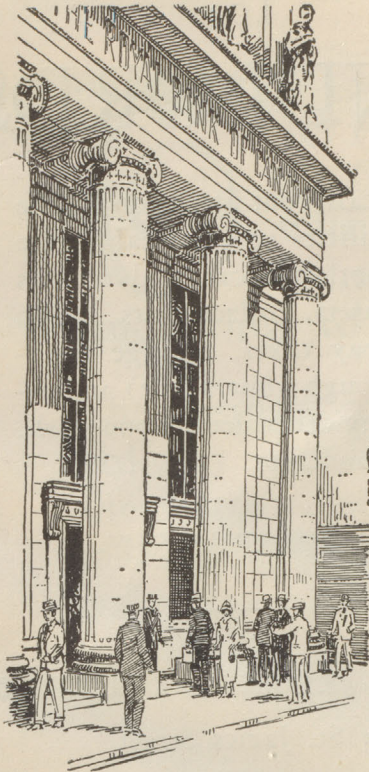


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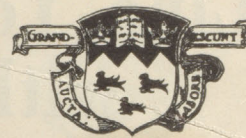
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# THE MCGILL NEWS



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VOL. VII

DECEMBER, 1925

No. 1

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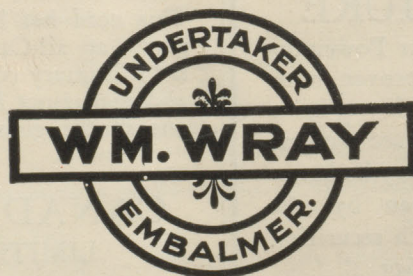
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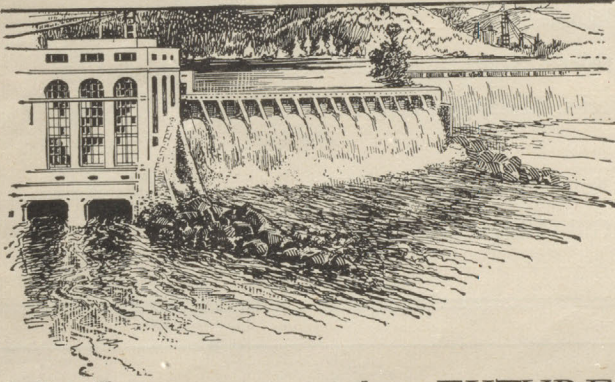
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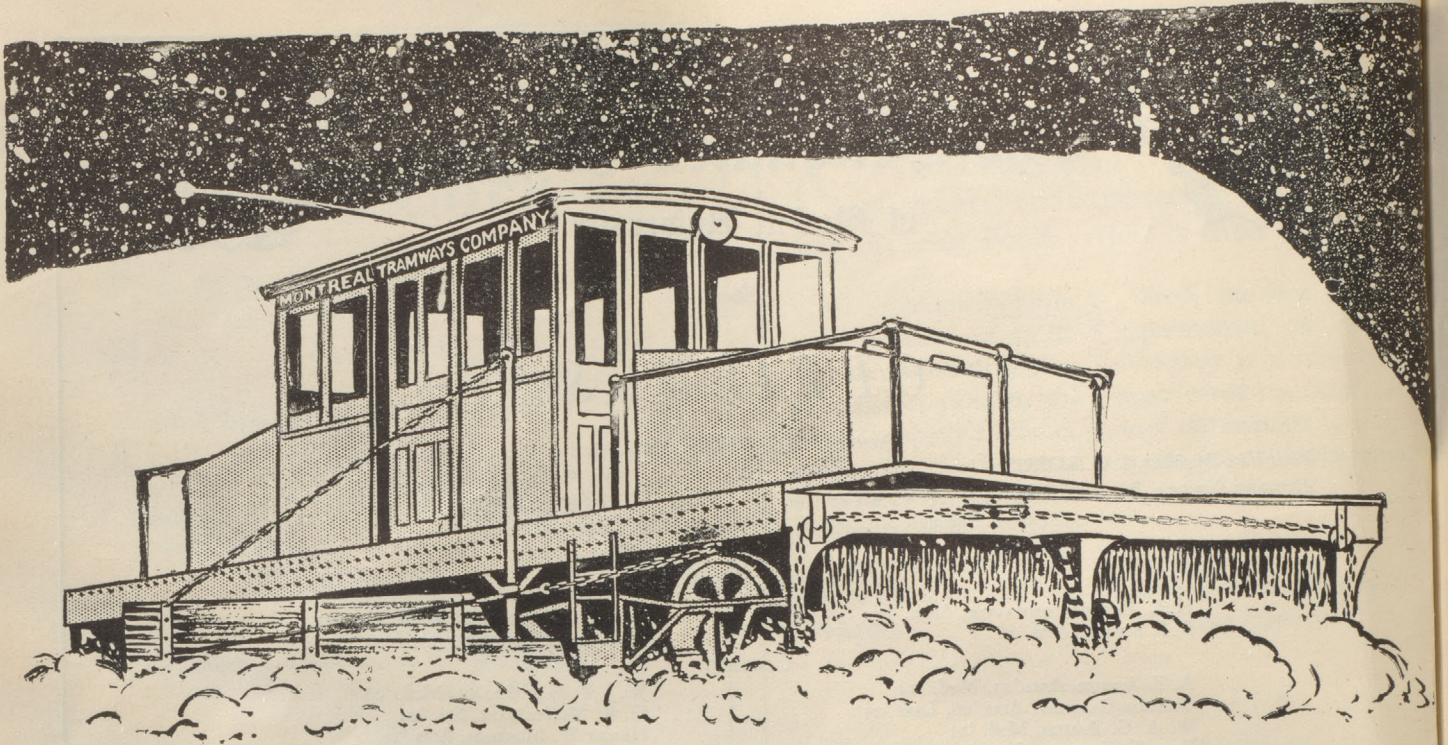
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## This Great Snow-Fighter

is one of many units employed in keeping our street car service intact during the severe winter storms.

It is probable that, with the exception of Leningrad (Petrograd) Russia, with its population of more than a million, no other city of Montreal's size in the world has as great a snow fall with which to contend every winter.

The removal of snow and ice during the winter season is a most important and costly matter. Last year the Tramways Company expended \$348,495.59 for the removal of snow and ice from its System and in the previous year \$501,346.07, an average for the past two years of \$425,000. per annum.

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# MCGILL UNIVERSITY IN THE FAR EAST

By Frank D. Adams, Ph. D.

ONE of the most interesting, not to say gratifying, experiences in foreign travel is to see how far afield the influence of one's Alma Mater has extended through the remoter portions of the world.

We sailed from Marseilles on the 18th of August and landed at Colombo in November, seventeen days later, after a wonderfully beautiful voyage through the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and then across the Indian Ocean, "On the way to Mandalay, where the flying fishes play" and day after day the dolphins disported themselves about the ship in the warm tropical waters. The sunrises in the Indian Ocean display a surprising brilliance, and the sunsets often present a grouping of colors peculiar to the East. During the dry season in India and the Far East generally, a "Mackerel" sky and wonderful display of "Stratus" clouds are much more frequent than the great woolly "Cumulus" and dark "Nimbus" clouds that prevail in the skies of western lands.

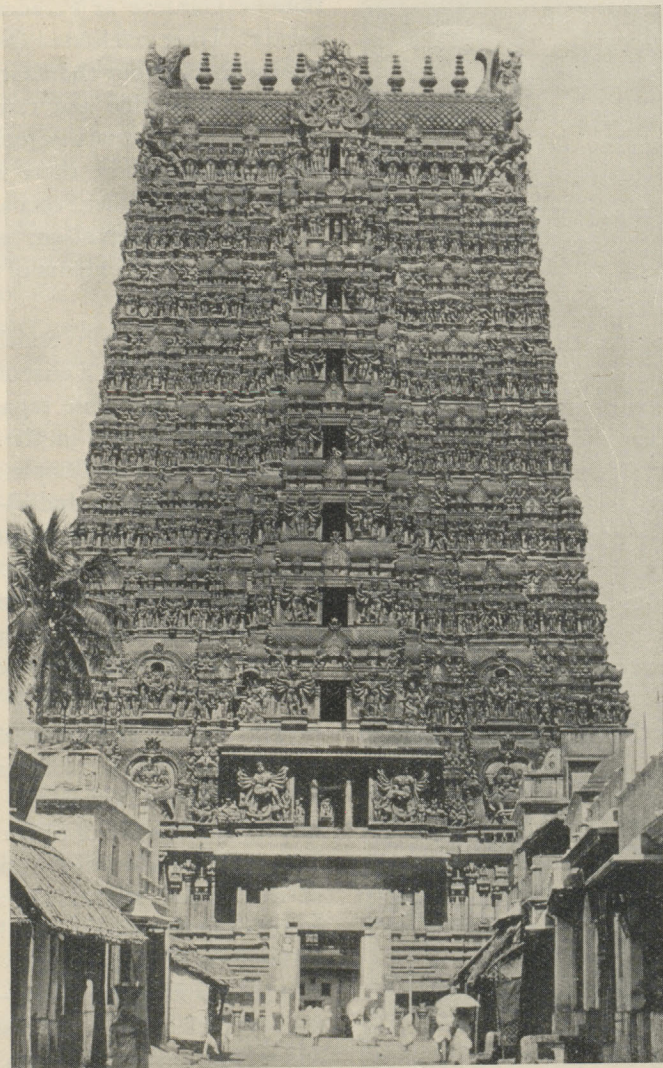
As the ship approached Ceylon, the city of Colombo seemed to rise slowly out of the sea. It is one of the great ports of call of the world, with a very fine artificial harbour, while in the distance rises the high mountain mass which forms the central portion of Ceylon, with Adam's Peak as its most outstanding feature.

On landing, the traveller seems to step into an entirely new world. The aspects of nature which Buckel considers to exert such an important influence on the development of mankind are strikingly different from that of the West. Palm trees and other forms of tropical vegetation fringe the "coral strand." With the exception of a few Europeans, the people, of course, are brown in colour

and wear loose, flowing garments, which are white or of various brilliant colours. Those whose occupations entail hard physical work have but little clothing and seem to fit admirably into the landscape. The streets are full of movement and colour, and the intense light which prevails in the tropics causes the whole scene to glow. While a few motors have already made their way into this and even more remote portions of the Empire, the common means of transportation for freight and baggage is by means of heavy carts drawn by oxen, while for personal conveyance rickshaws, very light two-wheeled carriages drawn by Tamil runners, are employed. The streets are lined by low two-storied houses or shops. In the windows of the latter are displayed many strange and beautiful objects, among the most interesting being the gems which are washed from the sands of the streams

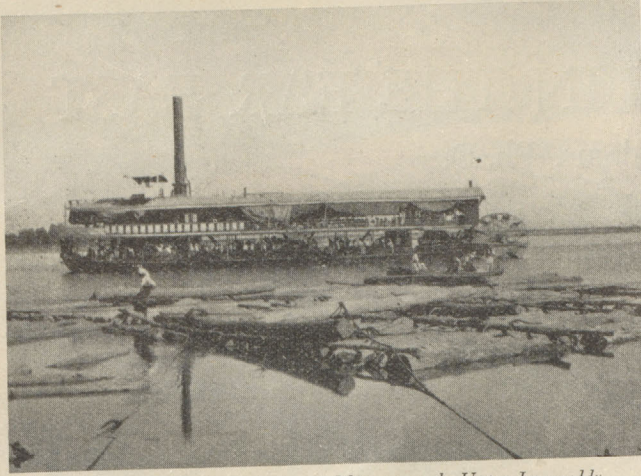
traversing the central portion of the island; for Ceylon has been a great producer of gems since before the dawn of history. The island is now very prosperous, owing to the great development of the tea, rubber and coconut plantations, while the people are happy and contented and have recently been given Representative Government.

A well known McGill graduate resides in Colombo—Mr. Murray Brooks, B.A., Chief Secretary of the Ceylon Young Men's Christian Association. No less than three secretaries have gone out to this Association from McGill University, namely, Messrs. Chauncey Adams, Gordon Brown and Murray Brooks. Mr. Brooks has been at the head of the Ceylon Y.M.C.A. for the past fourteen years and is known everywhere throughout the island. As a result of his initiative, perseverance and



Gopuram (gateway) of the Great Temple at Madura.





Steamer and raft of teak logs near Mingun on the Upper Irrawaddy.

hard work, a very fine, new Y.M.C.A. Building has just been completed in Colombo in which some very pleasing features adopted from the native Singhalese architecture, have been incorporated. The building faces one of the principal squares of the city and is spacious, very substantially built and excellently arranged for the very valuable work which is being carried on in it by the Association. In addition to a spacious entrance hall, which serves as a general meeting place for all the Association members, it contains a large lecture hall, several smaller class rooms, dining room, café, gymnasium, etc., as well as providing dormitory accommodation for a very considerable number of men. A portion of this building is specially reserved for officers and sailors of the Navy and Merchant Marine.

Ceylon, like many other countries in the Far East, is inhabited by a mixed population. Men from Great Britain holding administrative position or engaged in commercial enterprises, the "Burgers," who are descendants of the old Dutch population, for the island belonged to Holland before it became part of the British Empire; Singhalese, Tamils, "Moormen" (the descendants of the old Arab traders), and others make up the population in question. The tendency here, as everywhere in the East, is for the several component parts of the population to hold themselves aloof from one another, but in the Colombo Y.M.C.A., owing to the sterling character and great popularity of Murray Brooks with all elements of the population, he has succeeded in bringing them all together. Nowhere in the Colony can one see representatives of all classes meeting as they do in the general gatherings of the Y.M.C.A., where they learn to know and appreciate one another in carrying out various enterprises for the benefit and advancement of the community as a whole. In this work Murray Brooks is rendering a great imperial service.

Near the middle of Ceylon is situated Kandy, the capital of the ancient native Kingdom of that name. The little town lies in a charming valley surrounded on all sides by hills clothed with tropical verdure. It must be

one of the most beautiful spots in the Empire. By the side of the little lake, which lies in the bottom of the valley and around which the city clusters, is a building of great renown, the "Temple of the Tooth," one of the most sacred shrines of Buddhism, visited every year by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Asia; for in its innermost shrine is preserved what is stated to be a tooth of Gautama Buddha. This temple was originally the private chapel of the royal palace of the kings of Kandy,—a building of great extent, most of which has now disappeared, but portions of which still stand isolated from one another and have been adapted to various uses.

The representative of the British Government here—the Commissioner of Kandy—has as his residence that portion of the royal palace which was originally reserved for the queens and women of the court. Here, one evening, was another McGill graduate—Gilbert G. Auchemlich, B.Sc.—who came to McGill from Grenada, B.W.I., and who, after graduating in the B.Sc. course in 1908, entered the Imperial Service and having occupied positions successively in different parts of the Empire has recently been placed in charge of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, about five miles from Kandy. These celebrated Gardens are unrivalled in their beauty throughout the East. In them are cultivated all manner of strange and rare tropical trees and plants, and in connection with them there is the Central Experiment Station where there are to be seen areas of tea, coffee, cacao, rubber, cocoanut, rice and vanilla under experimental cultivation, as well as smaller plots of fodder grasses and plants of economic importance in the tropics.

Passing north into Southern India the railway runs directly to Madura, a city of 139,000 inhabitants, which enjoys the unenviable reputation of being one of the three hottest places in the world. It is renowned for its great Dravidan Temple dedicated to Shiva and his wife (in this part of India)—the "Fish Eyed Goddess" Minakshi. One of the most extensive, remarkable and uncanny places in the world. It may be entered by one of nine immense Gopurams, or gateways, the largest of which is 152 feet high; being covered to its very summit with grotesque and fantastic carvings representing gods, heroes, etc.

The outer courts are occupied by shops and markets where all manner of things are made and sold. Through the prevailing gloom of the inner temple can be seen the shrines and statues of Shiva and Minakshi and of many other gods, incarnations and Hindoo saints. Over one of the largest statues are spattered lumps of various coloured butter which have been thrown at it as offerings by its devoted worshippers—one large lump of red butter was lodged in its right eye—not presenting a very edifying spectacle. There are also displayed immense golden and silver horses, elephants, bulls and other animals on which the images of the gods, during times of festival,



are carried through the temple or around the streets of the city, or, at certain times of the year, out to a sacred lake nearby where they are placed upon a raft and, in the evening, rowed across to a sacred island amid wonderful pyrotechnic displays and the shouts of the faithful. Hundreds of bats fly through the inner corridors of the temple; sacred cows wander through it. In the innermost court of the temple is the most sacred shrine of Shiva into which only the "holiest" may pass and into which a European is barely allowed to glance and never to enter.

One of the largest and finest of the Christian Missions in India—The American Madura Mission—is situated near this headquarters of darkness in Madura and extends its sphere of beneficent influence throughout the surrounding country. The Mission is excellently organized and the work carried out on a very large scale. It has three large hospitals—one for men, one for women and the third for maternity cases. It takes children of both sexes from the kindergarten up to the B.A. examinations of the University of Madras. It has in addition a very large women's college, a large and well equipped agricultural college and a large and excellently equipped technical school. It has also two hundred and seventy-two churches and prayer houses. The Mission has on its staff sixty graduates of American universities, together with eight hundred native instructors and helpers.

When at dinner one evening at the house of Dr. Wallace, the Head of the Madura Mission, one of the guests, Rev. C. S. Vaughan, now occupying the important position of Chairman of the Madura Branch of the Council of the United Church of South India, informed me that he was a graduate of the Wesleyan College affiliated with McGill University, and that he had taken the first course of lectures on geology which the writer had delivered at McGill.

Later on, when in Benares, at a time when the Twelfth Indian Science Congress was being held, a day was spent in a most interesting visit to the shore of the sacred river Ganges. Rowing along close to the river bank in the wonderful golden haze of the early morning, the "Ghats," or great flights of stone steps leading down to the water's edge, were passed. These have been built for miles along the bank of the river and above them are a continuous succession of temples and palaces, many of them erected by the great Native Princes. Some of these magnificent buildings are already slipping down into the waters at their feet, owing to the undermining impact of the great river when, in times of flood, it hurls itself against the bank, which here swings around in a deep concave bend. A great number of people in the early morning had already assembled on these steps, many of them, as shown by their dress, having come from very remote parts of India. In times of great festivals, enormous numbers of pilgrims gather here. These all come to bathe in the waters of the sacred stream. Most of the pilgrims were evidently strongly moved by religious

enthusiasm, while to others the visit was evidently in the nature of an enjoyable picnic. As the boat passed up the river by one of these ghats, that reserved for the burning of the dead and known as the "Burning Ghat," a body wrapped in white cotton had just been placed on a loose pile of cordwood, which constituted the pyre. The guide informed us that more wood would be placed upon the body and that then the nearest male relative of the deceased would, after having purified himself in one of the adjacent temples, bring with him a blazing faggot from the temple fire, walk three times around the pyre and then set fire to it. As the boat passed by on its way back, the pyre was seen to have been completed and the man who was to fire it was approaching. Two men were bringing down another body swathed in white cotton and slung from a pole between them, and as they descended the steep bank they chanted in a continuous monotone the words: "All things pass away, the gods only live for ever."

On the verandah of the hotel, after lunch, a young gentleman—Capt. R. H. Malone, M.D., who had come



Kinchinjanga peaks—Himalaya—(28,146 ft.) looking across the foot-hills from Darjeelin—a distance of 45 miles. Mt. Everest (26,002 ft.) lies just beyond the limit of the picture to the right





*Kachin women from the Upper Irrawaddy Country.*

to Benares to attend the Science Congress—introduced himself as another McGill graduate. Capt. Malone took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1913 and immediately enlisted in the army and saw service throughout the Great War on the Mesopotamian Front. At the close of hostilities, he was appointed to a post in the Biological Department of the Indian Medical Service, his work now being carried on in the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Calcutta, the largest city of India, is often referred to as an English city. It came into existence owing to the fact that the East India Company selected its site as that for the first Factory of the Company. Thereafter it grew with the growth of India's trade and is now one of the two greatest commercial centres of the country. Being thus built by the English, the great public buildings as well as many of the private residences, and in fact, the general plan of the city, present many signs of western influence. It is the site of one of the great universities of India—the University of Calcutta—into which each year about seventeen thousand students matriculate. In the celebrated Calcutta Medical School, a McGill graduate—Dr. Shanks—holds the Chair of Pathology. Dr. George Shanks graduated at McGill University—first, in the Faculty of Arts in 1904 and then entered the Faculty of Medicine, proceeding to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908. He is esteemed very highly by the medical profession in the city, several of

whom spoke in very high terms of his ability and his services to medical education.

Calcutta is the only city in India which possesses a Rotary Club, and one of the most active members of this body is the Canadian Government Trade Agent there—Mr. H. A. Chisholm, B.A., B.C.L., who graduated at McGill University in the Faculty of Law in 1915. Mr. Chisholm was largely instrumental in founding this Club in Calcutta, which is composed of the leading professional and commercial men of the city, and through his offices Canadian export trade to Calcutta has made very substantial gains.

From Calcutta it is a pleasant run across the Bay of Bengal to Rangoon, the great port of Burma.

The visitor coming from India cannot help being struck by the great difference in the scenery, as well as in the people of these two countries. The merry, easy-going, brightly clad Burmese have no counterpart in Hindustan and the richness of the soil and exuberance of vegetation, as well as the strong and healthy appearance of the cattle, is at once remarked. The Burmese, being Buddhists, are free from the deadening effect of caste and seclusion of women, two customs which stereotype the existence of so large a part of the inhabitants of India. Unlike the people of Hindustan, the Burmese can all read and write. The women are well treated and very attractive in appearance. While the men work the farms of the country, they do not over-exert themselves and never work merely for the sake of working. The women represent the active element in the community; they are the traders of the country and carry on most of the retail business. Burma now has Representative Government and the women have a fuller franchise than is possessed by the women of Great Britain itself.

There is no country in the East—and probably none in the world—which can equal Burma in its display of colour. Both men and women wear some form of loose jacket, together with a graceful, rather close fitting skirt. These garments are sometimes white, but are usually of brilliant colours, always selected with great taste so that they blend perfectly. In the bright sunlight, with the background of tropical foliage, a Burmese market scene or country fair is a sight never to be forgotten.

To see Burma at its best it is necessary to go up country on the Irrawaddy River. And if after visiting Mandalay the traveller will continue up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo, near the border of China, taking one of the market boats (known as "Bazaar Boats") of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, he will see people of the half civilized tribes which come down to the river from the Northern Shan States and other districts on either side of the river, dressed in their quaint native costumes, to buy and sell as the bazaar boat ties up at the various stopping places along the river. A weeks' trip on the upper Irrawaddy in one of these boats in one of the most interesting experiences that the world affords.

The Young Women's Christian Association at Rangoon, as at many other of the larger centres of the East,

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carries on most excellent work among the young women and girls of the city. At Rangoon the very extensive work centers in a large hostel which is in charge of an extremely able young Canadian—Miss Marian Ferguson. At a large "Birthday Banquet" in this hostel, to which about one hundred girls sat down, was found a graduate of the McGill Normal School, in the year 1879, which school before the establishment of Macdonald College carried on its work in the old building on Belmont Street and formed part of the educational work for which McGill University was directly responsible. Dr. Coté, who was born in Quebec, after completion of her course of training at the McGill Normal School decided to take up the study of medicine, but, being unable to do so at McGill at that time—women not

being admitted to this Faculty—went to North-Western University, and having taken her Degree of Medicine there went out to India as a medical missionary and is now on the staff of one of the large hospitals in Burma.

And so undoubtedly other McGill men and women would be found occupying important positions, carrying on most useful work and extending the already world wide reputation of their Alma Mater, were it possible to continue to journey 'round the other half of the world and thus back home to Canada.

Wherever they are they look back with most affectionate interest to the years spent at the University and say that they hope some day to revisit it and see the old campus once again.



*Cart drawn by water-buffaloes, Ceylon.*



# A PLEA FOR BETTER FOOTBALL

(CONTRIBUTED)

IT IS TO BE expected that any critical article on Canadian football appearing in the official McGill Quarterly will excite at the outset a hostile attitude in most of its readers, who are probably keen supporters of McGill football and loyal upholders of its fine traditions. It is not my intention, however, to make any criticism of the spirit which animates and has always animated McGill football. My complaint is rather that the Canadian game as it stands today is not entirely worthy of this fine spirit.

What is exactly this Canadian game as we see it played today, and whence has it evolved? It originally sprang, of course, from the old game of English rugby, which in its native country has changed little in the past twenty-five or thirty years. Exactly when the main step in the transition from the English to the Canadian game was made I am not able definitely to state. This step was undoubtedly the adoption of the rule whereby one team always has absolute possession of the ball, whereas in the English game the ball is thrown in between the two lines of the scrum and is gained possession of by the team which has the more effective scrum, and above all the more effective "hooker."

Since this big change the Canadian game has by no means, however, remained constant. My first recollections of the game, about 1910 or 1911, are of a ragged and uninteresting type of football, characterized by a routine of "two bucks and a kick," the bucks being very obvious to the defence and generally consisting of a sort of battering-ram line of players behind the man with the ball, opposed by a solid mass of the rival team. Variations from this routine consisted in the long pass and the criss-cross. The reorganization of the game in 1912 and subsequently has been chiefly due to the work of the professional coaches. At first, in the three years prior to the war, it looked as if a much finer type of game had been evolved; the open and offensive style of play had been fostered by a system of legalized interference introduced in 1912 by Mr. Shaughnessy. Since 1919, however, the defensive tactics have more and more developed, till there is now, despite the extension of interference and reduction in numbers of a team in 1922, the same sort of deadlock which existed prior to 1923. As a result, further changes in the game are now being proposed on all sides.

A comparative survey of the American and Canadian games would, I believe, reveal the fact that the evolution from the British game has followed very much the same course, except that in the American game the inter-

mediate periods were not so long drawn out. There it was quickly realized that once the fundamental principle of possession-of-the-ball had been adopted, there could be no stopping-point short of a game such as is played in the United States today, in which four downs, the forward pass and a very wide scope for interference are integral features. It is significant that the only concrete proposals which are being put forward today for improving the Canadian game are based on the introduction of the forward pass and the extension of permissible interference. The adoption of these would render our game in all essentials indistinguishable from American football.

Before considering the significance of such a change it might be as well briefly to put forward some obvious points of criticism of the present Canadian game. First, there is the general feeling among the spectators that it is neither fast nor spectacular, and contains little open field running. The game does not encourage those fine passing runs which the man in the stand enjoys seeing, because, firstly, possession of the ball is so important that the ball is scarcely ever passed unless it is absolutely safe to do so, and, secondly, end runs are so easily seen and anticipated by the opposing team that they usually have plenty of time to string out a sufficient number of wings to check the run very quickly, and in many cases throw the team in possession of the ball back for a considerable loss. For this reason line plays are more favoured by coaches because they can generally be counted on to gain at least a yard or so, and are very seldom actual ground losers. Thus the stressing of line plays is the first direct result of the possession-of-the-ball rule; when the gain or loss of a few yards is so important, the play develops into a series of short sharp shocks in which each line is endeavouring to hit the other line hard enough to find its weak spot, and once it is found the shock tactics are concentrated on that point. Without further exposition or argument it will be seen that this type of play, besides being dull for the spectators, requires the service of large and beefy individuals of sufficiently robust frames to withstand this sort of usage. The youth of average build, no matter what his speed, football brains and pluck may be, is precluded from becoming successful at this type of football, and if he persist in the attempt, the hospital will sooner or later claim him for its own. I will be at once told that the place for smaller people is on the half line, and the reply to this contention is that, as the game is played now, there are only two persons on each team who play half-back



proper, and even these are generally required to be good line plungers or punters rather than speedy runners.

The game then puts a premium on the hard-boiled, husky player and a discount on younger and faster men not perhaps fully developed physically when they commence to play college football. A University is not always fortunate enough to contain a sufficient number of heavily built, physically matured specimens with even the small amount of intelligence required to play football, and it often happens that at McGill a young, light team is developed as far as possible to compete against "aggregations" more suited to the conditions of play than they are themselves. This means that the football season is for many, I might even say most, of the players, a tax on their endurance probably beyond their normal capacity and certainly beyond their powers of enjoyment. A man who has played football for his college team will be the last to confess that he did not think the game worth the candle, but loyalty to the coach counts to a great extent in this attitude, and in the case of the spectacular and popular player the applause and renown which he receives will be remembered long after the monotony and hardships of the three or four hours daily routine are forgotten. If the average non-star player, however, is honest with himself, he will have to confess that he did not, on the whole, get as much enjoyment from his football career at college as he should have, and we must not forget the none too few cases of permanent injury suffered by some players.

I have considered the case of the spectator who likes to see a fast open game and I find that he is generally disappointed. I have also briefly examined the game from the point of view of the average man who plays on his college team and I have argued that he has not wholly enjoyed the game. There are still to be considered the unnumbered thousands who have perhaps played football at school but do not continue it when they go up to college because college football is not a pastime or relaxation, but a career in itself, and a career involving more time and arduous labour than any one who has other interests in life besides football should be called upon to expend. Apart from the fact that there is undoubtedly some very fine football "material" among these thousands, college sport has come to a very poor pass when it is for the participation of a few specialists only.

Now, the reforms proposed to improve the game, namely, the introduction of the forward pass and the extension of interference, would possibly make the game better from the point of view of the spectator. If it meant that the game would become more and more like American football, it would make it worse from the point of view of the player, and absolutely impossible from the point of view of the potential player, the man who would turn out readily for exercise and enjoyment but not for coach-driven slave labour and possible far-off plaudits of the crowd. I may be told that there is no

game of football which would give satisfaction alike to the crowd, the specialists and the non-expert players. There is, however, a game which the British Isles and the three other British Dominions, as well as in the Eastern and Western extremities of our own country, answers these conditions absolutely. English rugby is recognized not only in its native Isles but in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa as being one of the finest amateur games not only to play but to witness. It is not, contrary to the popular notion of many Canadians, a sloppy or a ladies' game. For evidence of this I would point to the famous New Zealand All-Blacks, whose world-wide renown is *not* based on a fastidious skill at a game akin to ping-pong in vigour and kite-flying in organization. Played well, it is a game characterized by brilliant running, passing and kicking, in place of the American counterparts of charging, hitting and holding, and above all, the play is practically continuous throughout; there are none of the everlasting and tiresome delays seen in our game. Played indifferently, it is, like hockey, tennis or golf, indulged in for the sheer joy of the game. It is a game into which one enters more in the spirit of a Tommy going out for a beer than the same Tommy going on squad drill. Only those who have seen an international or a first-class club match can appreciate the heights to which the game as a pure spectacle can rise; only those who have made a burst round the wing while playing for, say, the Trinity "Triflers" against the St. John's "Philistines," can realize what enjoyment the game can give to the average dub.

I may be told that I have ruined my case by overstating it. To which I should reply that my case is so overwhelming that it should be impossible to overstate it. My case is simply that Canadian football has got into a bad way, it should be mended. If it is mended in the only way that is generally advocated by coaches and experts then the game will lose what is left of its distinctive Canadian identity. If then we decide there is to be no more Canadian football, are we to turn without question to the American game? The American game, as we have seen, needs a specialist to play it. The whole duty of the football star at an American college is to play football. Now this breeds the professional spirit, and it is significant that American football, unlike Canadian and English rugby, has its professional as well as its amateur side. College football in America for an outstanding player is often only a stepping-stone to a professional State team, and if the fabulous sum stated in the press recently to have been offered to a college football player to turn professional is even approximately correct then the colleges will without doubt tend to attract a great number of undesirables whose only object is to shine at football sufficiently to catch the eye of the professional scouts.

There is no law but the law of inertia to explain why we should unquestioningly and inevitably drift into American football. The experts and the coaches might



produce evidence to show that the American game is better than our own and they might be perfectly right. But if the present Canadian game is as I conceive it to be, only an imperfect and undeveloped form of American football, then the choice between the two games is hardly a fair one. The real choice should be between the American and the English games, and in this choice the evidence of the coaches and experts is not the only evidence to be considered.

The coaches and experts might point with a certain amount of justifiable ridicule to the unconvincing displays of rugger furnished by local fifteens, just as a gathering of "jailbirds" in England are annually on Thanksgiving Day amused at the spectacle of twenty-two peculiarly garbed students seriously engaged in a completely unintelligible form of football learnt on inquiry to be of American origin. If the experts and coaches happen to have seen the final of the MacTier Cup, in which a young and fast team from the University of New Brunswick showed something of the real spirit of the British game and incidentally made the Montrealers look like the merest tyros, then their ridicule evidence, if they are honest men, must certainly shrink in value. And if a well wisher of Canadian football had sufficient wealth and, I fear, magic enterprise to charter the Yale Bowl and to provide free transportation thereto to 75,000 Canadian football enthusiasts (including coaches and experts) to watch the New Zealand All-Blacks play the South African Springboks then I say that, although not one per cent. of those 75,000 knew the rules of the game they were watching they would without exception be amazed, convinced and converted. They would find themselves asking each other why, as the oldest and (in all modesty) in other respects the finest of the British Dominions, Canada should be the only one hitherto to have had no realization of the potentialities of the game of rugby football. They would purchase heavy tomes and treatises on the game and consider sagely how this grave national defect could most speedily be remedied. And I do not think that the forward pass and interference would form part of their remedial proposals.

Unfortunately these miracles can hardly be expected (although there is no real reason why the two teams here mentioned should not organize a series of exhibition games throughout Canada), and I am not so misguided as to believe for an instant that the Intercollegiate Rugby Union could be prevailed upon by second-hand or circum-

stantial evidence to attempt to adopt English rugby as *the* Intercollegiate game. It would not, in fact, be their function to do so, and it is doubtful whether the attempt, if made, would be successful in achieving the desired result. Old dogs do not readily learn new tricks, and English rugby, to succeed in Canada, must do so on its own merits and not by a policy of foisting it onto players and public alike ignorant of its meaning.

On the other hand it would, I conceive, be within the functions of an Interscholastic Rugby Union to adopt English Rugby as the game to be played at the schools. If this were done, and done thoroughly, in Montreal and Toronto alone, the Universities would in due course receive a solid body of freshmen versed in the rules and traditions of the British game, and they would naturally continue to play this game, which, let it be remembered, is already well established at both McGill and Toronto as a "minor" sport. The increased interest and proficiency shown in Rugger, together with the corresponding diminished attention paid to the Canadian (possibly by that time American) game, would soon shift the centre of attraction to the former and the C.I.R.U. fiat giving the English game premier status would be little more than confirmatory.

In conclusion, let me repeat once more that I have no quarrel with the very splendid spirit which has always characterized McGill football. I will make a confession and say that when I was between the ages of 11 and 17 a man wearing the big M was one of the highest types of humanity I could conceive of, and later, when I came to McGill myself, I was to find that in patient labour, in good sportsmanship, and in loyalty—loyalty to team, coach and college—the McGill squads have maintained a tradition unequalled, perhaps, in the rest of the Dominion. Nor can there be any valid argument against the present system of professional coaching. The Canadian and the American game require a coach for the purpose of interpretation of the rules and exposition of the plays, just as the American Constitution required a Supreme Court to interpret and explain its Articles and Amendments.

It is the game and not the way of playing it that is at fault, and my plea is for a better game. It is not purely an individual but a universal plea; I cannot speak for the expert player, but I can, if I am not greatly mistaken, for the humble spectator to the indifferent dabbler.





# THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

## 1924-25

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT is a very full and eminently readable survey of University development during the year which it deals with. Too long for inclusion here, we have printed part of the latter half, dealing with general educational policy, and no doubt of interest to all university men. Graduates who wish to see the whole Report, which includes shorter reports from the Governors and Fellows as well, may obtain the same on application to the University.

### THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STUDENT

A PART OF the report for the year 1923-24 was devoted to a series of statements prepared by the different faculties showing the discrepancy between the number of students in any given class who entered the University and the number of students of that class who finally obtained their degrees, and some attempt was made to discover the reason for the losses which occurred. It was very disquieting to find, for instance, that out of a class of 145 which entered First Year Arts in 1920 only 89 remained to enter the Second Year in 1921, and only 65 graduated in their course. In the Faculty of Applied Science out of 160 entrants in the Engineering Course 89 entered the Second Year and 48 graduated. In the Faculty of Medicine out of 119 matriculants in 1920 only 88 entered the Fourth Year. Of the class of 41 who entered Law only 18 graduated in course and in Dentistry a matriculating class of 50 was reduced to 16.

These figures are not new, as a comparison with previous years shows. Further investigation has been made, however, and from this it becomes clear that approximately 40 per cent of those entering the University in the Faculty of Applied Science never completed their course or obtained a degree, and while similar figures have not been obtained for other faculties those already quoted have not led us to think that the result would be substantially different.

It is interesting to note in passing that while our figures thus show 40 per cent of eliminations, the average eliminations taken in a large number of American schools of Engineering were 60 per cent.

In the report for last year it was suggested that responsibility for the failure of so many students should be laid partly upon the University, partly upon the school, and partly upon the student himself. Continued investigations during the last session have not

caused us to alter our conclusions. It must be stated, however, that we have been unable to avoid the conviction that the student who fails does so, generally speaking, because he is deficient in mental equipment and that this deficiency is due either to a natural inaptitude for higher education or to insufficient pre-University training.

It was suggested in last year's report that the University might do better to lay more responsibility for his own education upon the student, but it is quite evident that by no means all students are capable of assuming such responsibility.

A general intelligence test applied by the Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry gives further proof of the "mental irresponsibility and poor preparation" that give rise to this delinquency.

The Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science in a report on the same subject says:—

"I have no doubt that the principal causes are three—

(1) Lack of proper preparation, *i.e.*, the matriculation standard is not sufficiently high.

(2) Lack of ability.

(3) Lack of application.

In many cases, of course, these three causes are more or less combined. It is very difficult a matter to get at with any degree of precision, although the studies which we are now carrying on may in the end throw some light upon it."

It does not seem possible to read these reports without coming to the conclusion at which we have arrived, that many undergraduates are commencing their work at the University with nothing like the mental equipment which they need. Willing though the University may be to meet the problem of failure in undergraduate classes, it cannot succeed alone. The preparatory school must play its part by aiding to a certain extent in the elimination of unsuitable students and in raising the standard of those who are destined for a university career. There is no more erroneous idea than that a college education depends upon the capacity of the student to pay for it. That anyone who can finish school and secure by his own effort, by scholastic grants or by means of relatives sufficient funds to defray the expenses of an education, is thereby entitled to attend a university and obtain a



degree, is a notion which implies an entire misconception of the purpose of a university and of its place in the general scheme of education.

In 1922, the latest year for which statistics are available, there were approximately 136,000 pupils in the secondary grades of Canadian public schools and 18,000 in universities. As these secondary grades occupy approximately four years, the true comparison would be with four classes only at the University, a number which would be very much smaller than the 18,000 given. It is quite clear from the figures themselves that our university system is incapable, for more reasons than need be cited, of such expansion as to increase appreciably the number of high school students proceeding to university courses. It is impossible then, for purely material reasons, for all to have an equal educational opportunity.

Surely it is a wrong policy to assume that our 136,000 children in the secondary grades of schools all possess the qualifications which will enable 18,000 or less to take a university course. We are driven almost inevitably to the conclusion that the school must aid in selecting the student for the university as well as in his preparation. If the present school courses are designed for and are suitable for the child of dull or mediocre mind, if the completion of such a course does not mean that the student is well enough trained to obtain a university degree of high standing—and our degrees should be second to none—after an ordinary course at that university, then the student destined for a university must have more time at school, and the school leaving and matriculation examinations must be separated. If, on the other hand, the school course as laid down is sufficient, the remedy would appear to lie in carrying down to the schools the method of sectioning classes by ability, which is now being adopted by some universities.

I do not wish to trespass upon the field of pre-matriculation training to any greater extent than I have already done, indeed I should not have done so at all had it not appeared quite impossible to deal with the subject under discussion without something more than a passing reference to the teaching preceding that of the universities. There must be unity in education. The methods followed at school and university must be based on the same theory of mental training. It is not only difficult, it is almost impossible for a student whose school training has not fostered independence in study, or who does not naturally possess an active and seeking mind, to acquire later the mental attitude and qualifications necessary to ensure success at the University.

So far as the University is concerned it seems that there are some ways in which we can improve a situation which obviously is in need of improvement. We cannot properly assume any responsibility regarding school curriculum. The University does not form part of the provincial educational system. Even the School for Teachers, operated as it is by the University, has a curriculum in the making of which we have no part. We can, however, take steps to ensure that the matriculant has

gone further with his education than has so far been the case.

Progress in this direction is already being made. Thus in the Faculty of Applied Science the would-be entrant will in 1925 and 1926 be required to obtain at least 50 per cent in each of the prescribed subjects and no conditions will be allowed at Matriculation. In 1927 the matriculant must pass the senior matriculation; in other words, he must have attained a standard sufficient to enable him to pass out of first year Arts. In the Faculty of Arts the requirements have been increased also and they call for an average of 60 per cent over all papers and a minimum of 40 per cent in any one, nor are conditions permitted and the law which went into force last year requires students in Dentistry to possess the equivalent of two years in Arts.

Whether action of this kind will be sufficient can only be known by experience, but we feel that although the raising of the standard may for a while result in a number of students being unable to enter the University, those who are so prevented would almost without exception have fallen among the group failing in the first years of their course.

The second step which can be taken by the University is to design its courses in such a way as to increase the responsibility of the individual student.

We have both in last year's report and on frequent occasions since its publication observed that any system which places the primary stress on the combination of lectures and examinations cannot be satisfactory. The President of Dartmouth College recently appointed an undergraduate committee to consider the methods of instruction there in vogue and their report contains the following interesting paragraph: "If we are asked what above all accounts for the fact that studies are in disrepute and that the American undergraduate turns his superabundant energies everywhere but to them, we would point to the way in which studies are administered. The student becomes 'a stenographer busily occupied in taking notes, so busy that he cannot think for an instant about what the lecturer is saying'."

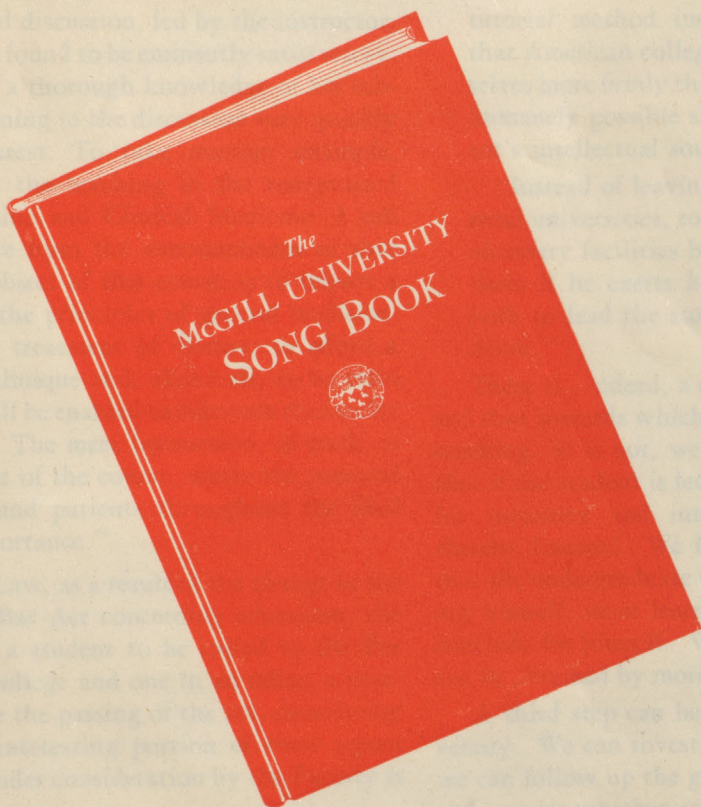
When, however, any faculty of the University takes under consideration any change which would result in placing upon the student more of the responsibility for his own education it is almost impossible to avoid difficulties caused by the attitude of the student himself, an attitude for which indeed, he cannot be blamed. In the School of Commerce, for example, many students who found that they only had lectures in the morning felt that having no work to do in the afternoon they might as well obtain some part time employment. It appeared to be quite a novel idea that time left free from lectures or from specified work should be utilized by the undergraduate for study under his own orders and at his own discretion.

Some definite efforts have already been made. In the Department of Economics, for example, part of the work



during the past year consisted in investigation by individual undergraduates of special problems, such as, for

teacher and, on the other hand, both discover and meet the individual needs of the student. In the first



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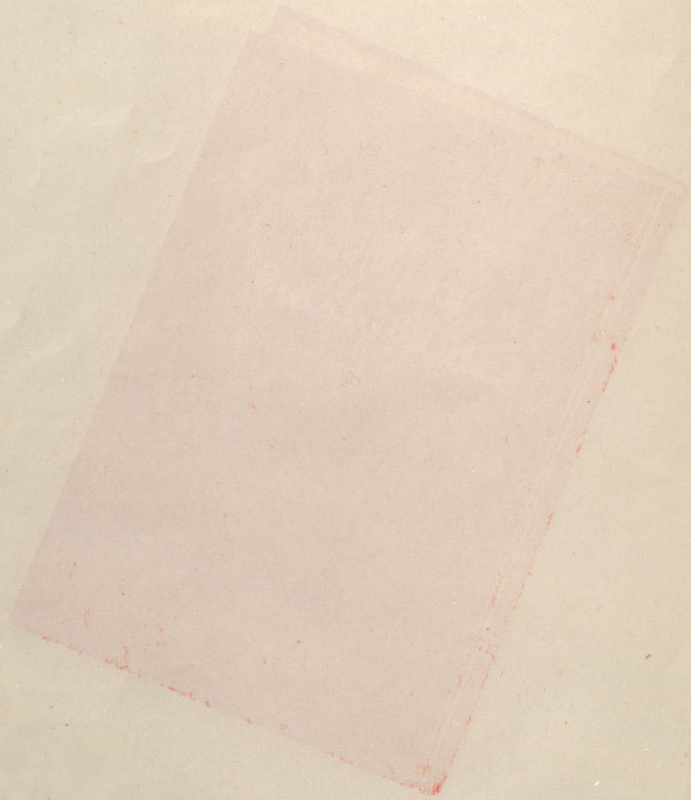
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The Songs of McGill  
The Songs of McGill



during the past year consisted in investigation by individual undergraduates of special problems, such as, for example, the history of transportation in some portion of Canada. The undergraduate who made the investigation was then required to give the class the results of his work and a general discussion, led by the instructor, ensued. The plan was found to be eminently satisfactory: the individual gained a thorough knowledge of his subject and the others joining in the discussion very quickly acquired a new interest. To take another example, similar ideals inspire the teaching in the reorganized department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. I can do no better than cite from the announcement of that department:—"The object of this course is to impart a sound knowledge of the principles of general medicine, in the diagnosis and treatment of disease; to afford a knowledge of the technique and, above all, so to train the student that he will be enabled to cultivate the faculty of critical judgment. The mere instruction, of itself, is regarded as but a part of the course, while the personal contact of students and patients throughout the final years is of prime importance."

In the Faculty of Law, as a result of the change in the requirements of the Bar Act concerning education, the Act now permitting a student to be called to the Bar after three years at college and one in an office, a committee has been, since the passing of the act, considering its curriculum. An interesting portion of their report which is at present under consideration by the Faculty is the following:—

"The responsibility for acquiring information and for forming his own opinions should be placed on the student; the function of the teacher not being so much the furnishing of information and ready-made opinions concerning law, as arousing interest, directing reading, assisting in the solution of difficulties, and training the mind in legal thinking, and in consequence the timetable should be arranged in such a way as best to secure adequate preparation for discussion in class and at the same time adequate discussion in class of the problems raised by private study."

It is interesting to note in this connection that there has been going on for some time in the United States a movement which aims at substitution for the lecture system, and some universities have already adopted what has been entitled the tutorial system.

The American Association of University Professors, who made a report during last year concerning the adoption of this system, characterize it as follows:—

"The tutorial method of instruction is designed to achieve an educational result that may be summarized briefly as follows: the substitution of the mastery of a subject for the accumulation of credits in separate courses; intellectual initiative and independence on the part of the student; such close and informal contact between teacher and student as will, on the one hand, bring into play the personal influence of the

teacher and, on the other hand, both discover and meet the individual needs of the student. In the first place the tutorial method means intellectual emancipation and increased intellectual liberty for the individual student. . . . In the second place, the tutorial method implies more teaching. It means that American colleges and universities attach themselves more firmly than ever to the idea that all things humanely possible should be done to save the student's intellectual soul.

"Instead of leaving it to the student, as in continental universities, to work out his own salvation the necessary facilities being provided where he can find them if he exerts himself, we in America, propose both to lead the student to water and to make him drink."

There is, indeed, a difference between such a system and that towards which we have at this University been working. It is not, we must confess, easy for us to see that if the student is led to the water and made to drink his initiative and intellectual independence will be thereby fostered. We for our part cannot help feeling that the undergraduate who is to realize the need of helping himself, must learn to observe, to consider and to conclude for himself. We do not believe that this result can be obtained by more teaching.

A third step can be and is being taken by the University. We can investigate the results of our training, we can follow up the graduates who have left our halls and inquire whether anything that we could have done would have made them of greater value to themselves or to the state, or would have improved the general level of education.

A beginning has been made in the Faculty of Applied Science where a questionnaire sent to graduates (and outlined in the *News* of last September), has brought in a great deal of valuable information.

It is impossible to summarize the large volume of constructive criticism and suggestion, although this constitutes perhaps the most interesting and valuable result of the questionnaire. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish the salient features as well as a summary of the returns from the older graduates at a later date.

The problem of teaching methods, difficult though it be, could not but be simplified had we a clear conception of the objects with which institutions of learning exist, and before we can determine the best way to teach, we must make up our minds why we are teaching at all. It is a matter of no small difficulty so to set down in black and white the place of the University in our general social scheme, and yet there is nothing more certain than that we must make an effort to do so, even though we cannot expect that effort to be immediately successful.

When by some method of consideration we have determined in a more or less definite way what our aims are, it will be possible for us to decide intelligently on



the methods of reaching those aims. Here the responsibility must lie on the faculty and on the individual teacher. If the graduates of the University are to possess individuality the teachers must themselves have the utmost freedom of thought and expression, for a faculty whose teaching was all directed by rule and rod could not avoid producing a standardized product. With this, however, must be combined the collective wisdom of the faculty as a whole; no teacher was ever the worse for learning the views of others regarding his own subjects and just as discussion is an essential part of our political system, so it is an essential part of our academic system, at any rate of that under which we live and work at McGill.

What is it, then, that we are trying to do? We cannot be wrong in saying in the first place that the University exists to serve the individual and the community, one as much as the other. It seems at times as though the interests of the state and of the citizen conflict, yet it is after all upon the balance between individual liberty and civic authority that the equilibrium of our western civilization depends. To do its share in maintaining this balance is the great task of the University.

The next step in our train of thought is to consider in what manner we are to render our service to the state and

to the citizen. One task, and a most important one, is that of improving the mental equipment of the individual; the equipment which enables him to achieve to a greater or less degree happiness and success; so far as the individual is concerned the enlargement of the capacity of the mind, rather than the increase of its contents is the true aim at which the teacher must direct his efforts. Again, from the point of view both of the individual and of the country, a most essential function of the University is the making of good citizens. It will be a long time before the world will be so ordered that nationality will have been forgotten and till that time comes there can be no higher duty for the citizen than serving the country and the community to which he belongs. The state which is well served by its citizens cannot fail of serving its citizens well. Lastly there lies upon the University the duty of keeping alive and burning brightly the lamp of intellectual progress. To guide, to inspire, to teach, to search for truth amid the wonders of Science, to seek new ways to aid sick and suffering humanity, to carry on the traditions of wisdom; these are obligations which it owes not only to the individual and to the country but to the whole earth.

A. W. CURRIE,  
*Principal.*





# THE INSPIRATION OF OLD TRADITION AND THE VIGOUR OF NEW IDEAS

By Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A.

**A**N AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE was lately reported to have expressed the wish to found a system of education in which maps, guide books, railway and steamship guides should be the instruments by which a youth's knowledge of the world and interest in it should be aroused, fostered, and led on.

Those who have indulged, however little, in the luxury of home or foreign travel may give a responsive assent to this zeal for the helps and aids to imaginary voyages; and who is there who does not sometimes quiet restlessness for the adventure of travel with the promise that some day he will set sail, some day he will go upon a journey? But the eye sees what it brings without the power of seeing, the mind brings its treasures to the opportunity. Who is there who, in travelling, does not realize the immense added pleasure that the barest introduction to the History, Literature, and Art of the ancient world, as well as that of the mediæval and modern, brings to the opportunity of travel?

A sketch of a Pine or Cypress Tree, a middle distance of the Campagna with the Alban Hills beyond, will be enriched with visions bequeathed by Turner's art; by memories of Keats' and Shelley's song; by pictures of Christian pageantry succeeding to pagan splendour, and of Horace in his hill-side farm; of the ruder shepherd people in the neighbouring hills colonised by the heroes spared at the taking of Troy; of the lonely grove by the Lake of Nemi with its myth of the eternal succession of life and death. Again, a glimpse of the lovely ruin of Glastonbury, now, as in old times, the centre of much speculation as to the ways of God's revelation to man, will recall visions of those traditional earliest Christian missionaries founding their home and place of worship—a shrine of perpetual devotion where at no time should the worship of the great Sun of Life be broken; introducing in the planning of their rude buildings the spacing, the circle, and the triangle, borrowed from that Oriental usage which had been known to them in their old home.

Glastonbury recalls that other Shrine—the Great Stonehenge, “sole survivor of many such that had testified to the presence of neolithic man, and later, to that Island Druid faith, purified and simplified to the worship of one supreme being” whose light in all its daily journey was marked by the great monoliths in their stations, its greatest yearly moments setting the plan and scale of the

monument. Or to look from a distance on the great earthwork of the South Downs, Cissbury Ring, to trace the outlines of work over 4,000 years old, is to realize that our ancestors had made something that was almost indestructible. Of it it has been said that “through all its vicissitudes that historic camp has preserved what great buildings of stone and brick may often fail to keep, the essential and fundamental features of its original structure”; for are not earthworks the longest-lived of man's handiwork?

After visiting the sites of ancient history and settling back into the vivid scene of contemporary life, it is natural to ponder the question: How can we relate the inspiration of old tradition to the vigour of new ideas? Is it worth while to pursue the study of ancient things? The historic sense prompts the reply to such questions; that to penetrate to the facts of great traditions is to find the source of their life and strength, the great forces of belief, of imagination and of experience that created them; is to trace the course of their adaptation to the circumstances of use and of necessity. So the inspiration of old tradition may in truth become a revelation of the vigour of new ideas.

In a recent number of “History,” the quarterly review of the Historical Association, it is remarked that it is doubtful whether the connection which exists between Anthropology and History has been fully realised; but that the awakening interest in prehistory and its counterpart in modern Ethnology is sufficiently marked to justify the inclusion, in the review, of works which will prove of value to those whose tastes lead them to these border line subjects. To such readers there may be added the ever increasing number of those now studying social science largely directed thereto by their interest in social service.

This prompts the enquiry whether there is any means by which the rapidly developing field of archæological research, in all its bearings on the history of mankind, shall become known to those who have to stay at home; whether, of such stirring discoveries as the Galilee Skull, the submerged city of Jerba in North Africa, we shall receive our only knowledge through a chance paragraph in a daily paper.

Many expressions of regret are being heard that McGill has no longer the University Magazine or any comparable vehicle for scholarly comment upon contempor-



ary thought. There is a field of interest which has not been specially mentioned but which might profit by such a publication. Since Montreal, and therewith McGill, severed connection with the American Archæological Society, the few former subscribers to the latter (those presumably wedded to an interest in Archæology) have no longer any publications to put on their tables to be taken up at the fireside, affording at least a glimpse into the fascinating rediscoveries of recent years. It is true that in the matter of lectures, Montreal has not suffered by the change, for the University itself has been able to bring before its own and a public audience such distinguished archæologists as Dr. Wace and the Count de

Prorok. A faithful frequenter of the Magazine Room in the Redpath Library is able to obtain many publications of great interest and value in this respect; but a University Magazine could do something to spread widely a knowledge of scholarly work and scholarly discussion of the progress in archæological research.

It should not be impossible that a small place in such a publication devoted to these interests, would lead in time to the University associating itself with other Universities, new as well as old, in the recognition of such studies and field work, as part of its effort to add to the increase of knowledge and to stimulate in a new field that proper study of mankind—Man.

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### IN IMITATION

*ALL sacredness is gone, all life is gross,  
Filled to the brim with wild suggestiveness.  
We try to play as little children do,  
But lo! we cannot, for the mud and slime  
That is Earth's heritage to grown men,  
Persists and clings till Innocence becomes  
But a divinity with feet of clay.  
'Tis tragic? No, 'tis wisely comical  
That men outgrow the snow-white garb of youth,  
It sits not well on shoulders that must rub  
With the contamination of the world.*

*Men jest in language gross, with minds obscene,  
Of all that should be sacred as is God:  
We live and move in worlds whose stench doth rise  
Up to the gate of heaven, though it is claimed  
That man is free, yes, free, but yet for what,  
If not to wallow as the swine in filth.  
Illusion gone, Imagination scarred  
And cabined fast within vast walls of stone.  
Man cannot soar or rise to the fond heights  
That once he knew, ere Disillusion came  
To sap his life-blood and his childlike Faith.*

*Metinks, indeed, the All Wise knew full well  
That only by a Child could faith return,  
That only as men watch their little ones;  
Not only watch, but copy, imitate  
Their beauteous simplicity and faith,  
Can they rise glorious from an earth-bound mould  
To find true Reverence, Freedom and Repose.*

—A. G.



## “DE VIVENTIBUS--”

By V. C. Wansbrough

A LOVER, as I am told, has difficulty in preserving his stability of judgment on the subject, and in the presence of his beloved; so the classical scholar on the subject of his innamorata. Prof. Gilbert Murray, in his introduction to the “Legacy of Greece,” approaching the topic of the beauty of things Greek, enters a ‘caveat’ against his own enthusiasm; “I am anxious,” says he, “not to talk nonsense on this question,” therein tacitly confessing the danger. Yet, it is undoubtedly worth one’s pains to attempt a reasoned (as opposed to a passionate) defence of the classics in Canada.

The first criticism, then, which any one who undertakes to uphold the study of Latin and Greek in Canadian schools and universities must face and answer is that the pursuit of these studies is of no immediate and direct professional value to the rank and file of students, who will probably follow a commercial vocation. Wherever Latin be taught, and even more so with Greek, the old cry is never silent in the ranks of the Philistines “*Cui bono?*” What does it profit a man to know Latin? What on earth can be the practical value of Greek? In reference to the former question a very direct answer can be given; to the latter only such an answer as the objector is probably not in a sufficiently happy coign of educational advantage to appreciate.

There is an old paradox that “nothing is so useful as useless knowledge”; it has all the characteristics that a paradox must have, namely, the presentation in a forceful form of a half-truth. It is, most unhappily for Mr. Chesterton, a fact that a paradox cannot express the whole truth, for truth, or at least, the truth of reason, being systematic, does not admit within its confines any incongruous contrarities, any conflicting contradictions, and a paradox is in its nature an apparent contradiction.

In the paradox which we are considering the flaw lies in the false opposition of “useful” to “useless” in reference to knowledge. There is, indeed, a convenient and necessary distinction to be drawn between that knowledge which serves a man directly in his professional duties, and that general knowledge which is not pressed into daily service; but it can by no means be conceded therefore that the former is “useful,” the latter “useless.” It can by no means be conceded that a knowledge of the classics, except for the professor or schoolmaster, who uses it for professional purposes, is “use-

less.” But if it is useful, then what purposes does it serve?

The study of the classics, and Latin in particular, has often been urged on one ground of which we must beware, namely, that it affords a *fine mental training*. It has long seemed to me futile to defend any study on such a ground as this; the same might be urged equally well on behalf of the study of the rules of “Ma Jong”; anything that this argument touches it degrades, equalizing Greek with Pelmanism, Latin with the theory of Equitation. If all that can be said for a subject is that it affords a fine mental training, the verdict of “not proven” must be passed on its usefulness. John Stuart Mill was driven to go back upon the doctrine of his parental Benthamite on the question of differences of quality between one pleasure and another, so far as to confess that there is a difference in the quality of pleasure between “push-pin and poetry.” Any one who urges the study of Latin on the ground that it is a fine mental training forgets the axiomatic fact that there is such a thing as differences of quality in studies as well as in pleasures.

Of the variety of reasons for which the study of the classics might be urged, two seem to me to stand forth as pre-eminent in importance, especially in reference to Canada. The one is the *philological*, the other the *humanistic*.

It may be true that the Latin taught in Canadian schools and universities does not attain the same level as that taught in those institutions in the old country where the classical tradition is strong; nevertheless it is true, also, that on the thoroughness with which that elementary Latin is assimilated depends the degree of understanding which the student can bring to bear on his physics, his geometry, not to mention his French and his English. Even on the most elementary plane the philological grounds for the study of Latin are indisputably strong. For a man’s greatest weapon is his native tongue. It so happens that our native tongue is at least half Latin; Latin lives in every other word that is uttered. Indeed, one might discount the value of Latin entirely if especial and constant emphasis be not laid on the etymological dependence of the English language on the Latin, of the unsuspectedly high degree to which Latinity is woven into the texture of our speech. And this has further implications, for if there is



one subject which is above all vitalised with the power to stimulate the imagination universally it is the study of the history of words. When the philological student can take a word—a simple hackneyed word, picked up, as we might say, in the gutter of our language—and, submitting it to the microscope of his knowledge, say: "In this or that word and its connection with this or that other word lies latent the whole history of a people or epoch," does not that touch the imagination? When we learn that the Greek word for a private citizen is *ἰδιώτης*, idiot, and recognize that that single word therefore sheds a tremendous light on the Greek attitude towards political life, showing with piercing directness that they came to regard those who were indifferent to the welfare of their state,—the non-voters,—not as slack but merely as "idiots," does not that touch the imagination? Is there any passage in English literature more instinct with interest than that in "Sesame and Lilies" where Ruskin analyses a passage of Milton *verbally*, on the ground that only by an understanding of each word, its force and value, can literature be appreciated? It is, therefore, hardly surprising that the origin and meaning of words is a subject which interests students, particularly boys, vastly, just because a boy's interest is engaged most immediately and forcefully by an appeal to the imagination.

The second ground which I have singled out of those on which the study of the classics may be defended is the humanistic, and this has more particular application to Greek than to Latin. In reference to their respective places in a curriculum there is this difference between Latin and Greek, that whereas the former may with profit be universally taught, the latter and the privileges which it offers are only the prerogative of the few, because the real advantage of Greek lies not in, but after, the mastery of the language itself. Not that *per se* a knowledge of the Greek vocabulary is valueless; it, like Latin, has etymological value for the ordinary student of the English language, and, in particular, to the medical student. Also the language itself is beautiful, flexible and musical. But the paramount value of Greek lies here, that not only is it the key to an unrivalled literature, but it is a baptism into a new spirit. To expound or discuss that spirit would be beyond the compass of this paper, but the nucleus of it is given by Pericles in his famous funeral oration: "We are lovers of beauty without extravagance, lovers of wisdom without unmanliness." Greek indeed affords a baptism into a new spirit, into the humanistic spirit, but that, the ultimate advantage of the study, must remain the prize only of such as have the ability and opportunity for advanced

study. It is this opportunity which must be more freely given in Canadian schools and universities, for the ability is present, whereas the opportunity is too generally absent.

But, apart from all reasons of educational advantage, there is another, a broader, reason for the advocacy of the classics. We have already referred to the untrue division of knowledge into "useful" and "useless," and this fallacy, so common in current thought, is to be attributed, as much as anything, to the commercial habits of mind and the materialistic philosophy which had, if not its genesis, at least a rebirth in the Industrial Revolution. As the area and practice of commerce extends, material advantage becomes more and more commonly the criterion by which things in increasing number are appraised; knowledge is "useful" when it serves a profit-getting purpose, "useless," when it fails so to do. Now, it is just this modern insistence on the acquisition and inculcation of knowledge "useful" in this sense that is not only the greatest mental fallacy but also the greatest practical danger which besets our new transatlantic civilization. When a nation has become steeped in and ridden by the philosophy of "get," the philosophy of the materially advantageous, then moral putrescence has set in with social putrescence hard in its wake. No country seems to me more exposed to the danger of such inundation than Canada, I mean by reason of geographical juxtaposition; and the only adequate dams that can be established to hold off such a flood are such as education can raise on a foundation of a philosophy of "things-good-in-themselves," good for their own sakes.

Therein I suggest the classics find a social as well as an educational justification; Latin in burnishing and sharpening that principal weapon in a citizen's armoury, his native tongue, in conducing to mastery and facility in its use; and, incidentally, if properly taught, in implanting an interest in a stimulating and imaginative study, that of words, their origin and meaning. And next Greek, with its unrivalled power to cultivate the taste, to develop that vision which "sees life steadily and sees it whole"; to re-establish a true order of values in days when the higher is apt to be overcast by the lower, the spiritual by the material. For without a quickened perception that the materially advantageous is properly but the handmaiden of those higher values which owe only to their intrinsic excellence their perennial sovereignty in the human spirit, humanity is human indeed, but not humane in that grand sense in which the classics and the kindred subjects to which they have given birth are the "Litteræ Humaniores."



# WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR COLLEGES?

By Walter Prichard Eaton

From "Vanity Fair" Sept. 1925.

THE following article appeared in the last September issue of *Vanity Fair*. We reprint it here (by request) because we think that not only will it interest McGill graduates, but also because it undoubtedly reflects the ideas of many Canadians who are as dissatisfied as the writer with the tendencies visible in our universities.

One hears a great deal about the "Americanization" of our universities. Emphasis on "Bigness"—to quote Mr. Eaton, on display of all kinds, on new buildings, on championships, on organization from above of every possible student activity—all this too often seems to be the keynote of university development, and it is widely deplored as an infection caught from the Americans, and one which we would do well to eliminate immediately. Principals and prominent professors now and then raise an official cry against this materialization of intellectual things, and their Philippic find an echo in many who are keenly concerned in the real welfare of our universities. In spite of protest, however, nothing seems to happen. Our "absurd courses" multiply; our "college man" with his snap courses and "just getting by" ambitions, thrive and increase; and contrariwise, "the mere scholar, or the mere lover of ideas and the arts who looks upon college as a place where he may . . . learn to put his talents to their best use for the . . . ultimate progress of the race" continues to slip further and further into the background of our university life.

It may be vain to urge on many the supreme values of 'useless' studies and 'impractical' cultivation of the mind; but it may not be altogether useless to point to a financial aspect of the situation. If the query "What's the matter with our colleges" goes too long unanswered, if nothing is *done* to act on the solution that is manifest, drives, endowment funds, and Alumni appeals will begin to fall on ears like Mr. W. P. Eaton's. Graduates will ask with him, "Why should mediocrity demand charity?" and then perhaps something will be done.

This lift of the eyebrow is not new in the United States. It is, in fact, becoming a feature of "Americanism": also it is one of the few which those who use this term in a derogatory sense would wish to see imitated.

WE ARE in a What's-The-Matter age. From questioning nothing, a generation or more ago, we have now taken to questioning everything. It would be a very distressing age for the elderly gentlemen one used to see sitting in the windows of the Union League Club, reading the *Evening Post*, in the days when one walked up the Avenue for pleasure and met one's friends. Let us hope these poor old gentlemen are gone beyond the reach of Time and Change.

Naturally colleges and college education have not escaped the universal critical scrutiny, the more so as

serious educators were never satisfied with them, even when their graduates were most self-satisfied. At the present time, certainly, there seems to be hardly a college administrator in the country who is sure where his college is going, or where he wants it to go, or is satisfied with the present status of his institution; while in more than one college and university large sections of the alumni body are at odds with the policies of the president.

Debate is rife everywhere.

AS EVERY ALUMNUS is only too painfully aware, one result of the educational unrest and uncertainty is a never ending series of "drives." It seems to me that I have been paying money to my dear old school and my dear old college, year in and year out now, for more than a decade. The State universities tap the public treasury, of course, and get all they can through taxes.

What is the need for all this money? In part only it is to pay better salaries to Professors, salaries of whom, God knows, were always too low and, in most colleges, still are. In much larger part it is to meet the vastly increased cost of administration, brought about by the increase in the number of departments, of new laboratories, of this, that and the other experiment. The budget at Columbia is something like \$6,000,000 a year now and you can study anything there, from biology to motion picture writing; from journalism to ethics. There is a vast extension department, employing hundreds and hundreds of instructors and lecturers, which provides harmless evening entertainment for residents of Morning-side Heights, at a small fee, and teaches elevator boys by mail how to write short stories. Even when a great new building or department is built and endowed by one rich man, it inevitably increases the budget burden, it makes more students, more work, more complications, and pushes the institution still farther along the path of effort to supply vocational training in vast variety; to assist students in making a living instead of assisting them to live.

The result of all these drives at the purses of the alumni is going to be a reaction—if it hasn't already come; just as the general public is beginning to resent the incessant drives for "charity," so that one now runs a mile at the approach of a girl scout or a débutante rattling a pasteboard box with a slit in the cover.



ONE FORM which this reaction among alumni is taking is a new and radical consideration of the type of boys admitted to college, a transvaluation of human as well as educational values. No student pays, as tuition, anything like the cost to the college of his education; not, probably, more than one quarter at most. What it amounts to, then, is that you and I, out of our possibly meagre incomes, are practically held up by the drive committees, and our own pride, to help pay for the education—so called—of everybody who goes to Harvard or Yale or Princeton, or the rest. How many of these youths are worth this sacrifice on our part? What are they getting out of college that justifies them in asking us to pay for it? What percentage of them, in plain language, are entitled to be educated at what amounts to the public expense?

Twenty-five years ago I never heard such questions asked. But in the last two or three years I have heard them asked over and over again. Not long ago a famous graduate of Harvard declared, in a meeting of fellow alumni, that "two things will forever prevent Harvard from being a true university and chief among them, is the presence at Cambridge, in such large numbers, of the *genus* undergraduate." (The speaker was, by the way, a college professor.) A Yale alumnus the other day asked me, point blank, "What proportion of your class was really entitled to a thousand-dollar-a-year education for two-hundred a year?"

"Fifty per cent, maybe," I answered.

"Not that many in *my* class, by half," said he.

And what did we mean by "entitled to an education?"

We meant, we finally decided, that only such youths should go to, or remain in, a college as go there with a real desire to learn, to develop their minds and whoshow, after getting there, genuine intellectual curiosity and the capacity to do some sort of serious mental work. Then we began to run through long lists of men we had known in college, or boys we now knew who were going to college—and the result was something appalling! Try it yourself. A very considerable percentage of all the men you knew in college—any college—were there because it was the proper place to be. It was their family, or social, tradition to go to college. They had no intellectual curiosity, no love of learning, no creative mental capacity. They just got in, and after they were in they selected the snap courses, and just got by. And, of course, the lowest of God's creatures is the man who is content—sometimes even proud—just to get by. College entrance examinations are no effective bar to these men, because anybody above the grade of a moron, if enough teachers stand over him to make him work, or if his father can afford enough tutors, can pass them. Neither are examinations of much use in college, unless conducted with great severity, and even then they might weed out almost as many of the fit as the unfit, for original minds—the minds best worth educating—are infrequently the Phi Beta Kappa minds and may be poor at rigid examinations.

If you went to a big preparatory school, or if you have had anything to do with such a school, you will be still further aware, if you've ever thought about the matter at all, that the majority of the boys there have to be driven. There is no inherent response in them to knowledge, to things essentially of the mind, and they look upon study as a necessary evil which they must face in order to enjoy four years of pleasant country club life at college. Graduates of public high schools invariably have a higher scholastic rating in eastern colleges than "prep" school graduates, simply because almost all preparatory school graduates go to college, but only those public school boys go who really have an honest ambition to learn, and very often are obliged to make sacrifices in order to do so.

IF YOU talk to an average college graduate of the last thirty years (or sixty, for that matter), you will find him certainly no more mentally alert, no more interested in ideas, in things of the mind, in change and progress, than the non-college man who has got his education for himself. In fact, you generally find him much the more conservative of the two, much less inclined to admit that education never really stops till we die. If he is an artist, indeed, he is generally a bit second rate and academic, without the free flair of the true creative mind. Eugene O'Neill showed a deep instinct when he ran away from Princeton in his freshman year, and went to sea as a common sailor! For how should a college train an artist, when it is half or three-quarters full of care-free young gentlemen with no more use for art or ideas than they have for the measles, and when most colleges tie all students down to a routine of examinations, and when some colleges, at least—like Harvard of the new régime—are wounded in their deepest dignity by the very thought that a creative artist (a genius of the stage) is in its midst, and kick him out as quickly as possible?

There is, of course, an ever increasing and legitimate demand, in this industrial century, for higher technical education. But this creates no real problem beyond that of staff and equipment, because such education is scientific and almost automatically weeds out the unfit. But there is also an ever increasing demand for higher education which shall be vocational without being genuinely technical. The absurd courses in scenario and short story writing (even, I fear, too many of the "schools of journalism") are examples of effort to meet this demand. However, not a few of our oldest colleges even, have felt the pressure, since the war, in the old-fashioned academic curriculum. The so-called "Jewish problem" in these colleges is a result of the desire of a long submerged people to get a higher education, not for learning's sake, but because it gets, or seems to get, them on and up in the world. It is in this sense, vocational. With the old-time young gentleman of the football field and the social clubs pressing in on one hand, and the new-time young man who uses a college as a stepping stone to advancement, social and financial, pressing in on the other, there sometimes doesn't seem to be much room for the mere scholar,



or the mere lover of ideas and the arts, who looks upon college as a place where he may dwell with similar congenial souls and learn to put his talents to their best use for the furtherance of human knowledge and the ultimate progress of the race.

Yet, I submit, he is the only one of the three who has any real right to ask you and me to pay for his education. Anyhow, he's the only one I'm interested in, or to whom I can give my mite without a groan of protest. I am not in the least allured by the prospect of helping some charming graduate of Groton (most of them are charming) to get through college, so he may capitalize his football fame in a Wall Street bond house. Nor am I in the least allured, I fear, by the prospect of helping Isadore Kopinski's boy through Harvard, so that he can get a job as sub-master in a public school instead of helping papa in the cigar business. But I would be willing and glad to help to the limit of my financial ability any boy, whether Cabot or Kopinski, to go through college if he were genuinely interested in learning for its own sake, or if he showed some undoubted ability not only to assimilate learning, but to handle it creatively so that he gave promise of adding something, however slight, to the world's precious stock of humanistic knowledge, or philosophy or art. *He* is the boy for whom a liberal college should exist. The rest are dead weight, or worse.

Now, of course, at any such idea as this the public will say: "How are you going to tell this boy from the others?" "Hasn't *anybody* a right to a college education? Why give it only to this exceptional type?" "Don't you know that a lot of men, even the dumb-bells, get something worth while out of college, even if it's just by being there?" "Don't you believe that the friendships and associations, the spirit and loyalty, of college life make better citizens?" And so forth. Ask your own. I've heard them all.

I'll say at once that a State university, supported by the public funds, is in honor bound to take any boy or girl in that state who can pass a reasonable examination, and keep this boy and girl as long as he or she can maintain a C grade. They are, as a result, vast, unwieldy institutions striving hard to find some way to satisfy their educational consciences, for they know well how little they affect much of their human material. But no such compulsion rests on private institutions, and, outside of their strictly technical departments they are or should be free to choose whether they will be country clubs and semi-vocational schools, or whether they will be a body of intellectually alert young men gathered together to seek for the truth in an atmosphere of dispassionate learning and passionate curiosity. The bugaboo of the "dear old college days" and the friendships, and the loyalties created, and the "training of character" for "citizenship" (*i.e.* for conservatism and mob thinking) is one of the chief obstacles of course, to choosing this latter aim.

Harvard, our richest university, now has an endowment, in addition to the value of its physical plant, of

close to \$70,000,000. Columbia has almost as much. Yet they are incessantly seeking more, in order to maintain their multifarious activities and house and train their ever increasing thousands of students. It all sounds tremendously impressive on paper, and the vast physical plants, crowded ever more thickly together to the exclusion of light and green grass and peace and quiet, thrills the typical graduate, with his American ideal of bigness, till he fairly glows with pride!—and goes down into this pocket again.

Yet some of us cannot help wondering if the gain is as great as it seems; if a more rigorous selection of students instead of a physical expansion would not be the better way to meet the problem. The colleges will, of course, retort that they are constantly jacking up their standards; and it is quite true that probably most of us who were graduated twenty-five years ago would find it impossible to make the grade in Harvard or Yale today. Twentieth century youth, however has jacked up its capacity, and finds no great difficulty. Indeed, the college boys of today not only do more work in their classrooms but do more outside at the same time, than their fathers did. Which, perhaps, merely proves that their fathers didn't do nearly enough! So it seems fairly apparent that a mere increased severity of examination marks is ineffective in holding down the number of college students and preventing the university from being in a perpetual and breathless rush of endowment drives and building operations.

The effort of several universities, women's as well as men's, to select chosen pupils at the end of the sophomore year, and thereafter permit them perhaps under tutorial guidance to do individual and possibly creative work, is, I think, a happy omen. Why not carry it farther, and drop from college at the end of the sophomore year everybody who has not shown the character and mental capacity to do such work? Why not make the colleges training schools of leadership, in reality instead of in name only? Any college teacher will tell you—I've been one and I know—that half at least of his human material is hopelessly mediocre, uncreative, and, in any high sense, impenetrable. It may make enthusiastic alumni of the dear old university, but it will never make intellectual leaders. In college, it stands definitely in the way of a coherent atmosphere of creative scholarship and achievement. Why not drop it altogether? Why, after all, is any private institution obligated to try to educate it, in return for one quarter of the actual cost? Why should mediocrity demand charity?

If, however, this recommendation is too drastic and would hurt too much the pride of fathers of the class of '99, here is another one. Let all boys who have not, by the end of their sophomore year, shown the character and mental capacity to be trusted with individual specialization, thereafter pay as tuition the entire sum which their education costs the college. That is to say, a boy who had proved his capacity to do real scholarly work in Greek or French, or who had shown creative ability



in drama or music, criticism or chemistry, would continue to pay, let us say, \$200 a year. But the boy who "just got by," who was plainly the "college man" type, who could make the usual grade but could not, or would not, tackle the cliffs and peaks of learning, would thereafter pay \$1000 a year—or his father would. If, out of a class of 500, half the boys were of this latter type (as at present they certainly would be), there would be an increased income to the college of \$200,000 with another \$200,000 from the senior class on the same basis. This is the interest on \$8,000,000, and might conceivably give

the harrassed alumni a brief respite from endowment drives.

Not that I expect for an instant that this plan will anywhere be tried! Our colleges are, after all, but reflections of the nation. We are still, as a nation, laboring under the dreadful ideal of Bigness. We will have to get over that before our colleges can substitute for it an ideal of quality, of creative perfection. Our colleges are, indeed, democratic. That is the chief trouble with them. For democracy, in the intellectual world, is another way of spelling mediocrity.

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## LOCARNO

*L*ORD GOD OF HOSTS, Thy glorious Name we praise,  
 For now a new light breaks across the sea,  
 Our foolish hearts had fallen far from Thee,  
 And, fed on hate, the fruit of bitter days,  
 Distrusting all, we wandered in a maze  
 Of dark suspicion, groping hopelessly.  
 We saw no outlet to a world set free  
 From war and anguish and the greed which slays.

*But Thou hast hearkened to the orphan's cry,  
 The heart's despair, man's broken prayers for peace;  
 No more shall might be right and evil good;  
 For, lo, above those lands where brave men lie,  
 A vision dawns of days when wars shall cease,  
 And all mankind be one vast brotherhood.*

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.



## A FOREIGN UNIVERSITY

By A. S. Noad

FIFTY YARDS up a grey undistinguished-looking street leading out of the Rue des Ecoles there is a gloomy stone archway, very like a thousand other Parisian archways. Pass through it, and you stand in a small paved court, with a chapel on your right, at the top of some broad steps, and a plain triple door facing you. A few young men and women walk briskly across the court or along the galleries surrounding it on three sides. This is the Sorbonne, one of the oldest and most famous universities of Europe.

Within the doors there are the entrances to big uncomfortable amphitheatres, often ill-ventilated, never very bright. The corridors that run in a bewildering criss-cross pattern from side to side of the building are bare and dark; plaster casts from the antique and modern frescoes merely enhance the pervading air of chilly and depressing unamiability. You look in vain for common-rooms, where students may meet and chat; even a smoking-room is absent—smoking on the premises is prohibited.

Altogether, to the visitor from overseas, the place appears in dire need of improvement. Yet it has few rivals in the world as a centre of intellectual activity. The Sorbonne, without the superb material equipment possessed by the larger American colleges, without any insistence on the moulding value of traditions, without common-rooms, without a campus, without sports, organized or unorganized, manages to supply the mental needs of French youth. Here, the hungry sheep look up and are fed.

The humble foreigner (if he is not humble after having passed through the Bureau des Renseignements he has no right to consider himself a foreigner) may be excused for asking the question: "How has this come about? How is it that, lacking almost everything that we consider essential to the success of an educational institution, this college is able to produce scholars, and scholars who are proud of their connection with the Sorbonne? What is the force that binds together professors and students, making of them a homogeneous community, and of their efforts after knowledge a scholarship second to none?" Let me try, however imperfectly, to consider some answers that might be made.

Is the solution to be found in a social bond, a mass of common instincts and traditions, such as is to be seen at work among the undergraduates of the great English universities, who, drawn almost exclusively from the public schools, are brought together in circumstances

facilitating their intercourse, and allowed to share the best their contemporaries and their seniors can produce? It is not. Some of the Sorbonne students are fairly well off, others are exceedingly poor. Some have been trained at Paris, others in the provinces. All, or practically all, are the products of a state system of education, but that system sticks rigorously to the intellectual side of its function; the "Lycée" does not represent for the Sorbonne matriculant what his "school" represents for the Oxford or Cambridge one.

Nor is the link a religious one. The fact that the great majority of the students belong to L'Action Française, the Royalist and Catholic organisation, seems to point to this conclusion, it is true. But it does not take an observer long to find out that what interests the student in L'Action Française is the opportunity of backing a lost cause—the cause of the Bourbons, of Léon Daudet and of Charles Plaurras—along with the added incentives of fiery speeches, noisy parades, and scuffles with the police. The chapel of the Sorbonne is cold and naked, and the crowd which fills it on Sunday afternoons comes to hear the music of Bach and of Handel rendered in a series of concerts. For every church member among the undergraduates you can find, not a violent disbeliever, but a young man to whom organized religion means very little.

But, you will say, at least there is community of race—nearly all these lads are French, and the French, it is well known are a clannish people. Unfortunately the facts are otherwise. The Sorbonne is full of foreigners. You may attend a lecture on, let us say, Italian literature; the man on your left is a Czecho-Slovak, your other neighbour a Pole. In front are a Scottish girl, a Canadian, a Russian, a curé from Jugo-Slavia, a Corsican (who makes a hash of both French and Italian), and an Austrian. Sprinkled about the room are half-a-dozen men and women of pure French parentage and birth. In the elementary courses they are proportionately much more numerous than this. But, on the other hand, among the candidates for the doctorate the aliens are extremely strong. To form part of a group of such candidates, in weekly consultation with the professor, is to realize that Paris is, as it always has been, the intellectual capital of Europe.

No, the feeling which animates this assembly of young men and women and their mentors is not a social sympathy, a religious fervour, or a racial agreement. It is simply an earnest seeking after knowledge. The



question on the answer to which one's standing depends is never, "Whose son is he?", "What does he believe?", or "Where does he come from?"; but "What does he know?"

"Then," a critic may rejoin, "they are a one-sided lot, and have missed part of their education." Well, the Sorbonne lives on the idea that the college man or woman is sufficiently mature to know his or her physical needs. There is no campus, but the Luxembourg Gardens are only a hundred yards or so away. Walk there, if you need exercise. Are you feeling the want of more violent exertion? "Join a football club, or swim in one of the numerous baths that line the Seine (if you are brave enough.) But don't bother *me* about it," is the reply of the educationalist. As a matter of fact, athletics are still treated in Paris to a certain amount of raillery. The word "fou" is not, I believe, used now in connection with them; but you can see that occasionally it is not very far from people's lips.

If you, as in duty bound, defend the attitude to sports

you have always maintained, by pointing to their value as character-builders, you are faced with polite scorn. "Do you tell me that everyone should play fut-bol because Life is like a game of fut-bol?" cries the Parisian or other contiental. "Life is life, and unlike anything else in the world. I am content to accept it, without likening it to any of its minor manifestations." And while you are striving to draw an analogy between an end run and a deal in wheat, or a forty-yard punt and an election, your interlocutor, being thoroughly fixed in his opinion, allows his attention to wander. You can always bring it back, though, by criticizing the latest book on Montaigne.

Such is the spirit of this great foreign institution. Whether it can ever flourish in our country, and whether such a transplanting would be advisable—these are questions which it is not for me to answer. I have tried only to set forth an idea of education that does not precisely correspond to our own.





# ASTRONOMY AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY

By A. Vibert Douglas

AT THE two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich by Charles the Second, an event celebrated last summer at the close of the International Astronomical Conference, the growing interest in astronomy and the world-wide recognition of the importance of this branch of investigation, were emphasized by the Astronomer Royal in a speech in which he reviewed the great observatories of today in the order of their seniority.

The oldest existing observatory is that at the Vatican. Next in order are the 17th Century foundations, Leyden, Copenhagen, Paris, Greenwich. In the 18th Century came Prague, Geneva, Milan, Oxford, Rome, San Fernando, Madrid, Coimbra. But the 19th Century was unprecedented in this respect and witnessed the foundation in 1820 of Cambridge and Cape of Good Hope, in 1840 Harvard and Philadelphia, and then one after another of the great American Observatories.

In the short periods of their existence, the American Observatories have accumulated an immense amount of observational material and its discussion by men of marked ability has added very greatly to our knowledge of the Universe—the nature, distribution and motion of planets, satellites, stars and nebulae.

With such a spirit of keen astronomical research permeating the Universities of the United States, it is not to be wondered at that, more and more, astronomy is taking its place in the undergraduate and post-graduate curricula of the Universities and Colleges of the land. The writer was present last August at a round-table discussion on The Relation of the Astronomer to the Community, when Professor S. B. Barrett, of Yerkes Observatory, gave the opening paper and representatives of some ten different Colleges took part in the discussion. Apart from the definite courses in Astronomy and Astrophysics leading to degrees in these subjects and intended primarily as a training for those looking toward Astronomy as a profession, much stress was laid upon courses in general astronomy which form an integral part of the scheme of undergraduate education. One after another of the Professors from the American Colleges outlined the courses offered to their undergraduates, almost always including an optional non-mathematical course designed primarily to acquaint students with the outstanding facts of the Solar System and its relation to the Stellar Universe, and to give them some familiarity with the main constellations, and with the methods em-

ployed in the modern study of variable stars, binaries, clusters, and an introduction to stellar physics.

And then, suddenly, the writer was asked about Astronomy at McGill! What could be said? Little enough at best, but coming after the accounts of the Professors who had spoken, it seemed less still. The reply was something like this—There is, unfortunately, no full department of Astronomy at McGill. What Astronomy is taught, is given as a half-session course (and a very good one) under the Mathematics Department, to honour students in Mathematics and Physics.

It is true that every McGill graduate may be proud of the work done at McGill for the entire Dominion in the matter of Time Signalling, but as far as providing for any teaching in Astronomy, McGill is far behind the American Universities. There is interest in Astronomy as is proved by the fact that a Montreal Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada is kept alive chiefly by the efforts of certain officers of instruction at McGill, though the society has no official connection with the University. Interest in Astrophysics is evidenced by the fact that four of the Graduate Colloquia in Physics were assigned to this topic during the last two years, and indeed the physics of the stars is throwing so much light upon some aspects of terrestrial physics, that no Department of Physics can afford to ignore it.

It is not always that a keen scientist who is in the forefront of research is much interested in the popularization of his subject—the dissemination of his knowledge to the undergraduate and to the general public; but there are great examples of men of science who, realizing their obligation to the community, have been enthusiastic supporters of every effort to pass on to others something at least of the broader outlook which they have helped to unfold. Both the Director of Yerkes Observatory and the Director of Harvard College Observatory are men of this class, inspiring lecturers, enthusiastic passers-on of the gems of thought which they garner from the skies. Each has spoken to the writer of the immense value he sets upon Astronomy in the schools and colleges as a means of awakening the imagination of youth, of uplifting their thoughts above and beyond petty things, of stimulating their interest in Nature and training their powers of logical thought. This spirit will spread in Canada as it is doing in the United States, and the obligation of training teachers to meet this need falls on our Universities today.

Canada's two Observatories are not the product of



her Universities, but are Government Institutions—the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, and the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.—institutions which are placing Canada second to none in regard to the quality, though, of course, not in the quantity, of her Astronomical and Astrophysical research. Canada's Universities must shoulder the responsibility of training men to carry on this work. Thus far the University of Toronto has borne this burden alone, and they can point with pride to a number of astronomers who received their preliminary training within the walls of Toronto University.

Surely it is time that the oldest University in our land ceased practically to ignore the oldest of the sciences—for man began to study the heavens from the time that he first straightened his spine and turned his face upward toward the light. Though venerable in its age, Astronomy is perennially young, and no science is today stepping out with greater vigour into realms yet unconquered than is Astrophysics. Furthermore, McGill University has received assurance from the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, that they would gladly co-operate in a scheme whereby training in general astronomy, celestial mechanics and astrophysics would be given at McGill and practical training in observational astronomy given during the summer months at the Dominion Observatory. Such an arrangement could not be other than

mutually beneficial, strengthening bonds already formed between the University and the Dominion Civil Service.

One of the best known and internationally respected astronomers of California told the writer a year or so ago that in the western States, McGill University was regarded as the Cambridge of North America. The Cambridge of North America! What a tribute to her Past—but what a challenge to her Present and her Future!

Cambridge has its traditions of Newton, Herschel, Adams, Darwin and now Newall, Eddington, Jeans and Milne in astronomy, and Newton, Stokes, Maxwell, Raleigh, and now Thomson, Wilson, Rutherford, Aston in Physics; and McGill in its 105 years can point to great thinkers, pioneer scientists, Fellows of the Royal Society, an Isaac Newton Scholar—men who have probed the mysteries of earth, air and water, the scattering of light, the tides, the atom—but can anyone picture the Cambridge of North America without a Department of Astronomy?

Can our University hope to merit that title in the eyes of her Southern co-workers in education and research if she fall so far behind them in the matter of Astronomy. Living Powers of the Present, make the McGill of today and the McGill of tomorrow worthy to be deemed The Cambridge of North America! Shades of the Departed, rise up and point the way!





# THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

By Helen E. Guiton

IN these days when the problems of unemployment and of monetary distress are making such an urgent appeal, it may be questioned whether the existence of the University Settlement is a sufficiently vital necessity to receive the support of the public.

But a visit to the Settlement House, or perhaps even a short description of the work which the Settlement is trying to accomplish will dispel these doubts.

Statistics are dry reading, but sometimes necessary. Here are a few taken from our Settlement files. Fifteen hundred people use the Settlement every week. Over one thousand families are connected with the Settlement. Nine hundred children use the Settlement Library, to most of them it is the only chance to get a really good book to read. Last year, 328 children were treated at the Dental Clinic. 35 children daily attend the School Lunch Room, and 20 attend the pre-school kindergarten every day. 14 visits were paid weekly to school children at their homes. A miscellaneous collection of facts and figures, perhaps, but all having their bearing on the true purpose of the Settlement's existence. From the little lad toiling up the stairs to the kindergarten, to the big brother whose choice of reading in the library is running along lines which might surprise even the librarians; from the tinst Brownie singing her elfin song around the Brownie Totem-pole to the oldest Ranger whose many badges mark her as one well versed in Guide lore—all are standing on the threshold of citizenship. And these future citizens of ours come from homes of twenty-three different nationalities. How, then, can they become citizens of one country? For good citizenship betokens knowledge and love of country. The obvious training-ground of citizenship is the home and the school. But many of these little folks come from homes where the traditions, the customs, and even the language spoken are foreign; for they are "first generation" immigrants. Too soon these children themselves must become to their parents the interpreters of the customs of this new country. This tends to lessen the authority of the parent, and to bring about an unnatural home condition. Pathetic, indeed, are the attempts of a foreign mother to understand her wayward son whom she sees travelling far from the customs in which she herself was brought up; but he, could the mother but understand, is really only making an attempt to adjust himself to his new surroundings.

And what of the schools? It is impossible to give exact figures, and even an estimate would not approach

the facts; but the number of children of school age who do not attend school, and the number who must work at far too young an age in order to eke out the family income, is appalling. The result of this economic pressure is to force the young boy or girl to take any job which comes to hand. Street trades, selling papers, "minding cars," "pin-boys," and innumerable other blind-alley jobs, together with lack of education, are killing the hopes and ambitions of the boy or girl who for the first time has placed his feet on the road which should lead to honor and success.

What is the Settlement doing to combat these existing evils? By their visits to the homes of their neighbours and by providing opportunity for wholesome recreation and self-improvement in the Settlement House, Settlement workers are interpreting to those new comers to our city the customs and traditions, the hopes and the opportunities, of this new land. Slow, very slow, this work must be; for the foreign mother is a little diffident at first—she cannot understand the why and wherefore of the visit. But a little patience, much sympathy and understanding, and she is soon won over; the Settlement worker becomes a welcome visitor. Thus the ground is prepared in which the seed can be sown. Many of these mothers must work outside the home to help support the family, and the children are invited to attend the Settlement lunch-room. Often they have not been receiving just the right kind of food—it is so hard to know what to buy in this new country, and the children are not looking very well—so the lunch-room can correct faults of diet. Still more money must be had to keep the large family; and the eldest boy, though still only a little lad, must get work. The help of the Settlement's "employment department," which in a quiet way is even attempting vocational guidance, will provide the boy with the kind of position which gives opportunity for advancement. Sometimes, however, the family is more fortunate, and the children need not work. The school-visiting committee, which is doing all in its power, by establishing a closer contact between school and home, to keep the children at school, is also slowly removing obstacles, many of them physical ones, to the development of the best that is in the child.

In October, the attendance at the Settlement was seven thousand one hundred and ninety-six. Seven thousand one hundred and ninety-six contracts and opportunities for service. But the Settlement has gone



even a step further. Its volunteer workers now number eighty. All these volunteers by their work are giving to our neighbours a splendid example of the value of service, and are carrying back to the various communities which they represent the gospel of the "House by

the Side of the Road," and of the needs of its neighbours. To teach our young people "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control," and to show them the value of service to their home, their city and their country, is the aim of the Settlement's many activities.



A SCENE AT THE SETTLEMENT



## THE "LUCY DALTON"

By John S. Hall

THREE hundred years ago, explorers and fur-traders, Jesuit priests burning to extend the domain of the Church, paddled up the Ottawa River into the Mattawa River and on to Trout Lake, portaged into Lake Nipissing, and down the French River to Georgian Bay and the Great Lakes.

As the seventeenth century drew to a close, Champlain, LaSalle and de Tonty, Radisson, Joliette, Fathers Marquette and Hennepin, and du L'Hut, made use of this established highway of waters. One Galinee, a Sulpician, a man gifted in his particular line, drew and has left remarkably accurate maps of that region.

In 1867—two hundred years later—Confederation of the Provinces of Canada was consummated, one of the strongest binding ties being the assurance of the early construction of a transcontinental railway.

A few years later, after times of stress and tribulation, the surveyors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, following in the footsteps of those brave and dauntless early explorers and missionaries, sought their Westward line up the valley of the Ottawa to its confluence with the Mattawa, on from there, traversing the portage from Trout Lake to Lake Nipissing and following the setting sun along its northerly shore.

The present City of North Bay stands on this old time portage between the two lakes.

By the 9th of November, 1882, steel was laid to this point, and on that date the "Lucy Dalton" steamed in; the first locomotive to raise the forest echoes with its whistle.

Built ten years previously by that man famous in those days for his locomotives, William Mason, of Taunton, Massachusetts, she differed fundamentally from the engines of today in that she burned wood. They had not as yet turned to coal as a fuel for locomotives.

This engine was originally owned by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. At that time she bore no number. She was the "Lucy Dalton." Lord Lisgar was then Governor-General of Canada. His gracious lady had brought her young sister with her to Canada—a maiden noted for her great beauty. She was Lucy Dalton, and this prototype of the immense machines of today was named after her, a most delicate tribute.

In her pristine glory, "Lucy Dalton" was beautiful to behold. She had a highly polished Russian iron jacket, banded with broad strips of shining brass. The casings of her sand-box and steam dome were brass. Bronze hand-railings and decorative acorns adorned her from the point of the old "cow-catcher" to the back of the funny little "tender." Her bell shone resplendent. Running boards and wheel splashers were edged with

brass and striped with bright colors. On the sides of her massive headlight pretty pastoral scenes were embellished in oils by a skilful artist. Her name was proudly delineated on the sides of her cab in fancy letters, shaded and relieved by scroll work in vivid, though fine, tints of red and yellow and green and blue. Her tires and the ends of her axles were polished until they shone. Her wheels and tender were striped with loving care by some oldtime carriage painter. Much affection and lavish labor was bestowed upon her by the builders.

Her simple cylinders had a bore of 15 inches. The stroke of the pistons was 24 inches. Her little copper firebox and brass tube boiler carried a steam pressure of 140 pounds to the square inch. Four coupled driving wheels, 60 inches in diameter, gave her a tractive effort of ten thousand pounds; a puny contrast to the monsters of today, who have increased that power seven-fold.

In the course of a few years the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway passed into the hands of the promoters of the Canadian Pacific and lost its specific identity. It remains today as the Prescott Branch of that vast transportation system.

As construction started west of Ottawa, the "Lucy Dalton," now given the road number "9," in addition to her name, went into that service and continued efficiently at work until Engineer Alex. Gillie and Fireman Lott Britton brought her to a stop where the present Canadian Pacific station now stands in North Bay.

It was no easy job railroading in those days. Wood was often scarce, and many times the crew would have to stop and forage in the bush beside the track for fuel. When a wood yard was reached there was not always dry pine or maple to be had. Much was often green and at times all was wet. Water was sometimes even a more difficult problem. Old timers often relate how they would have to stop and get all hands to shovel snow into the tender, where it was melted with the steam, in order to get them to the next water tank or pond where they could use a syphon.

Early this year of 1925, enterprising citizens sought and obtained a City Charter for their progressive Town of North Bay. To receive and celebrate this event an Old Home Week was proposed, organized and held during the month of August. As the main part of a large programme of activities and demonstrations, an Historical Pageant was arranged for, depicting in detail stages in the life and history of the community from its earliest days.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was, and still is, a most important factor in this progress, and it was thought by Mr. H. J. Humphrey, General Superintendent, Algoma



District, Canadian Pacific, and Mr. T. Hambley, his master mechanic, that no finer memorial of this fact could be made than to construct a replica of the first locomotive to steam into that forest clearing which has since grown into such an attractive city.

It was a happy decision. Work began at once on the "Lucy Dalton." Detailed drawings for her construction were made from old photographs by the writer and the mechanics of the large shops of the Canadian Pacific, under the direction of Thomas Hambley, the master mechanic, and W. G. Chandler, the general foreman, labored enthusiastically to perfect her.

Not to be outdone by the Locomotive Department, the General Car Foreman, J. E. Hughes, designed and built a caboose, on a scale commensurate with the engine and complete in every detail. Finally the train was complete, about seven-eighth full size, and secretly, by night, the engine and caboose were moved to a commanding position from whence the Historical Pageant was to move off.

The day for the demonstration broke fine and clear.

Swarthy, bedizened and yelling Nipissing and Algonquin Indians led off, moving in war parties and waving their tomahawks; silent "Coureurs-de-bois" clad in skins and furs, axe in belt and flint-lock in hand, followed. Next came the black and brown cowled priests, patient and persistent; many bore marks of Six Nations' savageries; Galinee, astrolabe in hand, was amongst them. Right on their heels was Champlain and his party of gentlemen adventurers, moving over the unknown waters in birch bark canoes paddled by redskins, and garbed in the latest fashions of Versailles!

Following them was the fur-trader, trapper and hunter of a later date, still in moccasins, but with evidences in his arms and equipment of an advance in civilization.

And then!—Proudly steamed the "Lucy Dalton." Engineer Gillie and Fireman Britton, on the alert, occupied their respective places in the cab. On the rear

platform of the caboose was the "conductor," J. H. Hughes, present superintendent of the Ottawa Division of the Canadian Pacific and an old-time trainman, and W. Dreany, now General Yardmaster at North Bay, his "brakeman," brake club in hand, as he so often held it in years gone by.

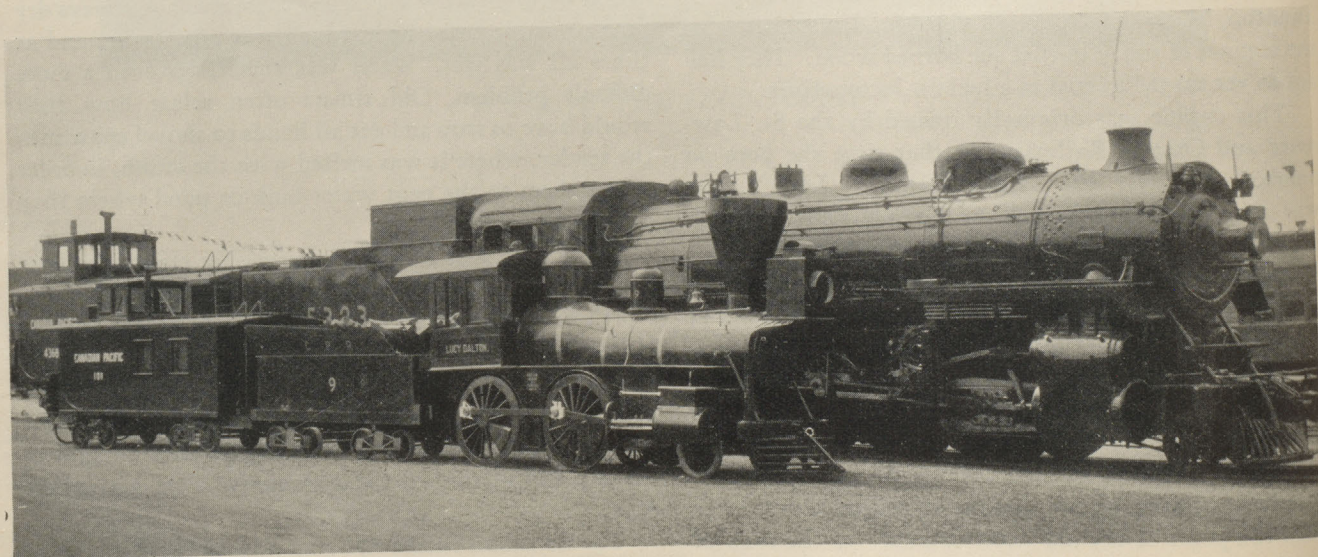
The whistle blew, the bell rang, and the smoke rolled out of the smoke stack!

A short distance up the street the train stopped to get its orders. George Hutcheson, an old-time Operator and Train Dispatcher, now superintendent of Transportation of the Algoma District of the Canadian Pacific, had them in readiness—orders to "run wild," as the old terms ran. There were no complicated signals or lights displayed, no elaborate "19" or "31" orders, just a slip or two of small sized paper, a hand signal from the conductor at the rear, a toot-toot! of the whistle, and they were on their way again.

Much applause came from the Old-Timers who lined the streets in thousands. The contrast between the grinning savage and man's example of the "essential factor in transportation and civilization" was complete.

Through the long mile and a half of cheering crowds the "Lucy Dalton" proudly steamed her way, stirring hearts of many of the older generation as they visualized the changed conditions and the mighty progress from those days when man's lot was a continual battle with the great forces of Nature. Those were hard days, but good days, nevertheless, those days of long ago.

And just as the steam locomotive portrayed the change from the birch bark canoes of the primitive Indian to the present day, so did she prophesy for the future an era of prosperity for the Baby City of the Dominion of Canada, based on the labor and sacrifices of those early explorers and settlers who carved a way for the greatest transportation system in the world through that trackless wilderness.



The Model of the "Lucy Dalton," 1882, standing beside one of the present engines of the C.P.R., in North Bay, Ont.



# B O O K S

## THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND ITS UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

By C. P. MACINNES  
(Longmans, Green)

THIS LITTLE BOOK of less than 200 pages presents admirably some of the more pressing problems before the British statesman today. It is written with a fine consciousness of the influence which the Empire ought to and does exert in this critical period in world affairs, and displays for the most part a proper judgment and estimate of events such as can only be secured by sound historical learning. Mr. MacInnes writes also in a clear style and not without a little power of phrasing which makes the book interesting and pleasant reading. The book is divided into three parts, one dealing with the problem of Dominion status, one with the principle of Trusteeship, and the third with the Indian question. All three are presented well and give a balanced account of what the British Empire stands for at the present time.

The first part will naturally be of greatest interest to Canadian readers, and it is that which we desire to examine more closely. Be it said that Mr. MacInnes is well fitted to discuss the problem of the Dominions, in as much as his Canadian birth and education have been followed within recent years by residence in England, where, both at Oxford and at the University of Bristol, he has come into close personal contact with many of our leading Imperial thinkers and statesmen. He should thus be in a favourable position to treat the problems with a broad vision.

This anticipation of good things is realized during the opening pages of the book, where one is struck by the author's apparent grasp of the essentials of his problems. It is refreshing to us to read the easy way in which he disposes of the legal treatment of Imperial problems and the unnecessary troubles which such treatment inevitably gives us. He refuses, for example, to be daunted by the doctrine of sovereignty. If the theory of sovereignty as understood in the past is applicable both to the British Commonwealth of today, it is the thing which is wrong, not the British Commonwealth. The Austinian doctrine was formulated to explain a form of political society which no longer exists. This does not tell us why the theory happens to be inadequate, and for that reason will probably be unacceptable to the lawyers,

but it is at least an effective way of bringing us nearer to the heart of the problem.

Unfortunately, however, it must now be confessed that we are never brought to this point. Further perusal completes our disappointment, for whatever the future of the British Dominion is or ought to be, it is surely true that there *is* some middle course between the complete independence of the Dominions and the complete diplomatic unity of the Empire which Mr. MacInnes desires. This is surely the meaning of Lausanne and Locarno, and if we are unable to fit these significant events into our imperial theories, then, like sovereignty itself, it is a sad day for our theories. Yet this is just the position into which Mr. MacInnes has driven us, for apart from complete separation and independence there are apparently only two courses open to us (1) Imperial Federation by which is meant the impossible idea of an Imperial parliament or second chamber in London and (2) a development of "the system of co-operation and consolidation which worked so well during the war and at the Peace Conference." That is to say, the Empire must necessarily act as one, and as long as the Dominions have representatives at London in the drafting and the execution of this united foreign policy, nothing further can be desired. All that remains then is to construct the necessary constitutional machinery in London.

But it is significant that Mr. MacInnes does not meet the difficulties that arise, apparently because he thinks that it is so easy to draw up a constitution that it may be left without danger to the experts.

But we think the difficulty goes deeper than this and on the further problem Mr. MacInnes sheds no light. He refers to the Chanak incident, but misinterprets it, as we believe. Is it true, as he infers, that Chanak reflects nothing more than our discontent with existing constitutional machinery? Is it true that as a result of Chanak we are now eagerly pressing that "the Foreign Office must come to recognize itself not as the Foreign Office of Great Britain only, but of the whole Empire?" Has it not rather revealed to us the possibility that so long as we labour under the conception of a United Empire and refuse to think in terms of a British Commonwealth of Independent Nations, just so long are we running the risk either of warring for a cause which we are not in a position to make our own, or of placing ourselves in the equally undesirable position of appearing



as a black leg in the imperial union? Both are equally repugnant to a self-respecting people.

Mr. MacInnes' root trouble seems to lie in his distrust of nationalism. It is legitimate, apparently, to be proud of my family, my school, my university, my city, my church, my Empire, and my League of Nations, but I must have no similar feeling for my nation. Apparently in this single instance of human association its evil tendencies outweigh its good. We are told that "though there is doubtless much good in nationalism, the people of this generation are more conscious of its evils" (p. 4) and for the British Dominions to aspire to this status will "only result in an increase in the number of *"nasty little nations"*" (the italicised phrase is unfortunately one for which a Canadian is responsible! !).

Further on again in a glowing peroration, we are told that, in order to "prepare the way for the time when men will think of themselves, not as citizens of any country, or of any empire, but of the world, it is far wiser for the Dominions to throw off their provincialism, to act upon their responsibility and to cease proclaiming their rights." If that is the case then, in the name of world peace must I also cease thinking of myself as a member of my family and my church and scrap all my "lesser loyalties, no matter how cherished they may be," in order to prepare the way for a future when a characterless (for all men then will have but one loyalty) undifferentiated mass of human beings will call themselves members only of the universe and will doubtless spend their time in proclaiming their brotherhood simply because they will then have nothing else to do. A caricature indeed; but not nearly the caricature of nationalism which Mr. MacInnes presents. If it is true that nationalism is nasty, narrow, petty and self-centered, self-complacent; provincial and yet aggressive; meaningless and yet a danger to the future peace of the world; then it is not our problem to reconcile it with Imperialism and Cosmopolitanism (see p. 7), but our duty to stamp it out wherever we see its hydra head. On the other hand is it not possible that, if a real nationalism be fostered in these Dominions, the willing co-operation of self-reliant peoples in the cause of Peace and Justice would no longer present itself as a problem to those who have faith in the future of these Nations?

## POETRY YEAR BOOK, 1925

POETRY GROUP, CANADIAN AUTHORS' ASSOCIATION,  
MONTREAL BRANCH

(The Ronalds Company, Limited • 25 Cents)

IT IS THE FASHION to cavil at Canadian literature as a thing of little worth and lacking in national character. A small but enterprising group of writers in Montreal have taken up the gauntlet and answered the challenge in the most appropriate manner by issuing a

48-page pamphlet of really readable verse. The interesting feature of this experiment is the fact that the contributors form a cross-section of society, many occupations and ages being represented. Some verse by well-known writers will be found side by side with the work of newcomers. The poems are arranged alphabetically by authors' names, and include the prize poems in three competitions held during the past year.

Apart from its natural appeal to university graduates as a contribution to literary culture, many of those connected with the Poetry Year Book are more or less closely linked to McGill University. One of the prizes (limited to the Poetry Group of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors Association) was donated by Lady Roddick, another, open to students of Colleges and High Schools in the Province of Quebec, was offered by Mrs. Jeffrey Burland, and the third prize, open to students in schools or colleges in Montreal, was presented by Mr. Warwick Chipman, President of the Group. The judges in the competition were Sir Andrew Macphail, Mr. W. D. Lighthall and Mr. Warwick Chipman. The Lady Roddick Prize was awarded to Mr. Warwick Chipman, for his sonnet "*The Soul of Beauty*." Mrs. Jeffrey Burland's prize went to Miss Margaret Amy Ross for her poem, "*The Ghost of Love*." Mr. Chipman's prize was awarded to Mr. A. J. M. Smith for his "*Grecian Elegy*."

Among the other contributions of interest may be found "*Black Wings*," by the talented Mrs. Louise Murray Bowman, who it will be recalled was an intimate friend of the late Amy Lowell. Mr. Francis Callaghan, who bids fair to become a Canadian Francis Thompson, has a charming lyric, "*Dawn*," full of magic imagery. There are three contributions, of necessity *bours concours*, by French poets. The first is a fragment from "*le Cri de l'Âme*," by Robert Choquette, who stands in the first rank of French Canadian poets. "*Ob n'écris pas son doux nom sur le sable*" comes from the gifted pen of Mme. Pauline Frechette, who is herself a worthy descendant of literary forebears. Mlle. Hilda de Steiger has contributed an unusually effective offering in vers libre, "*Lorretta*." Of special interest to McGill readers will be "*Anno Domini*," by the Honourable R. Stanley Weir; "*Memories*," by W. D. Lighthall; the "*Good Old Days*," by Lady Roddick; "*A Look*," by Miss Beatrice Hickson, and "*Love's Effort*," by Mr. F. O. Peterson.

If the book merely proves that in an average community such as Montreal there are a number of persons who can write readable verse, it will have served its purpose. It is to be hoped that it will also act as a stimulus to talents as yet undeveloped. In any case, those with a mind to "see away their shilling richly in two short hours" may easily do worse than spend it upon the Poetry Year Book.



## ONE INCREASING PURPOSE

(Mussen, Toronto)

By A. S. M. HUTCHINSON

IT IS A LONG TIME since a novel has evoked such contradictory superlatives from the critics as has A. S. M. Hutchinson's "One Increasing Purpose." Fulsome praise and wholehearted condemnation are the only guides given so far to the gentle reader. While this is intriguing, it also annoys inasmuch as it necessitates a close reading in order to form an opinion. An examination, however, of these criticisms shows that the praise has come from the preachers in our midst who are anxious at all costs to stir us up to think of our immortal souls. The damning superlatives, on the other hand, emanate from the professional textual critics whose search is for a change in tense or a flaw in construction. And so the matter stands; presumably the novel is badly written, badly constructed, poorly presented, but it offers a message that will elevate and enlighten the spirit of man.

Mr. Hutchinson in his earlier novels seemed well on the way to become an excellent character-artist. Indeed, he still has marked ability along that line—almost a Dickensian power. Unfortunately, however, there came to him a desire to use the novel as a lecture platform or a pulpit. Beginning with "If Winter Comes," continuing through "This Freedom," but most obviously in "One Increasing Purpose," the moral lecture, the sociological exposition and the uplifting sermon stick out in large lumps from the obvious joints of the story. The author has not as yet learned the art of making his fabric sufficiently porous to allow the moral or the "uplift" to seep through and permeate his story. The literary critics seem justified in maintaining that Mr. Hutchinson has paid here too little attention to presentation, perhaps because, as his admirers say he has been so obviously sincere in propounding his "Purpose."

In the novel the figures of the three Paris brothers and their relations stand out with fair distinctness, but the unfolding of their story drags painfully. The thread of the narrative has to be held forcibly, as it were, while the author, in person or through his leading character, goes off on his sermonising. When he is finished the mind of the reader must tie the held thread to the piece which follows. This *ad nauseam* Mr. Hutchinson also seems to delight in the rambling, mumbling sentence which is often ungrammatical and not less often verbose. He still retains, however, his aptitude for labelling and for lightning caricature. Artistically, perhaps the high spots in the book are such phrases as "Redskins and Palefaces"—a definition of outdoor toilers and indoor workers. The omniscient secretary of the merchant genius, the "exactly" lady, and the Englands are refreshing amid the opaque carelessness that surround the other minor character.

But what of the "Purpose"? Tennyson's words:

*"Yet I doubt not through the ages  
one increasing purpose runs,"*

give the author his title and the reader his guide-post. Simon Paris, a war veteran and former regular army officer finds, in his continued preservation from death at the front, evidence of the hand of God saving him for some purpose. His quest for this purpose is the theme of the book. After much doubt and heart searching, Paris is at last firmly convinced that he has been saved in order that he may tell to men the great truth that the Kingdom of Heaven within them, that each of them has in him something of the Christ, that "humanness" is the attitude that man must adopt toward his fellow-man. This is an excellent tonic for the spirit redolent of Benjamin Kidd's "Science of Power"; it is a contribution to the life of the individual and of the community, but there was no necessity for spoiling the making of a good story to give it to the world.

Z.





# EDITORIAL

## SINN FEIN

LAST JUNE we announced in these columns certain accomplished and pending changes in the policy and management of the *McGill News*. Since that time the Executive Committee and their Editorial Committee have pursued their consideration of the *News* still further, and we take the opportunity once more to lay the whole matter before the graduates.

Two guiding convictions lie behind the evolution of the new policy under which the *News* is now operating. The first is that it is in the highest sense desirable that the quarterly should become a reputable and thoroughly representative organ, in the best sense of the word. The second is that by achieving this object, the name and influence of McGill University will be embellished and enhanced wherever the *News* is read.

To realize such ambitions the Executive Committee have subjected the machinery and policy of the *News* to a thorough overhauling, and they believe that with the support that they have a right to expect from graduates, and with the additional impetus that it is hoped staff members of the University will give, their decisions and plans will in the near future begin to bear the gold fruit of success.

Graduates already know of some of the steps taken.

The appointment of an Editor to collect and sift material for our pages; the enlargement of the Editorial Board, with a reorganization of its members and meetings so as to bring its full advisory capacity to bear on each issue of the *News*, and the careful reconsideration of the details of publication—printing contract, paper, type, etc., these are some of them, and at every point the object described above, namely, to develop and improve the magazine has been kept clearly in mind.

No pains have been spared by the Executive Committee and their Editorial Board in doing the big task they have set themselves. Nor do they believe that their work is yet finished.

The present form of the *News* will be maintained for another twelvemonth, but already plans are under discussion for development in the future, and we may say confidently that when further opportunity for growth occurs, so far as the Executive Committee can provide, we shall be ready to urge it.

But there is a point beyond which the Executive Committee cannot go, and it is at this point that individual graduates to whom these lines are especially addressed, must take up the cause of the *News*, if new policy, reformed organization, careful plans, are not to fall to the ground—stunted and meagre. McGill graduates are to be found under every sky in every clime. Their name is Legion, their work multifarious. Through this vast network of trained workers spread over the globe there is forever flowing a stream of experiences, of observations, which in part at least, the *News* can do a great deal to focus and transmit to spheres outside their own native territory. It is a fact, for example, that many of the mining engineers in South Africa are McGill men. The work of these graduates is done in a world entirely closed to the average Canadian, yet the racial problem, the question of government, the industrial development, and imperial thinking in South Africa are all exactly germane to Canadian aspects of the same subjects. Graduates prospecting in the Yukon District, teaching school in Alberta, running farms in the Western Provinces, or boosting Vancouver as the real port for the shipment of Canadian wheat, are all as Canadian as the stockbroker on St. James Street, Montreal, yet as long as they form their opinions about freight rates and Canadian Education in the isolation of silence, without any interchange of ideas, their Canadianism will be a mere cipher in the final reconciliation of their differences. First hand knowledge of their own individual environment is the stuff of which good reading and ultimate literature is made and they themselves and the country are the losers while they



neglect opportunities to express and exchange their ideas. *The McGill News* stands as the agency for such expression by graduates, and graduates will be really doing their part towards vivifying its pages and giving their Society influence if they make use of it.

There is one other reason for urging that graduates everywhere send in articles containing the substance of their life as citizens and workers. It applies to those who for various causes have left Canada to work elsewhere. In a real and irrevocable sense, these men and women are lost to their country. They may visit their native land at long intervals and keep up a tenuous contact by correspondence, etc., but they are casualties in the national struggle for development and growth. If they cannot live and work in Canada, they can send back their ideas and share their experiences; they can, in fact, take a hand in the education of their country, by publishing records of their ideas and experiences in such a paper as the *News*. Men do not have to live on an island to be insular, and ignorance of external affairs is the very warp and woof of insularity. Every graduate who writes an article of general interest about conditions in or out of Canada of which he knows, adds his mite towards removing that dangerous mental warping.

As for the University and the *News*, there is little need to apply the moral of the above remarks. There is this to be said, McGill

boasts no university publication of the type of the *Dalhousie Review* or the *Yale Review*, no magazine in which well written, thoughtful articles on any and every subject that falls within the intellectual purlieus of university thought (a boundless realm this) can be printed. We are convinced that this is to the detriment of the University. The expense of time, money and effort needed to start a new quarterly of this kind is, at least *pro tem.*, an insuperable bar. But that expense has already been undertaken for the *News*. Potentially we have in the *News* a first-class McGill University magazine. Those who are generally distressed at the present lack of such an organ can sink their distress and put their hands to their pens with which to build up *The McGill News* to the position which it can fill, and therefore should fill.

We return to the charge, therefore, with the strong faith that graduates will play their part for their Society and University, in furthering this new policy of the *News*. The Editorial Board will welcome all MSS. and articles of all sorts, reviews, poems, etc., from graduates, members of the University and others who have something to say and possess the power to say it. The Executive Committee and the Board are even now working to give the best editorial attention to material sent in. It remains for the graduates particularly to support them in their endeavour to make the *News* truly representative of themselves and a credit to their University.

/ / /

*We are glad to print this extract from the letter of a reader in South Africa:—*

“I am writing to congratulate you on the June Number of the *News*. The articles and letters make it a real pleasure to read instead of a quick glance through and then the waste paper basket.

“The change of policy outlined in your leading article will make the *News* something to be looked forward to.”



## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY NOTES

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY NOTES

THE LIBRARY faces the new session under conditions which are relatively no better, from the point of view of accommodation, than they were four years ago. There is no vacant space in stacks or basement, and there are no vacant seats in the Reading Room during rush hours. This is, however, rather a matter of satisfaction than of complaint, for it means that the library is proving more useful each year, and has grown faster than was estimated at the time when the extension to the building was planned. It is true that, apart from the donations for the Blacker Library of Zoology and the Bailey Library of Chemistry there has been no addition to the funds of the Library, and few gifts of money, but the number of small donations of books has greatly increased—a healthy sign showing a widening interest in the Library and a tendency to regard it as a legitimate repository for private collections.

McGill Library cannot at present be compared with the larger American university libraries in the matter of having a large body of wealthy graduates behind it who take pleasure in establishing funds or endowing collections which perpetuate the family name, but a beginning has been made, and it is to be hoped that some of those students who now find the use of the Library an essential part of their college course will, in later days, look back not unmindfully upon the hours spent beneath its roof. *Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.*

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES

AMONG THE more important recent presentations are \$6,000 from Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker, bringing up to \$70,000 the total amount which they have presented to the Library for Zoology since 1921. In this connection it may be noted that during the summer the Librarian made arrangements to fill in practically all the gaps in the scientific periodicals of this collection. Steady progress is being made with the cataloguing and binding, and the duplicate card catalogues now includes not only zoology but ornithology as well.

In the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology some 3,000 pamphlets, including part of the Reichenow Collection, have been placed in covers, bookplated, and arranged alphabetically until they can be catalogued. The Wood Collection of Ornithological Letters, amounting to about 10,000 items, has been arranged alphabetically, and a card index has been made, thus making this unusual collection available for research.

The Bailey Library of Chemistry is in excellent working order, and the collection of periodicals is of special value. The latest books on the subject are added as soon as published.

The Blackader Library of Architecture proves more and more useful. So numerous are the additions that copy for a new catalogue has been prepared, and it is hoped that this may be printed during the winter. This departmental library has set a good example by being open in the evening throughout the session, by arrangement with the Department of Architecture, and it is used not only by students of the University but by many of the architects in the city.

Interlibrary loans have also greatly increased in number, apparently as a direct result of the publication of the "Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Canadian Libraries."

### MUSEUM EXHIBITS

IN THE MUSEUM the Library has not only continued its policy of educational exhibits but has ventured farther afield and has lent material to the Canadian Handicrafts Exhibit at the Art Association, to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, and to the American Ornithologists' Union at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. During the summer an exhibit of books, pictures and posters was held with the object of showing McGill students how economically and to what advantage a summer vacation could be spent travelling and studying in Europe. The material proved of interest to the general public as well, and the Register was signed by 669 visitors. This was followed by a brief exhibit of photographs of Carthaginian and North African antiquities, taken chiefly by Major Fred. C. Shorey, who represented the University on the de Prorok expedition. New wall-cases have been installed, and during the autumn it is planned to hold an oriental exhibit and to rearrange the whole of the archaeological material, which has recently been enriched by an addition from the Natural History Society's collection.

### RETIREMENT OF MISS MACKAY

IT IS WITH great regret that the retirement is announced of Miss Margaret S. Mackay after thirty-four years of faithful and efficient service in the University. Miss Mackay joined the library staff when the



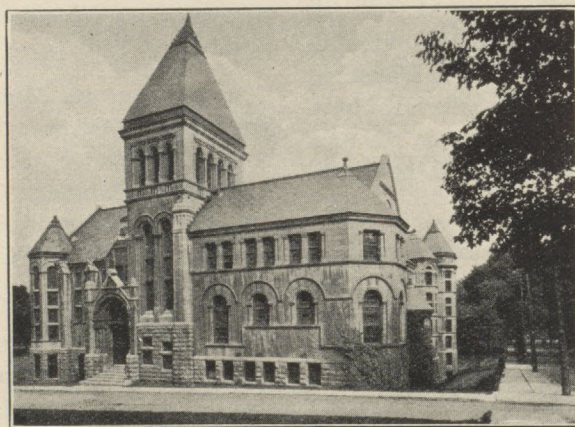
whole of the University library, except the portion belonging to the Faculty of Medicine, was housed on the lower floor of the Molson Hall. She assisted in the transfer of the books to the Redpath building in 1892. For many years she aided the late Mr. C. H. Gould, the Librarian, to train the staff and, as head cataloguer, was instrumental in establishing the excellent reputation which the card catalogue has always enjoyed in the opinion of visiting librarians. In 1914 she was advanced to the position of Assistant Secretary to the Canadian Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, a position in which she rendered skillful and accurate service in the recording of the publications of Canadian scientists. This work fitted her to undertake a part of the compilation of the recently published *Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Canadian Libraries*. On the occasion of Miss Mackay's departure she was the guest of honour at a tea given by the Library Staff, at which she was presented with a travelling clock and a rug. The Library Staff and all her many friends at the

University hope that she may now have leisure to enjoy the Library to which she has contributed so much.

#### MEDICAL LIBRARY

PROGRESS IS BEING made in recataloguing the Library and in providing better accommodation in work-rooms, which hitherto have been overcrowded. The loan service has greatly increased during the past year. Dr. F. W. O'Connor, of the Rockefeller Foundation, inspected the Medical Library in June last, and, as a result, the Foundation has requested that a descriptive report of the arrangement and work of the Library be submitted for publication in the series of bulletins on the methods and problems of medical education, which is being published by the Foundation.

It is felt that many graduates are not aware of the fact that literature can be borrowed from the Medical Library—upon payment of carriage both ways—and the guarantee of full responsibility for loss or damage while the material is in their possession.



McGill Library



# AN OSLER MEMORIAL VOLUME

By Dr. Maude E. Abbott

THE 29TH OF DECEMBER next marks the sixth anniversary of the passing of McGill's greatest graduate, Sir William Osler. Since that winter afternoon at the close of 1919 when the shadow fell upon his Oxford home, there has appeared a wealth of biographical tributes and appreciations from many sources, more numerous, probably, than have ever appeared upon the life of any single man, and which have culminated in the recent publication of Dr. Harvey Cushing's great biography. From this it comes that the knowledge and recognition of the universality of Osler's genius, of his consistent altruism and his extraordinary activity in the service of others, has already penetrated beyond the several centres in which he worked and lived, and beyond the bounds of the profession he so dearly loved, to a wider public.

That Osler was born and bred a Canadian, and remained one to the end, is not the least part of our pride in him; and that McGill, his Alma Mater, and the seat of his first academic activities, is to become the shrine of his ashes and the home of his beloved Library, makes him doubly ours. Therefore all graduates of McGill will be interested to learn that a memorial volume of reminiscences and appreciations, the work of over a hundred collaborators, who have been personally associated with him at various periods and places in his career, has been compiled and edited at McGill, and will be issued shortly.

This volume, which is published under the auspices of the International Association of Medical Museums, one of the many organizations which Sir William Osler helped to found and foster, is prefaced by Forewords from Professor William H. Welch and the late Sir Clifford T. Allbutt, followed by some 600 pages of memorial contributions, arranged in biographical sequence, and it is enriched by over 70 engravings and halftone cuts. At the end there is a complete classified and annotated bibliography of the writings of Osler, followed by a bibliography of "Writings about Osler." The Osler bibliography is as complete as the labour of several efficient collaborators could make it, and has been extensively annotated, in accordance with Osler's expressed preference for "a combination of biography with bibliography," viz.: "To be of value to the full-fed student of today, a bibliography should be a catalogue *raisonné*, with judicious remarks and explanations" (1918.) The anecdotes, reminiscences and biographical notations in the memorial volume will thus supplement, in a

manner, the Cushing biography, which has attracted such wide-spread interest among the laity as well as among the medical profession.

Following is the list of contributors to this memorial volume:

*Frontispiece:* From a photograph presented by Lady Osler for publication in this volume.

*Editorials and General Articles:* Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, Cambridge (*Pro-em*); William Welch, Baltimore (*Foreword*); Maude E. Abbott, Montreal; J. George Adami, Liverpool; C. N. B. Camac, New York; Henry W. Cattell, Washington; W. W. Chipman, Montreal; Rufus Cole, New York; James F. Coupal, Washington; Fielding H. Garrison, Washington; Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore; Sir Arthur Keith, London; O. Klotz, Toronto; G. Kober, Washington; E. Libman, New York; Leonard L. Mackall, Savannah; Ettore Marchiafava, Rome; Charles F. Martin, Montreal; Pierre Marie, Paris; Thomas McCrae, Philadelphia; Joseph Pratt, Boston; L. J. Rhea, Montreal; A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor; Sir German Sims Woodhead, Cambridge; Karl Sudhoff, Leipzig.

*Early Years and Montreal Period:* N. B. Gwyn; J. L. Todd; Marian Osborne; F. J. Shepherd; A. D. Blackader; E. J. A. Rogers; G. E. Armstrong; Casey A. Wood; J. B. Lawford; Murdoch Chisholm; J. Herbert Darey; R. F. Ruttan; A. Schmidt; E. Weir Smith; Maude E. Abbott; Jean Cameron; D. G. Wishart; Bryson Delavan.

*Philadelphia Period:* C. K. Mills; R. H. M. Landis; E. B. Krumbhaar; George Dock; Hobart A. Hare; Joseph Leidy, 2d; William A. Edwards; F. X. Dercum; Charles W. Burr; Morris J. Lewis; A. C. Wood; H. M. Toulmin; J. C. Wilson; David Riesman; W. W. Keen.

*Baltimore Period:* Howard A. Kelly; Llewellys F. Barker; Henry M. Hurd; T. R. Brown; H. A. Lafleur; John T. Finney; Charles P. Emerson; W. S. Thayer; C. D. Parfitt; A. C. Abbott; Hunter Robb; H. E. Robertson; L. J. Rhea; Helen MacMurchy; D. S. Lamb; George Blumer; S. Adolphus Knopf; Esther Rosencrantz; Claribel Cone; T. M. Spencer; H. Friedenwald.

*English Period:* Sir Humphrey Rolleston; Sir William Hale-White; F. Parkes Weber; William Collier; Archibald Malloch; A. G. Gibson; Henry Viets; Wilburt Davison; Wilder Penfield; Walter Bierring; R. Tait MacKenzie; E. C. Streeter; Charles Singer; H. S. Birkett;



C. A. P. Howard; J. G. Adami; Stewart Roberts; Wu-Lien Teh; G. W. Norris; Francis Winter, T. L. Gilchrust.

*Classified Bibliography of Osler's Publications*: Compiled, augmented and annotated by Maude E. Abbott, M. W. Blogg, E. B. Krumbhaar and Archibald Malloch. Edited by Fielding H. Garrison and Henry W. Cattell.

*Bibliography of "Writings About Osler."*

\* \* \* \* \*

The present edition of 1,500 copies is being privately issued by subscriptions to the volume paid in advance, and with the aid of a publication fund which was inaugurated in January, 1921, by generous initial contri-

butions from the National Research Council of Washington, the late Sir Edmund Osler and the late Hon. Mr. Justice Featherstone Osler (brothers of Sir William Osler), Mrs. K. S. Reford, of Montreal, and others. The price of the bound copy is ten dollars (\$10.00), and subscriptions to it, or contributions of a larger amount to the publication fund, are invited. Cheques should be made payable to the International Association of Medical Museums (Osler Memorial Volume), and forwarded to Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, or to Dr. Maude E. Abbott, Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Medical Museums, McGill Medical Museum, Montreal, Canada.





# GRADUATES' SOCIETY NEWS

## ANNUAL MEETING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society and Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council was held at the rooms of the Engineering Institute of Canada on Tuesday, October 13th last. The President and First Vice-President being absent, Dr. F. S. Patch called the meeting to order at 8.15 p.m.

After reading a letter from Dr. Bazin regretting his inability to preside at the meeting owing to a previous out-of-town engagement, Dr. Patch was elected to take the chair.

There were about thirty-five members of the Society present, including nineteen members of the Council and Representatives from the Bedford and Ottawa Valley Branches.

The following reports dealing with the various activities of the Society were presented:—

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

ON BEHALF of your Executive Committee, I beg to submit the following report on the activities of the Society during the past year.

Eight regular meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since the last annual meeting, exclusive of the semi-annual meeting in May, and one special meeting with the Committee and Trustees of the Endowment Fund.

Last December a circular was sent out urging the graduates who were not already members of the Society to join. This circular was followed up by the December issue of the *McGill News* which was sent to every graduate. The result was over three hundred new members for the Society.

Last spring the graduating classes in the various faculties were addressed by different members of the Society, who explained the aims and objects of the Society and the desirability of their becoming members. The June and September issues of the *News* were also sent to this year's graduates, with the result that two hundred and fifteen signed applications for membership have been received. This is a much better result than has been obtained in the last few years.

Your Committee, as well as the whole Society, sustained a loss last spring in the death of Henry M. Lamb, Honorary Treasurer of the Society since October, 1921.

At the semi-annual meeting in May the question

of the formation of a Montreal Branch of the Society was discussed, and it was decided that your Executive Committee should study this matter and put their views before this meeting. After careful consideration your Executive have decided that such a Branch would be in the best interests of the Society.

The Executive have decided to hold a reunion in October, 1926. This suggestion has received the approval of the Principal and of the Council of the Society. Some preliminary work has been done, and as soon as the General Committee has been formed and details worked out, announcements will be sent to the graduates.

As the result of the elections last summer the following officers have been elected:—

*Second Vice-President:* George Stephens, Med. '07 (Winnipeg.)

*Honorary Treasurer:* Wm. Gordon Hanson, Sci. '10.

*Honorary Secretary:* William Cedric Nicholson, Arts '13, Law '19.

*Graduates' Society Representative on Board of Governors of the University:* Walter Molson, Arts '04; Harold Lee Fetherstonhaugh, Arch. '09; Philip Sydney Fisher, Arts '16.

*Executive:* Charles Stuart Lemesurier, Arts '09, Law '12; Stanley Graham Ross, Arts '10, Med. '13; Alan Fenton Argue, Arts '13, Med. '14; William Alfred Gordon Bauld, Med. '11; Henry Poole MacKeen, Arts '14, Law '20; George Kinghorn McDougall, Sci. '04.

*Council:* Miss Katherine T. Trenholme, Arts '10.

## REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS:—

*In Arts:* Alexander Ogilvie McMurtry, Arts '10.

*In Medicine:* Hugh Ernest MacDermot, Med. '13.

*In Law:* Shirley Greenshields Dixon, Arts '11, Law '14

*In Agriculture:* Lawrence Delmar McClintock, Agr. '13.

*In Science (to serve two years):* Conrad Dawson Harrington, Sci. '07.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. McLENNAN,  
*Executive Secretary.*



## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 1925

## ASSETS

## LIQUID:

Cash in Bank ..... \$967.48

## INVESTMENTS: Bonds at cost:

\$8,000.00 Government of Newfoundland 6½%, 1936.....	\$8,744.00	
Add: accrued interest to date.....	130.00	
	<hr/>	\$8,874.00

\$4,100.00 Montreal Tramways 5%, 1955.....	3,325.85	
Add: accrued interest to date.....	102.50	
	<hr/>	3,428.35

\$1,500.00 Laurentide Power 5½%, 1946.....	1,511.70	
Add: accrued interest to date.....	20.62	
	<hr/>	1,532.32

\$1,000.00 Bell Telephone Co. 5%, 1955.....	992.80	
Add: accrued interest to date.....	4.17	
	<hr/>	996.97

## FURNITURE and FIXTURES:

Addressograph equipment.....	436.33	14,831.64
Less: depreciation for the year.....	43.63	
	<hr/>	392.70

## LIABILITIES

\$16,191.82

## CURRENT:

Subscriptions paid in advance.....	\$318.00
Office expenses.....	12.06

## McGill News:

Due to publishers.....	1,191.80
Less: due from advertisers.....	1,124.75
	<hr/>
	67.05

## SPECIAL FUNDS:

## Dawson Fund:

Balance at credit 1st October, 1924.....	5,961.74	
Add: interest for year.....	310.79	
	<hr/>	6,272.53
Less: interest paid during year.....	310.79	
	<hr/>	5,961.74

## Library Fund:

Balance at credit 1st October, 1924.....	4,333.07	
Add: interest for year.....	220.00	
	<hr/>	4,553.07
Less: interest paid during year.....	220.00	
	<hr/>	4,333.07

## SURPLUS:

## Commutation Fund:

Balance at credit 1st October, 1924.....	4,929.31	
Add: Profit on sale of Victory Bonds.....	757.44	
Add: Life membership paid during year.....	50.00	
	<hr/>	5,736.75
Deduct: Loss on sale W. A. Rogers' stock.....	151.65	
	<hr/>	5,585.10

## Less:

Revenue and Expenditure Account:	
Balance at debit 1st October, 1924.....	459.36
Deduct Excess Revenue for year.....	374.16
	<hr/>
	85.20

5,499.90

\$16,191.82

Audited and Verified,

McDONALD CURRIE &amp; Co., Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 9th October, 1925.



## STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1924, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1925

## REVENUE

Fellows' Fund.....	96.01	
Wm. Rogers' Stock.....	52.50	
INTEREST ON::		
Deposits.....	\$ 36.29	
Bonds.....	651.43	
Debentures.....	200.00	
Fellows' Fund.....	96.01	
Wm. Rogers' Stock.....	52.50	
		\$1,036.23
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:		
1,105 at \$3.00.....	3,315.00	
20 at \$1.00.....	20.00	
Alumnæ.....	400.00	
Ottawa.....	223.00	
Victoria.....	61.00	
New York (1926).....	53.00	
Halifax.....	54.00	
Toronto.....	51.00	
Vancouver.....	35.00	
Prince Edward Island.....	31.00	
Chicago.....	23.00	
Northern Alberta.....	27.00	
Ottawa Valley.....	11.00	
California.....	1.00	
		4,326.00
DIRECTORY: Sales.....		332.00
		\$5,694.23

## EXPENDITURE

Stationery and Printing and Sundry Expenses.....	\$1,348.91	
Salaries.....	2,152.05	
"MCGILL NEWS":		
Cost of publication and distribution.....	8,520.15	
Less: revenue.....	7,526.92	
INTEREST ON:		
Dawson Fund.....	310.79	
Library Fund.....	210.00	
		530.76
HALF-SHARE of cost of circularizing the Graduates for subscriptions to the Graduates' Endowment Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1925.....		216.73
Depreciation written off Furniture and Fixtures, 10%.....	43.63	
Bank charges and exchange.....	14.73	
		78.36
		5,320.07
Excess Revenue for the year.....		374.16
		\$5,694.23



## REPORTS OF GRADUATES' REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

### MR. WALTER MOLSON'S REPORT

I HEREWITH beg to submit Report covering the year ending September 30th, 1925, as one of your Representatives on the Board of Governors of McGill University.

During the year I attended all the Meetings of the Board of Governors, with the exception of that held on June 1st, 1925, when I was absent on a trip to the West. In addition to that, I was able to have, from time to time, discussions with Officers of the University and other Members of the Board of Governors.

The Graduates' Society will probably be particularly interested in the results of the Centennial Campaign and the building activities of the University. Full reports have been made from time to time in the Press, *McGill News* and University Reports, in connection with the progress of collecting the subscriptions, and it is perhaps superfluous for me to go into detail on this subject.

During the year the University sold, for Forty-five Thousand Dollars (\$45,000) the Lorne Crescent Street property (Strathcona Bequest.) The proceeds are set aside as an endowment for a combined Gymnasium and Drill Hall.

The University is being urged, from many directions, to increase its building program, but the appeals, which are being made for these new buildings, while sympathetically received, cannot all be carried out with the funds available.

Amongst others, I might mention that the following appeals were made during the year:—

Increased gymnasium and training facilities urged by the Department of Physical Education under Resolution of March 17th, 1925.

Construction of new Gymnasium urged by the Athletic Board under Resolution of April 17th, 1925.

Erection of Mining Building urged by Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society at their 36th Annual Meeting, in order to remedy inadequate Geological facilities.

The Arts Faculty call for the erection of a new Arts Building, the need for which is critically felt.

You are probably aware of the extension to the Workman Building for the Electrical Department, as this was dealt with in the Press.

The bulk of the necessary funds were secured through the generosity of several large Corporations interested in the electrical field.

I might draw attention to the Faculty Club on University Street as possibly a matter of interest to the Graduates of McGill, inasmuch as it has been reported as being very satisfactory and filling a great need at the

University. Its Membership includes, of course, a considerable number of Graduates who are on the Teaching Staff.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the sympathetic and appreciative attitude of all, with whom I have been connected, towards the Graduates' Society and the Graduates' body as a whole. I think that the University is most desirous of developing the co-operation of the Graduates' Society with them in every way.

I would recommend that the Editor of the *McGill News* keep in the closest touch with the Secretary of the University, as, in my opinion, the latter would gladly make available, for the *McGill News*, reports and statements which have hitherto been made public almost entirely through the Daily Press—all of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER MOLSON.

### MR. E. LAFLEUR'S REPORT

I BEG to submit the following information to supplement the report which has already been made by Mr. Molson. I will confine myself to the subjects which his report has not dealt with:—

#### 1. *Centennial Endowment Fund.*

Collections on account of this fund have been on the whole satisfactory, and of the total of \$6,440,000 subscribed all but \$310,000 has been collected.

#### 2. *Purchase of New Properties.*

In accordance with the University's policy to acquire, as favourable opportunities occur, properties on the west side of University Street between Sherbrooke and Pine Avenue, No. 708 University Street was purchased at a price of \$16,500. This house is now used as a residential annex for the Royal Victoria College, accommodating twelve students. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has subscribed \$10,000 per annum for five years for the establishment at McGill of a child laboratory of the nursery school type. No. 814 University Street has been purchased by the University for the purpose of accommodating such a laboratory.

#### 3. *Arts Building.*

The Governors have been giving careful consideration to the design of the new Arts Building, with the result that they have now authorized Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh and McDougall to call for tenders on the design which provides for leaving the front facade of the present building as it is. The rest of the building will be demolished and replaced by a steel frame fireproof construction building.

#### 4. *Department of Industrial Chemistry.*

It has been decided to use the Mrs. E. B. Eddy bequest of \$200,000 to establish a Department of Industrial



Chemistry. In this connection arrangements have been made with the Pulp and Paper Association for the development of teaching and research work in the pulp and paper industry. The Governors believe that such cooperation will result in important steps being made in this particular line.

E. LAFLEUR.

## GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND

IN PRESENTING a report of the activities of the Committee and Class Secretaries of the GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND for the second year of its growth, it is with some regret that I have to admit that the enthusiasm which characterized the first year of this project has, to some extent, diminished. Our total subscriptions amount to \$4,974.29. This represents the contributions from 317 graduates.

There are a few subscriptions worthy of special mention, and among these should be listed:—

Committee of Science War Memorial (surplus)	\$277.59
Committee of McGill Annual Board of 1924 (gift from surplus).....	503.02
Donation from McGill Women's Society of Vancouver.....	50.00
Class of Science, 1921.....	40.00
Class of Science, 1924.....	75.00
Graduating Class of 1925.....	185.66

These last three represent surplusses from the Class Funds.

As in the year previously, the Graduates received circulars in the usual way from the Central Office on December 1st, while in May a letter was sent to all of those who had failed to respond to the first call. These letters were all signed by the Class Secretaries of the different years.

The response has been by no means adequate, which seems to suggest that the circularization of members by formal letter is not sufficient in itself.

From time to time throughout the year, your Executive Committee has met, and has discussed ways and means of furthering this Endowment Fund. Among other propositions, that of *Group Insurance* was mentioned, whereby it was suggested that an Insurance Company should undertake to issue to all graduates an Insurance Policy for \$250.00, payable to the University at the end of 20 years, the Insurance Company to undertake the collection of the premiums. Careful and re-

peated consideration was given to this plan in its various phases, and it was finally rejected.

The Committee is about to enter upon its third year of effort, and it is the belief of many of those interested in this work that some further plan should be adopted with regard to obtaining adequate results and meeting with future success.

The opinion has been expressed, and is endorsed by the Committee, that the paid services of some individual should be obtained for this undertaking; it would be his duty to create a better organization among the individual classes; to endeavour to find some more suitable secretaries where the present ones have been unable to fulfil their duties; to establish a means by which more personal contact may be obtained, and the soliciting of subscriptions made more of a personal effort.

The suggestion of your President that this Endowment Fund Committee be more closely linked up with the Graduates' Society has received hearty approbation, and I believe that every effort should be made to come to some such arrangement.

In conclusion, I would like to add that the Graduates' Society has this year borne half the cost of circularizing the Graduates for this Fund, so that our only charges have amounted to \$216.73.

The present Committee is now in its last term of office, and hopes by more concerted effort and altered arrangements to be enabled to leave behind some better record of achievement during the next year than it has in the past.

C. F. MARTIN,

*Chairman.*

### STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND CASH HELD BY MCGILL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE' ENDOWMENT FUND

AS OF

*September 30th, 1925*

\$5,000 Canadian National 5 per cent Bonds due 1954, purchased February 5th, 1924.	
\$5,000 Montreal Metropolitan Commission 5 per cent. Bonds due 1949, purchased July 18th, 1924.	
\$5,000 Montreal Tramways 1st Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds due 1941, purchased January 2nd, 1925.	
Cash in Bank -	\$4,442.37
Total amount of subscriptions deposited during the year.....	\$4,974.29
Bank Interest.....	118.41
Bond Interest.....	500.00



## REPORTS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE ATHLETIC BOARD

### DR. L. C. MONTGOMERY'S REPORT

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the following report of the Athletic Board of McGill University.

As there appears to be some haziness in the mind of the average graduate as to just what the Athletic Board is and how it functions, the following notes may be of some interest:—

1. The Board is composed of, *Chairman*—Sir Arthur Currie.

*Representative from the Department of Physical Education*—Dr. A. S. Lamb. *Three Faculty Representatives*—Dr. J. C. Simpson, Dr. F. J. Tees, Mr. A. P. S. Glassco.

*Representative of Stadium Committee*—Mr. Walter Molson.

*Three Representatives from the Graduates' Society*—Mr. J. T. Lewis, Dr. A. F. Argue, Dr. L. C. Montgomery.

*Three Representatives from the undergraduates* (chosen each year).

2. The Athletic Manager and various coaches are members of the staff of the Department of Physical Education and are, therefore, under the authority of the Director of the Department, who is responsible to the Athletic Board for the efficient carrying out of its policy.

The Athletic Manager and coaches are appointed by the Board of Governors of the University on the recommendation of the Athletic Board in consultation with the Department of Physical Education.

3. During the past year, in addition to various routine matters, the following questions have been dealt with:—

(a) Furniture and bedding have been obtained for the Field House at the Stadium and a study has been fitted up for the members of teams quartered there.

(b) The application of the University of Montreal to be admitted as a senior member of the Intercollegiate Union. It was considered advisable to have it remain an intermediate member for the time being.

(c) It was decided to approve of the plan of not allowing a student who transferred from any of the three senior Universities, and who had played on a senior team the previous year, to play for his new College, until one year had elapsed.

(d) Frank Shaughnessy was reappointed as head coach for the session 1925-26, and Ernie Paisley and Dr. "Bones" Little were appointed as assistant rugby coaches.

(e) Sanction was given for the purchase of 1,000 Knock Down Bleachers. These can be used at the Stadium, on the lower campus, or in the gymnasium for basketball games, as desired.

(f) A letter was forwarded to the University Authorities urging them to consider the building of a new gymnasium at the earliest possible opportunity.

(g) In December, 1924, the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Rules Commission was held. This Commission consisted of two members from each of the three senior universities, and one member from each intermediate and junior club. It was decided that something must be done to improve the attacking power of a team, as the defensive tactics were at present too strong. The meeting agreed that one of two things must be done. Either the number of yards for interference must be increased or the forward pass should be adopted. On a motion, the former idea was defeated, which left only the forward pass to be considered. A committee was formed to prepare rules governing the forward pass and the meeting adjourned.

At a continuation of the annual meeting in January, 1925, the committee appointed brought down its rules for governing the forward pass, and after much discussion the Rules Commission found itself at a deadlock, having voted down both considerations, after deciding at the first meeting that either increased interference or the forward pass was necessary for the improvement of the game.

Following this unsatisfactory ending, all the members of the Rules Commission were asked to hand in their resignations, in order that a new organization might be made.

The plan approved by the Athletic Board was that each senior club in Intercollegiate Rugby should forward to the other two clubs names of several men whom it considered eligible to be members of a new Rules Commission. Each club was then to select two names from the list so forwarded, and return it to the club concerned. In that way it was hoped to get three men, one from each senior University, who would be agreeable to all concerned. If this plan works these three men will form the Intercollegiate Rules Commission.

All clubs will then be privileged to forward in writing to this Commission any changes or alterations in the rules which they consider advisable. It will be the duty of the Commission to go into the suggestions, etc., and adopt those it considers advisable.

By this means it is hoped to do away with the unsatisfactory state of affairs which existed when the Commission was composed of a larger number of representatives.

(b) The Universal student's ticket of admission was inaugurated last year, and proved a great success, both from the point of view of the financial benefit of getting the necessary funds at the beginning of the year, and also from the greatly increased attendance at the Intercollegiate contests. The average attendance in hockey increased from 150 to 830 per game.

(i) Total receipts for athletic purposes last session amounted to \$50,983.00.

Total Expenditures for athletic purposes amounted to \$57,283.00.



The deficit was covered by a University vote of \$6,300.00.

Included in the total expenditures were capital expenditures amounting to \$6,277.00.

From the above it will be seen that apart from the capital expenditures, the Athletic Board practically balanced on general expenses.

The capital still owing on the Stadium and Field House amounts to \$61,113.50.

The gate receipts for last year's Football were \$22,777.00.

I have the honour to submit this report, and trust that some of its contents may be of interest to the graduate body at large.

Yours respectfully,

L. C. MONTGOMERY.

DR. A. F. ARGUE'S REPORT

I HAVE the honour in my annual report, as one of your representatives on the Athletic Board of McGill University, to state that in the Session 1924-5 the Athletic Board held eight meetings, at all of which I was present.

*Sports.*—Intercollegiate activities of the Athletic Board covered Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing, Soccer, Swimming, Water Polo, Tennis and Track. The Knights of Columbus' tank was rented daily during the season. McGill University won one championship of major sport (track), and five in minor sports (Water Polo, Swimming, Tennis, Soccer, Gymnastics). Toronto won one major sport, and four minor sports. Queens won one major sport and R.M.C. one minor sport.

*Intramural.*—Great stress has been laid on games for the average student, and the following ultramural contests were conducted by the Athletic Board during the season:—

28 Basketball Games	1 Ski & Showshoe Meet
7 Boxing Meets	4 Soccer Games
2 Gymnasium Meets	1 Swimming Meet
1 Harrier Run	1 Tennis Tournament
32 Hockey Games	2 Track Meets
10 Rugby Games	1 Water Polo Game

*Awards:* 44 First grade letters.

76 Second grade letters.

53 Third grade letters.

107 Class numerals were awarded during the year.

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Universal Fee..... 19,284.00	Athletic Board. 32,193.00
Profits from trips 2,681.00	Salaries..... 12,720.00
Gate receipts:	Stadium..... 12,370.00
Stadium..... 22,777.00	
Other..... 6,241.00	
University Vote 6,300.00	
<hr/>	<hr/>
57,283.00	57,283.00

Included in the Athletic Board expenditure of \$32,193.00 the following capital expenditures have been made:—

Knockdown Bleachers.....	2,250.00
Boxing Ring.....	640.00
New Playing Field.....	2,007.00
Flood Lights.....	570.00
Trunks.....	324.00
Ticket Cage.....	65.00
Card Index System.....	260.00
Adding Machine.....	161.00
	<hr/>
	6,277.00

Arrangements were made to furnish the field house with 25 beds for the Season 1925-6 (complete with springs, mattresses, pillows, sheets and blankets).

As the deficit made by the University was \$6,300.00, and as capital expenditure made up \$6,277.00, it will be seen that the Athletic Board practically balanced on general expenses.

In connection with the Stadium, the expenses of running it were as follows:—

Wages.....	\$2,682.00
Supplies.....	386.00
Light and Heat.....	1,224.00
Telephone and Water Rates, etc.....	385.00

Expenses of Games:

Advertising.....	427.00
Insurance.....	24.00
Ticket Selling.....	850.00
Guarantees.....	2,501.00
Officials.....	344.00
Tickets and Badges.....	354.00
Programs.....	37.00
Entertainments.....	173.00
Miscellaneous.....	48.00
	<hr/>
	4,758.00

9,435.00

The capital still owing on the Stadium amounts to \$61,113.50. The gate receipts for last year's Football Season were \$22,777.00; including the value of students' coupons. The training table was held during the year for track, hockey and rugby, at which a charge of 35c per meal was made. The Athletic Board paid the excess 20c for the 55c meal.

It would be of great assistance to the members of the various teams if arrangements could be made to have the graduates employ athletes on summer work, which would give them a good hardening training.

I have the honour to respectfully submit this report.

ALAN ARGUE, M.D.



P.S.—I would urge that this fact be brought before the Graduates' Society. "We want more graduates to take an active interest in athletics—particularly the Rugby Team—the backbone of University athletics. Why do not more graduates come up to see our practices?"

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REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE *McGill News*  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1925.

FOUR NUMBERS of the *McGill News* have been issued during the year. It has been the policy of the Board, while maintaining full information on the varied activities and records of Graduates and Undergraduates, to add more articles of general interest which might well be found in a University Magazine.

After the March issue authority was obtained from

the Executive Committee of the Society to appoint an Editor, and we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot in that capacity. He was in charge of the June and September issues. We wish to add a tribute of gratitude to Mr. Durie McLennan for his capable assistance in the past.

The development of the *McGill News* is now largely a question of finance, and it is perhaps desirable to aim at an increase of the number of issues in the year and to secure a larger sale to the public.

A. S. EVE,  
*Chairman.*

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Representatives from the Branch Societies reported their Branches in a flourishing condition.

## LOCAL GRADUATES' SOCIETIES' NOTES

### THE OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY

THE EXECUTIVE of the Ottawa Graduates' Society has been endeavouring to procure a program of interest for its members for the coming season, that will equal the splendid program carried through successfully last season. It is very anxious to cater to the tastes of all its members, as it is well known through experience that some prefer lectures, some dances, some dinners, and some bridge parties. The executive is also aware that some of its members like an occasional informal event. Therefore it was decided to start the season with an informal bridge party and social evening. This took place on Monday evening, November the 2nd, in the Daffodil Tea Rooms. The arrangements for the bridge were in charge of the following committee: J. E. Daubney, H. A. Aylen, R. C. Berry. The thanks of the executive are due to Mrs. Kenneth M. Cameron for preparing the tally cards, rules, etc. There was a very satisfactory attendance, and it is hoped that there will be double the number next time. Mrs. J. T. Basken won the prize for the ladies, and Mr. G. Reid Giles for the gentlemen. After playing bridge, supper was served. During the supper Dr. J. T. Basken, President of the Society, gave a short outline of the coming season's proposed activities. It was announced that at the annual meeting in January we will have as our guest, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. In the latter part of January, Dr. W. W. Chipman, Professor of Obstetrics, McGill University, will deliver a lecture. The title of this address will be "New Lamps for Old." When Dr. Chipman gave his last address in Ottawa the Glebe Collegiate was packed to the doors. The University Ball will be held

in February. On February 23rd we are going to be addressed by Dr. Stephen Leacock. We will surely have to put out the S.R.O. for this occasion. Both these lectures will be free. The last event will be our annual dinner dance, which we all enjoy so much.

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EVERLASTING love for their Alma Mater caused three fellow graduates of Science '13 to plan to motor from Ottawa to Montreal to the Queens-McGill game on October 18th. The party consisted of Geo. H. Gilchrist, Massey Baker, Robert C. Berry. The party started at 8 o'clock of the day of the game. Everything went well until they were about five miles the other side of Hawkesbury, when the car stopped dead. They started to investigate, but to no avail. Then there suddenly appeared two other Ottawa McGill Graduates on the way to the game. Having no time to spare, they took Mr. Berry on board so that he could send assistance from the next garage. This they were able to do, and so Dr. Geo. Fenton, Mr. G. R. Giles and Mr. Berry reached the stadium just in time for the kick-off. After having the car repaired and also crashing into a Ford in their efforts to reach the game, Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Baker arrived about 10 minutes after half time. Tough luck, but the sight of dear old McGill was worth it.

### VANCOUVER NOTES

THE OCTOBER meeting, held at Grace Bollert's, was the scene of the annual election of officers. This—unlike the political gatherings of recent memory—is always a struggle to the death—nearly—not to be elected.



Those who eventually yielded to pressure were: President Mrs. T. H. Price (Lennie McDonald); Vice-President, Mrs. Neville Smith (Olive McWhinney); Secretary, Margaret McNiven; Treasurer, Mrs. Earl Kirkpatrick (Gladys Greggs.) Executive Committee: Mrs. H. S. Wilson (Margaret Dixon), Mrs. G. S. Raphael (Euphemia McLeod), Mabel McKenn.

At these early meetings there was much discussion as to whether a McGill Dance should be held this winter. At our first meeting the decision was decidedly contra. This seemed to cause such heart-break in the ranks of McGill men that we weakened and changed our minds. So there will be an Annual Old McGill Dance in Vancouver on January 29th.

Great regret was expressed among our members that the women graduates of McGill were given no opportunity of meeting Sir Arthur Currie on his western tour, and that Lady Currie was unable to be our guest. Letters were sent to Sir Arthur and Lady Currie expressing our regret, and our Society sent Lady Currie flowers, which was the only courtesy we could show her.

The November meeting at Mabel McKeen's took the form of a farewell tea for Alice Keenleyside, who is leaving shortly for England, where her marriage will take place.

Mrs. Neville Smith is President of the Parent Teacher Association of her district. Mrs. Gordon Raphael is also president of the Parent Teacher Association, of which she is a member.

On September 19th, 1925, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Beech (*née* Bessie McQueen).

#### EDMONTON GRADUATES' SOCIETY

A RECEPTION and tea was tendered by the Edmonton Graduates at the Macdonald Hotel on Monday, October 26th, to Sir Arthur and Lady Currie and Miss Currie. Sir Arthur Currie gave a short address telling of the progress at McGill and gave particulars of the Endowment Fund campaign and the success that attended it.

The Hon. A. P. Rutherford, Arts '81, presided, and introduced Sir Arthur. Tea was poured by Mrs. H. M. Tory, wife of President Tory, Arts '81, and Mrs. W. J. Melrose, Arts '97. The Committee in Charge of the arrangements were Canon C. Carruthers, Arts '05; Mr. G. H. Macdonald, Sci. '11, and Dean R. W. Boyle, Sci. '05.

Professor E. W. Sheldon, Arts '04, of the University of Alberta, who was recently a patient in the University Hospital, is now quite well again.

Dean Rankin, Med. '04, and President Tory were recent visitors at Ottawa.

Lt.-Col. B. J. Saunders, Sci. '86, who was a patient in the University Hospital for the greater part of the summer, is now quite well again.

#### VICTORIA

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, principal of McGill University, was the guest of the Graduates' Society of McGill University at a luncheon at the Empress Hotel on October 19th, 1925. There were present about 70 McGill Graduates and their wives. During the course of the luncheon, Mr. H. A. Beckwith, Arts '11, acted as choir leader and several of the favourite McGill songs were sung, and before dispersing all joined in giving the McGill yell, and, although there were many there who have been away from McGill for many years, yet it was quite evident that none of them had forgotten M-C-G-I-L-L.

During the short visit Sir Arthur made here he was entertained by the officers' mess of the 5th Regiment, of which regiment he at one time was commander. In addition, he and Lady Currie were the guests of honour at a joint luncheon of the Canadian Club and Women's Canadian Club at the Empress Hotel on the 20th October. Members of the Kiwanis Club also attended this luncheon.

In speaking after the luncheon, Sir Arthur pointed out that if a man seeks truth, as the night the day, then it follows he must become a good citizen. A man would be a churl indeed if he were to forget the great ideals taught him at his university.

No body of men think less of the pay and more of their duty than the instructors at a university such as McGill, and the result is shown in the mental attitude of the students in their after life, shown by loyalty of graduates to their alma mater.

How the university will be judged depends on what is being done for the young men of the country, Sir Arthur pointed out. Wealthy and poor, all students have to prove their worth. The test is, does the youth gain at his university something to sustain him in his after years, or find a compass to navigate, uncharted seas. Those who guide McGill appreciate the responsibility, Sir Arthur said.

Of the \$6,400,000 subscribed five years ago to extend McGill, all save \$300,000 has been paid in, most being applied to the endowment fund, less than \$2,000,000 being used for new buildings to fulfil an agreement with the Rockefeller Foundation.

"In a couple of years I think McGill will come back with another campaign and I look for as good a response," Sir Arthur Currie stated.

The library addition recently erected has already become overcrowded, special features being among the best of the kind on the continent.

In the arts courses 2,800 students are now registered, and no enlargement is proposed. The commerce school is growing, while the medical school, with its limit of 500 students, takes only 100 new men yearly, the 1925



entrance being selected from 500 applicants, men coming from the Old Country, West Indies and other parts of the world.

The Eddy bequest of \$200,000 is being used to set up a course of study in cellulose, in view of the great expansion of the Canadian pulp and paper industry. A grant of \$7,500 yearly is made the University by the pulp and paper interests, with an eminent British chemist in charge of research.

In the department of medicine \$60,000 yearly has been devoted to a complete clinic, which commenced operations last year. The pathological section is the best on the continent and the biological division the equal of any.

Sir Arthur Currie announced that plans are in hand for another McGill reunion next year, and thanked the graduates for their loyalty to their alma mater.

Chairman Dr. W. Leslie Clay introduced Sir Arthur Currie with a hearty welcome back to Victoria, remarking on the satisfaction his services to McGill University has given her sons and daughters.

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## THE PRINCIPAL'S WESTERN TRIP

ON HIS WAY to the West, Sir Arthur Currie stopped in Chicago for a few hours and had time to accept the welcome of some dozen or more graduates at a dinner in the Hamilton Club, November 2nd last. Miss Mabel Wallbridge acted as toast-master and a number of reminiscent speeches made the evening a wholly pleasant one. E. J. E. Vinet, Dr. Norman Kerr, John T. Ball, Dr. Chas. H. Long, Dr. Clarendon Rutherford, A. H. Baker, C. D. Magrath, D. E. McMillan and Dr. James Browning were among the speakers.

Sir Arthur Currie was the last speaker. He expressed his pleasure at being with the alumni once more. McGill, he remarked, was founded by a Glasgow lad who came to Montreal 150 years ago; married a French-Canadian woman; fought in the war of 1812; was mayor and *bon vivant*, but filled with the Scot's love for education. His gift of ten thousand pounds made the university possible. The school, the church, the court house, said the speaker, were the true foundations of the country. There was always the danger that ideals would be forgotten. No matter how proficient our public schools, we must always keep before us the large and liberal view of life. Ignorance, violence, licentiousness, disease, brute force and vanity were the defects of democracy. In striving for higher education, said Sir Arthur, we must not keep the capable boy down, not level the incapable.

Sir Arthur Currie, who returned at once to Montreal, came here from Vancouver, where he had officially opened the new University of British Columbia.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

MRS. E. J. WOODHOUSE (*Nee* Margaret Chase Going, Arts '12) is on leave from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., where she is Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology. For 1925-26, she is attached to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., as Economic Specialist.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT, PH.D., '21 last year of the Chemistry Department of the University of British Columbia, has joined the staff of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, and is located at Trail, B.C.

DR. A. B. ROBILLARD, Med. '24, has been appointed Chief Physician and Surgeon on the Hydro development of the Duke-Price Power Company, Ltd., at Isle Maligne, Lake St. John.

Dr. Robillard was married last May to Miss Helen Blanche Angers, of St. Cesaire, Co. of Rouville.

Inspired by the work of the Student Volunteer Movement, ETHELWYN HOLLAND, '21, sailed for China from Vancouver last October. For the next six or nine months she will be stationed at the Training School of the China Inland Mission at Yanqchow, Province of Kianqsu, China.

At Knowlton, Que., on August 30th, the death took place of Eva Louisa Rexford, wife of Rev. James E. Fee, M.A., Arts '03, rector of All Saints' Church, Montreal, and daughter of Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, M.A., LL.D., Arts '76. Her marriage to Mr. Fee took place during the month of June, 1924.

Rev. William McMillan, Arts '07, of Hull, Que., has accepted a call to the continuing Presbyterian Church of Collingwood, Ont.

A tablet has been erected in the Baptist Church, Vankleek Hill, Ont., to the memory of Douglas C. MacLaurin, past student, who died of wounds on April 5th, 1916.

J. C. Walsh, K.C., M.P., Law '94, and Russell T. Stackhouse, K.C., Law '06, have been appointed puisne judges of the Superior Court of Quebec.

Mrs. Harkness, widow of Dr. Andrew Harkness, Med. '69, died on September 6th at Ernsdale, Lancaster, Ont., at the age of 80 years.

Dr. G. A. B. Addy, Med. '90, of Saint John, N.B., has been elected chairman of the Maritime Provinces section of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. W. F. Hamilton, Med. '91, of Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the Board of Examiners of the Dominion Medical Council, of which he has been a member for some years.



DR. CHAS. K. P. HENRY, Med. '00, attended the meeting of the Canadian Surgical Society at Cleveland, on the 24th and 25th of September, at the Crile Hospital Clinic and the Lakeside Hospital Clinic. He also attended clinics at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, where he was entertained by Dr. Wendell T. Garetson, Surgeon-in-Charge of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

RODGER J. B. HIBBARD, Med. '24, is an Instructor in the Department of Pathology at Tulane University, New Orleans.

Rev. F. Scott McKenzie, M.A., Th.D., Arts '14, has been appointed to the teaching staff of Knox College, Toronto, in the Department of Systematic Theology. For some years past he has been engaged in pastoral work at Sydney Mines, C.B.

Vernon R. Davies, Sci. '20, has been appointed lecturer in draughting, surveying and mathematics in the Faculty of Applied Science of Queens University, Kingston, Ont. Last year he was acting assistant professor of civil engineering in the University of Manitoba.

Dr. T. Archibald Malloch, Med. '13, has returned from Great Britain and assumed his new duties as librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Lt.-Col. Lorne Drum, C.B.E., Arts '92, Med. '96, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Dr. Arthur S. Lamb, Med. '17, Director of the Department of Physical Education at the University, has been re-elected secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

The University of British Columbia has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. Henry Esson Young, Med. '88, Provincial Health Officer of British Columbia; Dr. Robert E. McKechnie, Med. '90, Chancellor of the University; Hon. John D. MacLean, Med. '05, Minister of Education of British Columbia.

Rev. W. Scott Taylor, M.A., B.D., Arts '15, has been appointed assistant at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, after having filled a charge in the Presbytery of Ottawa. He pursued post-graduate studies in Edinburgh, and during the war was a member of the Tank Corps.

William K. Grafftey, a prominent Montreal lumber merchant, died on September 20th. He was the father of W. Arthur Grafftey, Sci. '14, of Montreal.

After a short furlough in Montreal, Charles S. Paterson, M.Sc., Sci. '01, sailed on his return to India in September. For the last 20 years Mr. Paterson has been engaged in boys' work in Calcutta under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

The term of Brigadier-General J. P. Landry, Law '95, as General Officer Commanding the Quebec Military District, has been extended to September 30th, 1926. He became G.O.C. in 1912.

A grand gold medal was awarded to Dr. L. L. Reford, Arts '01, Med. '04, at the third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition, held in Montreal in October, for his exhibits of stamps. Dr. Reford also won the St. Lawrence Cup, the Sefi-Pemberton Cup and the Purvis Trophy.

Among graduates of the University who were returned to the House of Commons at the recent general election were the following:—Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Med. '95, Liberal, in Kootenay East; Dr. J. L. Chabot, Med. '92, Conservative, in Ottawa; W. F. Kay, Law '01, Liberal, in Brome-Mississquoi; S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Law '93, Liberal, in Cartier (Montreal); L. S. Rene Morin, Law '05, Liberal, in St. Hyacinthe-Rouville; Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, Med. '78, Liberal, St. Ann (Montreal). Dr. A. MacG. Young, Med. '06, Liberal, Saskatoon; Those defeated included R. L. Calder, K.C., Law '06, Independent Liberal, Mount Royal (Montreal); Hon. H. M. Marler, Law '98, Liberal, St. Lawrence-St. George (Montreal); John T. Hackett, Law '09, Conservative, Stanstead; L. L. Legault, K.C., Law '06, Liberal, Argenteuil; and Dr. D. H. McAllister, Med. '98, Liberal, Royal (New Brunswick).

The death took place in Regina, Sask., on November 19th of Helena Louise, wife of Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79, Deputy Minister of Public Health for Saskatchewan.

Harold S. Johnston, Sci. '09, has been promoted to be chief engineer of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, of which he has been hydraulic engineer for the last few years.

Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Sci. '11, who has been stationed at Victoria, B.C., is being transferred to "A" Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Kingston, Ont.

Changes in the Commercial Intelligence Service of Canada involve the appointment of Yves Lamontagne, Sci. '15, to be Canadian Trade Commissioner for Belgium, with headquarters in Brussels; the transfer of R. S. O'Meara, Comm. '21, formerly assistant trade commissioner in Calcutta and latterly in South Africa, to be trade commissioner for East Indian territory with office in Java, and the addition of Russia to the territory of L. D. Wilgress, Arts '14, who is in charge of the German and Scandinavian offices in Hamburg.

Dr. Donald C. Smelzer, Med. '18, who has been on the staff of the Buffalo, N.Y., General Hospital for the last two years, has been appointed superintendent of the Charles T. Miller Memorial Hospital and Amherst Wilder Dispensary at St. Paul, Minn.



Dr. E. V. Hogan, Med. '96, is president of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia for 1925-26; Dr. J. J. Roy, Med. '97, of Sydney, its first vice-president; and Dr. L. R. Morse, Med. '96, its second vice-president. Occupying seats on the executive are Dr. J. J. Cameron, Med. '88, of Antigonish; Dr. C. H. Morris, Med. '97, of Windsor; Dr. J. A. Munro, Med. '05, and Dr. W. T. Purdy, Med. '13, both of Amherst; Dr. V. L. Miller, Med. '04, and Dr. J. L. Churchill, Med. '96, both of Halifax; and Dr. H. H. McKay, Med. '90, of New Glasgow.

Dr. Russell Robertson, Med. '13, and Mrs. Robertson are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

Dr. Terry, Med. '24, and Mrs. Terry have been visiting the parents of Dr. Terry in the City of Victoria for

the last two months. The Doctor has not definitely settled where he will practise, but expects it will be in or around Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. Morris Thomas, Med. '12, has been re-elected president of Victoria Y.M.C.A. for the ensuing year. Dr. Thomas has been very active in Y.M.C.A. work for some years.

Dr. Gordon Kenning and Mrs. Kenning left Victoria a short time ago on a trip to New York via Panama Canal. They will be away for several months.

Dr. Hermann Robertson is attending some clinic in New York City and will be absent several months from the city.





## CLASS NEWS

### MEDICINE—1887

*Secretary*, KENNETH CAMERON, Med. '87

WILLIAM E. ELLIS, M.D. '87, about two years ago gave up his appointment as the Surgeon to a large lumber company at White Lake, in northern Wisconsin, and is now enjoying outdoor life in California growing pears and strawberries, at Aptos, on Monterey Bay.

### SCIENCE—1914

*Secretary*, R. E. JAMIESON, Engineering Building

We held our 5th Annual Class Dinner on November 7th, at the McGill Faculty Club, University Street, Montreal. Unfortunately the date, fixed as the evening of the Varsity football game, occurred in Thanksgiving week-end, and many of our Montreal members had arranged for trips out of town for the holiday, so that the attendance was somewhat smaller than last year. The enthusiasm of those present, however, made up largely for the deficiency in numbers. Included were our honorary president, "Harry," H. P. Stanley, Art Patterson, Milt Coleman, Ed. Orkin, Ed. Garrow, J. L. T. Martin, Clarrie Pitts, Jack Hall, Mackie Garden, Jack Brisbane, and R. E. Jamieson. All of these are permanently located in Montreal, except Clarrie Pitts, who hails from Ottawa, and Jack Hall, with the C.P.R. in North Bay.

Early in October a letter was sent to every member of the Class whose address was available; a total of some 135 letters in all. Only four were received back undelivered, namely, those addressed to J. T. Fullerton, S. J. Chalifour, N. B. Laing, and L. F. Fyles. In all, we had replies from, or we know of letters undelivered to, twenty-nine members to whom letters were sent, so that about 100 of those on our list did not bother to let us hear from them. Letters were received from the following:—

Max Boswell, who says he intends coming up next year.

Louis Carreau, who reports that he now combines his engineering with law. He is with E. J. Fetherstonhaugh, Attorney-at-Patents, 124 King Street West, Toronto 2.

John G. Hall is in Winnipeg with the Combustion Engineering Corporation.

W. E. Bell with the C.N. Rys. in Montreal.

R. C. Flitton, in Peterborough, with the Wm. Hamilton Co.

F. H. Wilkes at 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5.

Alan Hay, in Ottawa with the Suburban Roads Commission.

Mel Taylor, at 224 Welling Street, Ottawa.

Percy Cann, with the Diebold Safe and Lock Co., in Canton, Ohio.

Doge Windeler, who remarks that we are too far from Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

Ira McNaughton, at Cranbook, B.C., reports having seen H. C. Hughes during the past summer.

Tony Ribadeneyra, with the Bridgeport Screw Co. in Bridgeport, Conn.

"Buzz" Stewart, with the Imperial Oil Refineries at Sarnia, Ont.

We also had a telegram of good wishes from Ralph Allingham, from Buffalo, N. Y., which arrived just as we were sitting down to dinner, and was received with much appreciation. The latest address we have for R. is Woodstock, N.B., but our letter apparently found him.

Milt Coleman suggested that each member present write a note on each of the letters received, and that these letters then be sent back to the senders. This has been done, and we hope that these souvenirs will all arrive in legible condition.

It was decided that we should hold our next annual dinner on the evening of the 'Varsity game next year, unless this date conflicts with that chosen for the main Reunion.

Following is a statement of the Class Finances in November 15th, 1925:—

Bank Balance as at November 15th, 1924...	\$12.33
Bank Interest.....	.33
Receipts for Dinner, etc.....	36.00
	\$48.66
Postage and Stationery.....	\$ 5.25
Dinner Expenses, 1925.....	34.85
	40.10

Bank Balance as at November 15th, 1925 \$ 8.56



## SCIENCE '16

AN ACCOUNT of the annual Class Dinner appears elsewhere in this issue, so that no comment will be made on that except that we want everybody to remember that each year and every year, so long as there are enough of us above ground to hold a dinner, it will be held on the evening of the day that Varsity play McGill in Montreal. Those who missed the party this year should start now reserving the date for next.

As these notes are being written the word has just arrived that McGill beat Varsity in Toronto. Next year should be McGill's year.

The replies to the letter concerning the dinner brought in some news from which the following is gleaned:—

BUNNY EMERY and LES WELDON are with the British Metal Corporation on some of their outside work.

A. M. ALBERGA is with the Government at Ottawa, in the Parks Branch.

PINK ANDREWS is at Shawinigan Falls, in the Belgo Paper Company. His former fellow townsman, WALDO HOVEY, has moved to Niagara Falls, N.Y., as Manager of the Niacet Chemicals Corp.

ERIC REDDY is selling oil and other products for the Sun Oil Company.

RED KIRKPATRICK was in town recently, but when last heard from was somewhere in the vicinity of Ottawa on a job for Fraser, Brace & Co.

NORM. McCAGHEY's new address is:—Box 33, c/o Price Bros. & Co., St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.

AL. BONE has been moved to Ottawa, where he is on the construction of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. He is one of the stand-by's of the Geo. A. Fuller Co.

ART. BROWN has recently joined the benedicts. He sells blankets, etc., for the Kenwood Mills and makes his home in Arnprior.

REG. DECEW spends most of his time in various paper mill towns installing processes for the Process Engineers, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PEP PAISLEY was in Montreal recently. His firm, Marani and Paisley, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto, have just completed the plans for the new St. Andrew's College, and are at present supervising construction.

GORDON PITTS was also missing from the dinner this year. He sent in a wire of regrets from New York where he was spending his honeymoon.

## SCIENCE '25

Secretary, WILLIS P. MALONE, 1366 Greene Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.

AN INTERESTING piece of news is the marriage of our president, HERBERT NORRIS, early in October. So here's best wishes for health, happiness and prosperity to Herb and Mrs. Norris from his class-mates.

We are very glad to note the following names in the Fall CONVOCATION list:—CHARLES BLAIR BIRKETT, ROBERT ERIC DINGMAN, ERNEST PARKER DUCHEMIN, EWAN

W. T. GILL, LLOYD FULTON GEDDES, FRANCIS WHITE McMASTER, GERALD M. MERRITT, CHARLES E. NAPIER, JOHN BRUCE PARKER, WILLIAM PITT, HUGH GORDON ROSS, REGINALD A. SHATFORD, HAMILTON E. SMITH.

ART. ABBOTT, JOHN GORDON and BILL GILMOUR are back at College studying Electrical Engineering.

ART. BICKFORD and JOHN MURRAY spend the Summer mining gold in Guatemala, C.A. The latter is now back at college.

F. W. H. DENTITH is junior chemist at Brandram-Henderson Limited, Montreal.

NORMAN FARRAR is on the engineering staff of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Corporation at Temiskaming, P.Q.

DONALD SMITH is with the Steel Company of Canada, in Montreal.

BOB DINGMAN, after spending the Summer with the Imperial Oil Company at Sarnia, has taken up Sales Engineering with an American concern.

DOUGLAS FRASER is taking the student's course at the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y.

DONALD GRAY is taking a similar course at the Westinghouse Company.

PETE LOW and ANDY LEVEQUE are in the Accounting Department of the Bell Telephone Company, Montreal.

MERLE HALPENNY has a part-time position at the Dominion Bridge Company as draughtsman. In his spare time he attends lectures in the Engineering Building.

TED FRY is in Sherbrooke, P.Q., with the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company.

BEV. BOULTON is with the Quebec Development Company at Isle Maligne, P.Q.

W. O. STEVENS is draughting at the Aluminum Company of Canada, at Arvida, P.Q.

JIMMY WOOD has a Civil job on railway work in British Columbia.

## SCIENCE GRADUATES' DINNER

ON THE EVENING of November 7th, 1925, following the McGill-Varsity football game, about fifty Science graduates, from the years of '06 to '16, assembled in the Windsor Station Dining Room for their annual dinner. J. S. Cameron, Sci. '08, acted as Chairman; the guests of honour being Dean H. M. Mackay and Prof. N. N. Evans.

Between courses the boys tried their voices on a few of the old favourites and Mr. J. Olsen rendered a song or two. Mr. Cole, a Science '28 student, kept the air full of music, his playing on the piano of the latest jazz hits being much appreciated.

The health of "The King" was proposed by J. S. Cameron, after which W. S. Sutherland made a few very appropriate remarks and called for all present to observe a minute of silence in honour of "Our Heroic Dead."

The toast to "Our Alma Mater" was proposed by Prof. N. N. Evans who read his poem "Vieux Temps



a McGill." It brought back many memories. He was called upon to give his famous song, "It surely must be Snyder leads the band," but this was kept until Dean Mackay had replied to the toast by telling of the changes that have recently taken place, both in the buildings and in the curriculum. He told of the replies that had been received to the questionnaire that was sent out, summarizing the analyses that have been made to date from the replies received. The higher matriculation standard was also mentioned, and it was pointed out that a general tightening up of the standards was being made.

At this point the members of Science '14, who had held their dinner in another place, joined the party. Jackey Garden said "How d'y do" for his class, but most of them did not stay very long as they had to see several members of their class off on trains.

J. S. Cameron then threw the meeting open for a general discussion on the holding of an annual dinner. E. L. Lyons, '15, told of the committee's work in arranging the dinner, and pointed out that the greatest need was for co-operation amongst all classes. Percy Booth, '16, reviewed the experiences of Science '16, who each year since the Centennial Reunion have held a Class Dinner on the night of the Varsity game, last year combining with '08 as an experiment and this year enlarging the scope of the dinner to include all classes from '06 to '16. It was pointed out that it had been impossible in the time available to canvass personally all the classes, though an announcement of the intention had been published in the September issue of the *News*. Some further general discussion took place, after which a show of hands was taken on the general idea of working up the dinner for next and every year.

With the singing of the National Anthem and the McGill and Class yells the party broke up.

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Those present included:—Dean H. M. Mackay, '94; Prof. N. N. Evans, '86; from '06, E. J. Turley; from '08,

Walter H. Spencer, H. E. Bates, J. H. Trimmingham, W. G. Scott and J. S. Cameron; from '09, Garnet H. Dickson; from '10, R. E. MacAfee, H. H. Vroom and Sam Sweetman. Science '11, George M. Hudson, Gilbert Robertson, H. P. Ray and W. Brebner; from Science '15, Ed. L. Lyons, E. V. Gage, Pete Buckley, Ham. Johnson, George Goddard, Charlie Pick, M. S. (Stew) Nelson and Doug. Bremner; from Science '16, Al. Bone, Percy Booth, Noel Chipman, Reg. DeCew, Albert Fyon, Vic. B. Harris, Bruce Hutchison, Pete Illsley, Henri Labelle, Laurence Laffoley, E. D. McIntosh, Vincent Moulton, Pop. Rogers, Ed. M. Seale, Ben. Silver, Ross Taylor, W. A. Thompson, Stan. Neilson and Walter Sutherland. Ross Taylor also brought as his guest Harold Edgecome, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick.

#### COMMERCE—1925

Secretary, K. LEM. CARTER, 53 Belvedere Road,  
Westmount

THE CLASS OF COMMERCE, 1925, is now scattered far and wide; from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and ever beyond. Two of our members, for an example, Lovell Mickles and Grant Glassco, have carried their studies to France.

Well over half the class is at present in Montreal, in all about thirty-two. Out of this number, eleven are aspiring to be chartered accountants; Bruce Davis and Keith Owens are with the Bell Telephone Company, Jack Quinlan with Shawinigan Water and Power, while Terry Mitchell's farming ambitions have given place to lumbering, and he is now working for St. Lawrence Paper Mills.

The Secretary wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of replies to the "News Letter" from Chip Schofield, Cuth Falls and Mike Case and hopes to hear from many others.





## MEDICINE '24

G. W. ABBOTT-SMITH, *Secretary*

Many of Med. '24 are in the Montreal Hospitals:

At R. V. H.—F. M. Brown, R. V. Ward, N. Vineberg, J. S. Henry, J. M. Elliott, G. M. White, T. M. Jones, E. E. Day, W. Baker, E. A. Petrie and C. Pope. At M. G. H.—H. C. Alward, A. E. Trites, J. Ryan, P. D. Ward, R. Hamilton, C. N. Ramsay, J. O. Fraser, W. McKeen and J. B. Ross.

Doctors Lawson and McElliott are at the Lutheran Hospital, Manhattan.

R. C. Zinck is practising in Stanley, N.B.

Howard B. Busyin, married and practising at Port Elgin, N.B.

James McKinnon is a member of the staff of Dept. Health, Albany, N.Y.

Moore Kelly and D. A. MacDonald are at the White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N.Y.

Carson Graham is practising in North Vancouver.

G. W. Abbott-Smith, married, is taking a year's post-graduate course on Nose and Throat, in Vienna.

"Shorty" Morris is M.O. at the Sierro de Pasco Copper Corp., Peru, South America.

Johnny Walker is with the Standard Oil in South America.

William McBride is practising in Ahuntsic.

Aub. Geddes is M.O. on the private yacht of Armours, Chicago, at present cruising in the Mediterranean.

H. L. Simpson, married, practising in Springhill Mines, N.S.

J. C. Simpson and Bearisto are interning at Trenton, N.J. To J. C. Simpson we extend sympathy at the loss of his mother.

Dick Eager, married, practising at Searsport, Maine.

G. A. Sherman is Assistant Superintendent at the St. John County Hospital, East St. John, N.B.

Bob Elderkin is hurrying around at the Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

C. J. Tidmarsh, married, is doing research in the University Clinic, R. V. H.

Alex. Forrister, married and living in Chicago.

E. Menzies is on the staff of the Protestant Hospital for Insane, Verdun.

James Griffiths is practising in Montreal.

"Red" Massie has left the staff of the G. P. H., St. John, N.B., and is going into general practise in the near future.

"Jerry" Rankin is on the staff of the C. M. H., Montreal.

L. Webster is on the staff of the Vancouver General Hospital for another year.

George Morgan is practising in Montreal.

C. W. Banks is practising in Verdun.

H. G. Cameron is doing research work in the Department of Biological Chemistry, McGill University.

J. Clelland, F. Emmons, A. Elvidge, are doing research work in the Department of Physiology, McGill University.

C. A. McIntosh is in the Department of Pathology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

L. E. Germaine, married, practising in Campbellton, N.B.

R. Hibberd is teaching Bacteriology and Pathology, University of Tulane, New Orleans.

Clause MacDonald is interning at the Jersey City Hospital, Jersey City.

Ronald MacDonald is practising in West Summerville, Mass.

Fraser Mooney is Resident Surgeon, Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y.

H. Skeet, married, practising in Bedford, Que.

Graham Ross is practising in Grandmere, Que.

M. Stalker practising in Dunvagen, Ont.

"Doc" Roche interning in the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

Rex Wiggins, married, M. O. for the Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, at South Manchester, Conn.

During the absence of Dr. Abbott-Smith, any items for the *McGill News* will be received by Dr. G. M. White at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.





## ALUMNAE NOTES

EILEEN BASKEN, '24, is working in the Biological Laboratory of Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

MRS. NOEL JACKMAN (May Newnham, '17) and baby, of Parkside, Saskatchewan, have been visiting Mrs. Jackman's parents at Hamilton for some time this autumn.

MARY HARVEY, '15, and A. M. Radcliffe, is now Head of the English Department at St. Mary's School, Garden City, N.Y.

MRS. NORMAN YOUNG (Grace Moody, '20) has gone to the Gold Coast for a couple of years, where her husband has an educational appointment.

WINIFRED KYDD, '23, the winner of the Justice Strawbridge Fellowship, is now in the Department of Economics and Politics at Bryn Mawr.

ESTHER RYAN, '06, is home on furlough from Japan. She is in Toronto at present and will probably return here in April.

ELEANOR COX, '21, of Winnipeg, was visiting friends in Montreal and Toronto for some time this autumn.

HELEN WILLIS, '14, from Canton Province, China, was in Canada this summer and is expected to return in October.

ZERADA SLACK, R.V.C. '23, and M.S.P.E. '24, is now Head of the Physical Training Department at Hamilton Collegiate Institute.

MARION YOUNG, '19, is in Montreal again this year on the staff of the *Montreal Star*.

ELSIE WATT, '24, is teaching Household Science at Edgemoor, Nova Scotia.

MAGDALEN TUFFY, '22, is with the Patents Department of the Marconi Company in Montreal.

RHODA GRANT, '24, is in the Metabolism Laboratory at the Royal Victoria Hospital this year.

DORIS BARNES, '21, has been teaching for the last two years at Northwood Academy, New Hampshire.

EMMY LOU HERTZBURG, '24, is also up at the Royal Victoria Hospital, working in the Metabolism Laboratory.

MILLCENT PARRY and JEAN CROMBIE, both of whom graduated in '24, are now on the Staff of the *Montreal Gazette*.

ELSIE GRAHAM, '19, is now in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, working for her M.Sc.

Accommodation has been increased this year for the residents of the Royal Victoria College. An annex on University Street has been opened for eleven students and one member of the Staff. Although it has not been completely filled this session owing to the uncertainty in obtaining the house at the early part of the year, it is certain that next year there will be no lack of residents.

R.V.C. 1925

EDITH BAKER this year is Educational Secretary at the Y.W.C.A., on Dorchester Street West.

ESTHER ENGLAND has been spending the last few months at Macdonald College taking the short course in Household Science.

JEAN GURD is an Assistant in the English Department this year, and is also reading for her M.A.

EVELYN EARDLEY, now living in Ottawa, is Head of the C.G.I.T. Department of the Dominion United Church. She is also doing voluntary Y.W.C.A. work and private tutoring.

DOROTHY HUTCHISON, who specialized in Sociology, is Convenor of the Publicity Committee of the Federated Charities.

LAURA CHALK is in the Graduate School of McGill, working toward her M.Sc.

LUCIENNE DESBARATS, the winner of the French Scholarship in her year, sailed on October 20th for France, and is now at the Sorbonne.

JEAN BANFORD is reading for her M.A. in Greek and Latin at McGill.

ELLA BROWN is doing Social Service work for the St. Columbo Settlement at Verdun.

MILDRED BAKER is teaching Grades VIII. and IV. at Pointe Claire this year.

BEATRICE FREY, Mus. Bach., is continuing her musical studies in New York.

LOIS OWENS, of P.E.I., is teaching at the Prince Street School, Charlottetown.

MARJORIE NEIGHORN is studying music at the Conservatorium this year.



JEAN AFFLECK, ALICE BISSETT, SELMAN CARL, ELISE DUNTON, MURIEL GRAHAM, MARJORIE GRANGER, WINIFRED HURDMAN, EILEEN HUTCHISON, JEAN McLEAY, MARGARET McOUAT, MARJORIE McWATTERS, MARGARET LOUGH, and ALICE WORRALL are all teaching in Montreal Schools this year.

EILEEN GREENE, of Edmonton, Alberta, is remaining at home this year, as also is EILEEN LONGWORTH, of Charlottetown.

KATHLEEN PERRIN is taking music at the Conservatorium this term.

OLIVE PRITCHARD and MURIEL SANGSTER, of Sherbrooke; EDITH PETRIE, of Quebec; VIRGINIA CAMERON and FRANCIS McMASTER, of Montreal; EDITH STEACEY, of Ottawa; LILLIAN NORRIX, of Victoria, B.C., and SARA HILL, Wayne, Pa., are staying at home this year.

PEGGY ROBERTS is following a business career at present.

### R.V.C. APPOINTMENTS

Mlle. LUCETTE BENOIT

Mlle. BENOIT has joined the Staff of the Department of Romance Languages as Lecturer, and as a member of the Resident Staff of the Royal Victoria College.

Mlle. Benoit studied Philosophy at the University of Toulouse, and was a student at the Sorbonne as well; she is Licenciée ès Lettres de l'Université de France. She held the scholarship of the Federation des Femmes Universitaires for two years.

PHILLIS MURRAY, '24

Among the recent graduates who have been appointed to the Staff of the University this year is Miss Phyllis M. Murray, of the class of R.V.C. '24. Miss Murray is a member of the resident staff of the Royal Victoria College and an assistant in the Department of English.

Entering the University with the I.O.D.E. Scholarship from the Province of Quebec, Miss Murray maintained a high scholastic standard throughout her college course and graduated with First Class Honours in English. Miss Murray is now proceeding to her Master's degree in the same subject.

As an undergraduate, Miss Murray was a member of the 1924 Annual Board and in turn Secretary-Treasurer, Vice-President and finally President of the Royal Victoria College Undergraduate Society. Miss Murray was also a member of the College Basketball Team for two years. Her executive ability and wise counsel in assisting to draw up a proposed constitution for the McGill Women Students' Society contributed in a large measure to the successful launching of that Society which took place this year.

MARGARET MACLAREN, '25

Miss Margaret MacLaren, R.V.C. '25, returns to McGill this year as a member of the Resident Staff of the Royal Victoria College. In addition to her duties in the capacity of Resident Tutor at the "Annex," Miss MacLaren is also reading for her M.A. in English.

During her four years at the University Miss MacLaren's activities were numerous. In addition to being a member of the Class executive at different times during her College career, Miss MacLaren was a member of the 1925 Annual Board, Night Editor of the *McGill Daily*, successively House Secretary and President of R.V.C. resident students, and Sports Manager of the R.V.C. Athletic Association. Miss MacLaren was also the winner of the All-Round Sportmanship Cup in her Junior Year; and throughout her Undergraduate course she was chosen many times to represent R.V.C. '25 in competitions and activities of every kind.

### MCGILL WOMEN STUDENTS' SOCIETY

A WORD WITH regard to the progress of the McGill Women Students' Society might be of interest to the Alumnae of McGill 6th October 30th of this year. The first meeting of this Society was held, bringing together for the first time, all women students in every faculty and department of McGill University. With the admission of women into faculties other than that of Arts, during recent years, the need for such an organization had been felt for some time. A movement towards its formation started about four years ago, when representatives from the several departments and faculties met to consider the possibility of such a society, and to discuss the problems entailed therein. It was not until last year, however, that the constitution of this and the various subsidiary societies were finally approved and passed by Corporation.

The chief purpose of the McGill Women Students' Society is to promote the interests of all women students attending the University. All matters of a general nature will be met and dealt with by this central organization. The Society also controls the finances of the whole student body, and grants to the various undergraduate and subsidiary societies funds proportionate to their needs. Although the McGill Women Students' Society has been in existence for a couple of months only, it has shown very clearly the need for such an organization.

THE UNIVERSITY is glad to welcome back Miss Hurlbatt, warden of the Royal Victoria College, after a stay of a year in England. Miss Hurlbatt has resumed her duties with all her old enthusiasm, much refreshed after her well deserved holiday. The Warden of the R.V.C. contributes an article to this issue of the *News*.



## CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

AUTUMN in the Federation is the Season, not of harvests but of reports. Before the summer is over an active secretary who, alas, cannot call her vacation her own has begun to shake the wide spreading tree, and from branches far and near come showering down, thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa, the Club and Committee reports. Then, on a day in September or early October, the Executive gathers for an all-day orgy of reports, reading, listening, discussion. This year the Executive, with a remarkably wide representation of the clubs, met in Toronto on the 26th of September. Since that time a general report of the meeting has been circulated and more recently there has arrived from across the sea a still more improving evidence that the report season is here. Printed reports of the council meeting of the International Federation meeting, held in Brussels in July, to the number of about twelve hundred, have been sent out for circulation among our members. The great packages, weighing hundreds of pounds, are even now in process of division and distribution and their contents may soon be read in our clubs from Fredericton to Victoria; a concrete example of the unity of a world wide organization. Both these reports, national and international, are available for a large number of readers of the *News*. Therefore, it is not necessary to produce them here, but one or two quotations may be of interest. Growth is indicated in both bodies. The Canadian Federation maintains its place as the third largest group in the International. At the Toronto meeting the twenty-third club that of Hamilton, Ontario, was welcomed. Said Miss Gildersleeve in the course of her presidential report of the Brussels meeting:

"Our newest member, Bulgaria, admitted at the beginning of the session and reporting through the Vice-President of its Federation, was, of course, of special interest. We were particularly impressed also by the success of the Irish Federation in bringing together the

university women of the North and the South of Ireland. The Federations of Luxembourg and Roumania were admitted, subject to the approval of their constitutions, by the Committee on Standards, and we look forward with pleasure to their presence at our Board next year."

But to meet and report growth is not the whole history of either National or International Federation. Both carry great responsibility which demand constant effort. The report of the Toronto meeting closes with a summary of the President's address.

Mrs. Vaughan called her address: "The Federation—Past, Present and Future." She paid high tribute to the pioneers of the movement and referred members to the reports and records contained in the first and second numbers of the *Chronicle*. It might be that the third *Chronicle* would show less evidence of research and enterprise, if so, it must be remembered that a period of creation is inevitably followed by one largely devoted to the strengthening of the organization and its routine. Obvious lines for practical effort in the immediate future were those of stopping the leakage of membership and of meeting our financial obligations. The two were closely related. If every Club had a drive to reclaim old members and bring in new ones, and if every member made a small personal contribution (less than one dollar), the balance of our Crosby Hall contribution could be paid off this year. That this should be done by the time the Triennial Meeting came round was a consummation devoutly to be wished. Then we must turn our attention to the International Fellowship scheme in which we were bound to co-operate and from which we hoped to benefit. This brought us again to the great subject of improvement in our national standards of education and scholarship, the end and aim of all our efforts.

The attention of all our members is called to the fact that the next financial meeting takes place in August, 1926, in Montreal. Further notice of this will be given in the next issue of the *News*.





## S-I-G-N-U-L-L-LZZZ!

IT WILL BE many months before the thud of cleeked and mud-caked football boot in steel locker will be heard in the Stadium Field House. The hero of the gridiron has now as his only spotlight the glow of mid-night lamp reflected from the pages of "A Short Cut to a Pass," by An Oxford Graduate.

The field is given over to the critic to review that past football season, which, at the outset, raised the most sanguine hopes of McGill supporters, proceeded to scatter these with the autumn leaves and concluded with a brilliant victory over Varsity in Toronto, the ray of sunshine in the gloom.

Queens this year again demonstrated their football superiority, won the Intercollegiate Championship, and have set their sail for a fourth Dominion Championship. An experienced team of men with football brains and football physique, a team ever-waiting and ever-ready for the breaks, beat Varsity at Kingston by an 8-5 score, a victory earned by a touch in the last quarter when Leadley dived fifteen feet to recover his own kick as the ball lay at the feet of a Varsity halfback; downed McGill in Montreal to the score of 14-0; defeated McGill in an exciting return game at Kingston through splendid kicking by Batstone, two fumbles and a penalty by McGill, the score 8-2; and travelled to Toronto to put the Blue and White to rout by a score of 17-1, the worst trimming handed out to a Varsity team at home for many seasons.

Not only because of the defeats at the hands of Queens was the season disappointing to the other two members of Union. The rub of it was that both teams lost their home games. The tragic story of the Montreal defeat of November 7th is soon told. After McGill's excellent showing against the Kingston squad on October 24th, a 7-6 win against Ottawa, in an exhibition game, and Varsity's 17-1 defeat the week later at the hands of the champions, hopes ran high.

A crowd of ten thousand watched McGill fall to pieces during the first quarter of the game, the precision and drive that had marked their work against Queens but memories. Varsity kicked three rouges before McGill found itself for a kick to the deadline by Ralph St. Germain. The score pulled the team together, but the recovery came too late. To be exact, just ten seconds too late. With but a few minutes of the first half unplayed, St. Germain caught a kick at midfield, lifted his feet out of a tackle by a Varsity outside and ran the ball back forty yards to Varsity's fifteen yard line. Mickles called

an end run to centre the ball, and, on the next play, dropped back of his line and kicked a field goal. But, as time had been called before the last play was started, the goal, carrying with it a lead of one point, did not count. In the second half, Varsity fell on a fumble for a touch and the score board told 9-3.

The defeat at least resulted in the fielding of a more determined team for the Thanksgiving Day exhibition game against the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, won by the Red and White by a score of 15-2.

It was the Varsity-McGill game of November 7th, played at Toronto, that served, with the two exhibition game wins, as the crumb from the table of the football gods. With six minutes to play to the end of time, the score stood at 10 to 5 for Varsity. Warren Snyder, for Varsity, had been running wild, breaking up the McGill plays with disconcerting regularity, and kicking, incidentally, two thirty-yard field goals. The ball was McGill's at centre field, and Mickles, quarter, called an end-run. Philpott, captain, was the first to receive. He smashed the end to draw the tackle and passed to Joe Cameron as he fell. Cameron, always a heady player, spotted the Varsity second defence tearing for him, and lost no time in shooting a lateral pass to St. Germain. St. Germain seemed at first to be headed directly for the side touch line, and Varsity evidently felt confident that he would be headed into touch as he turned. But, a few inches from touch, he swerved sharply and streaked within a foot of the line towards Varsity's goal. So short was his turn, that many on the sidelines said that his leg swung over the line as he headed for the goal-line. He had beaten the Varsity defence to the side of the field and had little trouble in covering the remaining forty yards for the five points that tied the score at 10-10. The position for the convert was not difficult, and Art Manson kicked the point that gave McGill the lead at 11-10, the final score.

McGill opened the season with the customary early wins, beating the Old Boys on October 3rd by a score of 12-1, and the shifty R.M.C. team a week later by 32-2.

The prospects of one's own college always appear the brighter because the college is one's own, so that the statement that next season will see a strong McGill team in a good position to break Queens string of victories may be received with the wellknown saline grain. But with St. Germain the better for his first season's experience in Intercollegiate football to care for the kicking end of the game and always an open field threat with his



sensational runs; with Hanna and Joe Cameron working together again on the receiving end and Cameron to run the ends; with Curley Taylor, erstwhile of Varsity, an intermediate this year because of the exchange rule, but who starred in almost every branch of the game; McGill should next year make a strong bid for the honours.

Discussion and dispute over the rules of rugby was general this year. The feeling found strong expression that the game was this year a disappointing affair. Indeed, a symposium of opinion would undoubtedly indicate that the game has lost much of its appeal for the spectator. There was a time not long ago when a game team and a fighting team could carry the ball down the field in a series of plays with a rallying drive that sent those in the stands wild. That was the day when possession of the football was considered the first stage towards winning a game. "GET THAT BALL" was a fundamental.

This year, however, defensive tactics were so highly developed and the offence so restricted that possession of the ball meant very little. The Queens team, with the best half line in—Batstone, Leadley, Chantler, Voss—that Intercollegiate football has seen, contented themselves with getting rid of the ball as soon as possible, finding that their best efforts at end runs were thrown for losses. Against Varsity, when they defeated the home team by 17-1, they kicked at every opportunity, allowing Toronto to spend their strength with line plays that broke against a strong defence. In every game that they played, they adopted practically the same tactics.

As a matter of fact, games were not won this year. They were lost. Varsity lost to Queens this year on a "bonehead"; McGill lost at Kingston through two fumbles and a penalty; Toronto lost to McGill at Toronto on a play which, although a splendid fifty-five yard effort, came as a break with McGill outplayed (as the *McGill Daily* admitted) in a full three quarters of the game; McGill lost to Toronto by running themselves into the ground on line plays, while Varsity kicked rouges and fell on a fumble for a touch. In no instance can a victory be said to have been won by offensive work during the Intercollegiate season. It was a rare thing indeed for a team to gain yards three times in succession and still rarer for a touchdown to be scored on offensive play.

This does not detract from the victory of Queens. They played the best game the rules allowed,—a waiting, watching game. They would, no doubt, have won under any other rules, as their attack would have been a formidable one, with McKelvey and Muirhead to lead the plunges, and their half line to run the ends. But the fact remains that it did not pay to carry the ball in football under the rules of last season. "A kick and a prayer, a game played by two outside wings and a kicking half-back" were the words used by a Montreal

coach in speaking of the game. Several suggestions were made that the game should be called "rouge" rather than football.

Under the circumstances, then, it would appear that in keeping with the general idea of developing the game, the offensive should be strengthened, rather than the defence weakened. The suggestion that has been received with the greatest favour, perhaps, is that interference should be permitted five yards past the opposing line of scrimmage. The three-yard interference, allowed under the present system of rules, was used to the limit this year, with the result that the best front lines in the Union were generally able to cut down the opposing front line. The secondary defence line, however, adopted the system of waiting for the plays to cross the first rank. These secondary defence men were immune from clipping, as, standing on the three-yard line, they could easily draw the attacking player over the limit line to gain, on a penalty, more than they could make by the tackle, however successful. Penalties of this nature were very frequent during the season.

In the majority of cases, teams made from two to three yards a down, leaving them with three or so yards to make on their last down. The attempt for the few remaining yards was seldom made. If, however, interference were allowed for five yards, a team with a strong attack would have a fair chance of either making their yards in two downs, or, at least, have an even break of plunging the remaining distance.

This would give a team an additional threat. This season, the coaches made no bones about the contempt in which they held the plays of the opposing teams. No play was good enough to beat the secondary defence. The only plays that tricked the opposition during this season were plays from a kick formation, plays that had a double threat. With the additional danger of a plunge gaining five yards, as would be the case if the interference were less restricted, the situation would present another aspect. Line plays could gain, the ends would be a danger, the kick an eventuality always to be guarded against. In short, there would be a code of rules giving full scope to allround ability, in which a fair percentage of games would be won by superior aggressiveness, experience, ability, or what you will, rather than a code under which the majority are lost by carelessness, fumbling, or unlucky "breaks."

#### MCGILL SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL TEAM

Regulars: N. Philpott, E. Hanna, J. Cameron, R. St. Germain, J. Mickles, C. Wright, H. Boucher, B. Spears, A. Manson, D. Walsh, N. Gordon, H. Murphy.  
Substitutes: Sullivan, Woodruff, Blair, Millen, Tucker.



## INTERMEDIATES BID FOR HONOURS

THE MCGILL INTERMEDIATES, featuring Messrs. Taylor, Arnold and Bazin, travelled at top speed throughout the season. They won the eastern section honours in a league with rugby squads from Loyola College and the University of Montreal. In the play-downs for the Intercollegiate championship they met and defeated at Kingston, Queen's seconds, 1924 Dominion intermediate champions, 7-1; entering the final for the college title against St. Michael's College, winners of the western section honours. St. Michael's, well-coached by Rev. Father Carr, were represented by the strongest team that has worn their colours since 1914, and beat McGill seconds in the first game of the home-and-home series for the final honours 18-4, and were well entrenched at the time of this writing, with a 14-point lead with which to go in to the return game at Montreal one week later.

TRACK TROPHY MAKES TRACKS  
FOR TORONTO

The track championship trophy passed to Toronto, after its pleasantly long sojourn in the McGill Union, following a closely contested meet at Montreal. Varsity's total of 62 points was only three better than McGill's, while Queens trailed with thirteen. High point winner of the meet was K. W. G. Patterson, McGill, Science '25, with a first in the 220 yards low hurdles in 26 and 4-5 seconds, a new intercollegiate record; a first place in the running broad jump; third in the 100

yard dash and a win with the Relay Team. The meet was marked by several form reversals, in which "sure winners" lost and the "dark horses" won.

## HARRIERS TARRIED

The McGill Harriers had a bad time at the run held at home, placing third to Toronto and R.M.C. Trenouth, of Queens, won the event in 32 minutes, 28 and 4-5 seconds; beating the unofficial record for the distance by 18 seconds. N. Rubin, Medicine '23, who ran fourth, was the first McGill man home.

## TEAM TURNS TRICK AT TENNIS

Jack Wright, heading a team of six, retained the Tennis Championship for McGill, with a win in the singles and, coupled with C. W. Leslie, a win in the doubles. The score of the Kingston tournaments was: McGill, 17; Toronto, 13; R.M.C., 3; University of Montreal, 2; Osgoode Hall, 1 and Queens 1.

## SOCCER AND RUGGER

The McGill Soccer team stepped afield to beat Springfield by 3 goals to one, to tie with Yale at 3-3 and to lose to the U.S.A. Cadets by 1-3. They returned in time to capture the Intercollegiate Soccer Championship; defeating University of Toronto and then Royal Military College.

A series of defeats marked the career of the English Rugby Team, but they were against strong opposition from local teams.





## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

### BIRTHS

**BANCROFT**—At Montreal on September 23rd to Melbourne T. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft (Isobel Millen, Arts '23) a son.

**BOND**—At Montreal on November 17th to W. L. Bond, K.C., Arts '94, and Mrs. Bond, a daughter.

**BUNT**—At Kingston, Ont., on October 4th to Rev. L. Oscar Bunt, Arts '21, and Mrs. Bunt, a daughter.

**CAMPBELL**—At Vancouver, B.C., on August 31st to Dr. I. Glen Campbell, Vet. '93, Med. '97, and Mrs. Campbell, a daughter.

**COHEN**—On September 28th to Horace R. Cohen past student, and Mrs. Cohen, Montreal, a daughter.

**COOTE**—At Evanston, Ill., on September 8th to Dr. Frank T. Coote, Med. '19, and Mrs. Coote, a daughter.

**CRAWFORD**—At Kitscody, Alberta, on November 1st to Dr. A. M. Crawford, Med. '24, and Mrs. Crawford, a son.

**DASH**—At St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I., on September 14th, to J. Sydney Dash, Agr. '13, and Mrs. Dash, a son, Donald.

**DIXON**—At Montreal on November 24th to Shirley G. Dixon, Arts '11, Law '14, and Mrs. Dixon, a daughter.

**EDWARDS**—On November 13th to G. Maxwell Edwards, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Edwards (May Elizabeth Currie, Arts '16), 385 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa, a daughter.

**FENTON**—At Ottawa on October 7th to Dr. George S. Fenton, Med. '08, and Mrs. Fenton, a daughter.

**GUIOU**—At Ottawa on October 5th to Dr. Norman M. Guiou, Med. '16, and Mrs. Guiou, a son.

**HACKETT**—On October 14th at Montreal, to John T. Hackett, Law '09, and Mrs. Hackett, a son (died on October 16th).

**HYNDMAN**—At Sherbrooke, Que., on September 4th to E. D. Hyndman, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Hyndman, of Groveton, N.H., a daughter.

**INNES**—At Coldbrooke, N.S., on October 19th to Colonel Robert Innes, Agr. '11, and Mrs. Innes, a daughter.

**KER**—At Montreal on October 14th to T. R. Ker, Law '04, and Mrs. Ker, a son.

**LEFEBVRE**—On October 4th to Dr. O. A. Lefebvre, Dent. '15, and Mrs. Lefebvre, Montreal, a daughter.

**LE MESURIER**—On November 18th to C. S. Le Mesurier, K.C., Arts '09, Law '12, and Mrs. Le Mesurier (Beatrice Mary Ross, Arts '12), Montreal, a son.

**MACINTOSH**—At Montreal on November 18th to Dr. D. S. MacIntosh, Med. '23, and Mrs. MacIntosh, a son.

**MACK**—At Cornwall, Ont., on September 22nd to Dr. Harold J. Mack, Med. '16, and Mrs. Mack, a son.

**MORGAN**—At Montreal on November 20th to Dr. G. Senkler Morgan, Med. '24, and Mrs. Morgan, a son.

**NELSON**—At Montreal in August to M. Stuart Nelson, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Nelson, a son.

**PETRIE**—At Montreal on October 29th to Dr. Edward A. Petrie, Med. '24, and Mrs. Petrie, a daughter.

**POWER**—On October 20th at 4472 Sherbrooke Street, Westmount, to Dr. R. M. H. Power, Med. '20, and Mrs. Power, a daughter.

**RUTHERFORD**—At Montreal on November 14th to A. B. Rutherford, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Rutherford, a son.

**SANDERS**—At Arnprior, Ont., on November 1st to Dr. J. L. Sanders, Arts '16, Med. '21, and Mrs. Sanders, a son.

**TASCHEREAU**—At South Porcupine, Ont., on November 20th to Rogers H. Taschereau, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Taschereau, a son.

**WYMAN**—At Ottawa on November 4th to J. K. Wyman, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Wyman, a daughter.

**YOUNG**—At Lamont, Alberta, on September 22nd to Dr. Morley A. R. Young, Med. '24, and Mrs. Young, a son.

**MACKENZIE**—On November 23rd, at St. Louis, Mo., to William Bigelow MacKenzie, Sci. '23, and Mrs. MacKenzie, a son (Donald Bigelow).

**RHIND**—At Montreal on July 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Rhind (*Nee* Edith Campbell, '23), a son.

**SITWELL**—At Soroti, Eastern Uganda, October 11th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Sitwell (Grace McDonald, '16), a daughter.

**BERRY**—At Ottawa, on Friday, September 18th, to Robert C. Berry, Sci. '13, and Mrs. Berry, a daughter (Barbara Ruth).

**BUSBY**—At Calgary on August 29th, to Dr. E. M. Busby, Arts '14, Med. '18, and Mrs. Busby (*Nee* Ida Boyes), a son.

**BAIRD**—At Bay City, Mich., on September 16th, to Dr. Fred. S. Baird, Med. '13, and Mrs. Baird, a son.

**McKENZIE**—At St. Lambert, Que., on August 4th, to B. Stuart McKenzie, Arts '00, Sci. '01, and Mrs. McKenzie, a daughter (Honora Dawn).



ROBERTSON—At Transit Road, Victoria, B.C., on September 19th to Dr. Russell B. Robertson, Med. '13, and Mrs. Robertson, a daughter (Charlotte Mary).

WOODHOUSE—At Northampton, Mass., on January 25th, to the Hon. E. J. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse, (Nee Margaret Chase Going, Arts '12), a daughter.

### MARRIAGES

ABBOTT—On September 22nd at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, Mary Winnifred, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Chisholm, Montreal, and Douglas Charles Abbott, Law '21, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Duff Abbott, of Lennoxville, Que.

ADDY—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on November 11th, Betty, daughter of Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, Jasper Park, Alberta, and Paul Herbert Addy, Arts '22, son of Dr. A. A. Addy, Jordan, Ont.

BAIN—At St. Leo's Church, Westmount, on November 7th, Marie Paule, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Dansereau, Law '79, and Mrs. Dansereau, of Dorchester Street, Westmount, and James William Bain, Sci. '14, of Kingston, Ont., son of the late James W. Bain, and of Mrs. Bain, Montreal.

BATES—On September 2nd at the home of the bride's parents, Leah Olive, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Gillies, Belleisle Creek, N.B., and Ralph Orville Bates, Sci. '22, of Sussex, N.B., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bates, of that place.

BEAMISH—At Ottawa on October 20th, Henrietta Frances (Hettie), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brouse, and Dr. Oswald Foster Beamish, Med. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Beamish, all of Ottawa.

CARNWATH—At St. Paul's United Church, Prescott, Ont., on September 9th, Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. William Howitt, Arts '88, and Mrs. Howitt, Prescott, Ont., and James Carnwath, Sci. '11, of Woodstock, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Carnwath, Riverside, N.B.

CAVE—At Calvary Church, Westmount, Que., on September 30th, Althea May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stephen, Beaconsfield Avenue, and Allister Edward Cave, M.Sc., Sci. '24, of Montreal, son of W. H. Cave, St. John's, Newfoundland.

CENTER—BARNARD—At the home of the bride's parents, Sherbrooke Street, Westmount, on October 10th, Miss Beatrice Evelyn Barnard, past student, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barnard, and Dr. Ervin Alfred Center, Arts '20, Med. '23, of Steep Falls, Standish, Me., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Center, Lachute, Que.

COCHRANE—At the residence of the bride's parents on October 7th, Helen Winnifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Eadie, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, and Dr. William John Cochrane, Med. '18, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cochrane, Victoria, B.C.

COUGHLIN—On November 11th at St. Leo's Church, Westmount, Pauline Josephine, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Dempsey, and John Melbourne Coughlin, Law, '21, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Coughlin, all of Westmount.

DRUMMOND—On October 3rd at Chalmers Church, Quebec, Ella, eldest daughter of Thomas Parsons, of Montreal, and Ross Newton Drummond, Sci. '22, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Drummond, Rosemount, Que.

EREAUX—At Dominion-Douglas United Church, Montreal, on September 18th, Florence Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Young, Westmount Avenue, Westmount, and Dr. Lemuel Price Ereaux, Med. '23, only son of Rev. J. S. Ereaux and Mrs. Ereaux, Elm Avenue, Westmount.

FISK—On September 19th at the residence of the bride's parents, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Back, Waterloo Street, London, Ont., and George Harold Fisk, Sci. '22, son of Dr. George Fisk, Med. '05, and Mrs. Fisk, Drummond Street, Montreal.

FLEMING—At the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on October 10th, Jean, daughter of the late Edward Maxwell and of Mrs. Maxwell, Montreal, and Kenneth Eldon Fleming, Sci. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Fleming, Windsor, Ont.

HODGSON—At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on October 12th, Hylda Anne May, daughter of J. K. L. Ross, Sci. '97, and Mrs. Ross, Montreal, and Duncan McIntyre Hodgson, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald A. Hodgson, Montreal.

HOLDEN—On September 26th at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Rita Holden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hutcheson, Clarke Avenue, Westmount, and John Hastie Holden, Sci. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Holden, also of Westmount.

HUGHES—On September 17th at the residence of the bride's father, Birdie (Lexy), daughter of A. R. Whittall, Roslyn Avenue, Westmount, and John Robertson Hughes, Comm. '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes, Ottawa.

HUTCHISON—In St. Paul's Church, Regina, Sask., on September 2nd, Miss Lillian Sweeney, R.N., and Dr. G. W. Hutchison, Med. '10, of Southey, Sask.

HUTCHISON—At Flint, Mich., on September 26th, Kathleen Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gage, of Flint, and Ross Rutherford Hutchison, Comm. '15, of Montreal, son of Dr. J. Alex. Hutchison, C.B.E., Med. '84, of Montreal.

JACK—On September 15th, at the home of the bride's parents, Winnifred Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Scott, Claremont Avenue, Westmount, and Dr. James McPherson Jack, Med. '05, of Montreal.

KEE—On September 23rd, Annie Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bustin, St. John, N.B., and Charles Sinclair Kee, Comm. '22, of Grand'Mere, Que., son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kee, of St. John.

KELLY—In Calvary Baptist Church, Rochester, N.Y., on October 3rd, Miss Helen Winifred Dairs, of Rochester, and Dr. Gordon P. Kelly, Dent. '22, of Montreal.

LALLY—On October 7th at the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Floral Park, N.Y., Catherine Veronica, youngest daughter of K. O'Brien, and Dr. Louis N. J. Lally, Med. '21, of Floral Park, only son of John J. Lally, Ottawa.

KERR, Forrest A. (Arts '17), to Helen Caroline Voltz, in Chicago, October 12th, 1925.

MACDONALD—On October 9th at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Marguerite (Peggy), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Jamieson, Montrose Avenue, Westmount, and Dr. Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald, past student, son of Dr. R. T. Macdonald, Med. '81, and Mrs. Macdonald, Cowansville, Que.



**MACODRUM**—In August at the Congregational Church, Elizabethtown, N.J., Muriel Lizetta, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Jerome Arlitz, of Elizabethtown, and Murdoch Maxwell MacOdrum, M.A. '24, son of Rev. Daniel MacOdrum and Mrs. MacOdrum, of Brockville, Ont.

**MALLOCH**—In the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton Ont., on October 17th, Kate Daintry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Thomson, and Francis Gibson Malloch, Sci. '10, son of the late F. S. Malloch, and of Mrs. Malloch, Hamilton, Ont.

**MCGARIGLE**—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on September 1st, Ruth Overy, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hutton, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Joseph Alexander McGarigle, Agr. '24, third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGarigle, Sevenoaks, Kent, England.

**MUNRO**—On September 10th at Knox-Crescent Church, Montreal, Gladys Mary Mackie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McDowall, Westmount, and David John Best Munro, Sci. '23, of Pittsburg, Pa., only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Munro, Montreal.

**NICHOLSON**—On October 14th at St. Matthias Church, Montreal, Miss Rosamond Chapman, niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Cote St. Antoine road, and James Gordon Nicholson, Law '21, son of James A. Nicholson, M.A., LL.D., Arts '87, and Mrs. Nicholson, Westmount.

**PARK**—At St. Patrick's Church, Montreal in August, Lillian Mary, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth E. Sullivan, of Halifax, N.S., and Dr. Arnold Gerald Park, Dent. '17, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Park, Danville, Que.

**PITTS**—In November at Ottawa, Mary Christine, eldest daughter of Mrs. John King, Ottawa, and Gordon McLeod Pitts, M.Sc., Sci. '08, Arch. '16, of Montreal, son of the late Herman H. Pitts, and of Mrs. Pitts, Ottawa.

**PORTER**—At Holy Trinity Church, Yarmouth, N.S., on September 18th, Alice Kathryn, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Killam, Norfolk, Va., and Dr. William Arthur Porter, Med. '21, of Norfolk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Porter, Yarmouth.

**RADMORE**—On October 14th in St. Mark's Church, Longueuil, Que., Eva, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stafford, Joliette, Que., and Rev. Arthur Radmore, Arts '23, of Campbell's Bay, Que.

**REIFFENSTEIN**—At St. Jude's Church, Oakville, Ont., on September 17th, Lexley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Lightbourn, of Oakville, and John Christopher Reiffenstein, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Reiffenstein, Elm Avenue, Westmount, Que.

**RYAN**—At St. Leo's Church, Westmount, on November 7th, Mary Gertrude O'Dair, only daughter of Mrs. M. J. Carmody, Westmount, and Dr. John T. Ryan, Med. '22, son of Mrs. William Ryan, Montreal.

**SACKSNER**—On October 18th at the Racquet Court, Ottawa, Goldie Claire, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Epstein, Ottawa, and Dr. Moses Hyman Sacksner, Arts '14, Med. '17, son of D. S. Sacksner, Montreal.

**SCOTT**—In September at Edmonton, Alberta, Katie Sinton, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hector Cowan, Edmonton, and Dr. Walter Hepburn Scott, Med. '07, elder son of the late Hon. D. L. Scott, Chief Justice of Alberta, and of Mrs. Scott, Edmonton.

**SHAPTER**—At Wesley United Church, Amherstburg, Ont., on October 10th, Catherine Olivia, eldest daughter of Edwin H. Pearce, of that place, and Carl Shapter, Sci. '20, of Montreal.

**SHEETS**—At Wilmington, Del., on September 18th, Miss Millicent Wall, of Trenton, N.J., daughter of Mrs. Janet Wall, of Rahway, N.J., and Dr. Cecil Clarence Sheets, Med. '23, of Gibbstown, N.J., son of the late M. O. Sheets, Cornwall, Ont.

**TAYLOR**—On September 19th at Convocation Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Miss Mary McKendrick Taylor, past student, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, principal of Queen's University, and James Horace Odell, of Boston, Mass., eldest son of Mrs. Mortimer Odell, Ottawa.

**TOUSAW**—At Dominion Douglas Church, Montreal, on November 4th, Virginia Wallace, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Knowlton, and Albert Anderson Tousaw, M.Sc., Sci. '19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tousaw, all of Montreal.

**WEBSTER**—On October 1st at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Ailsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard W. P. Coghlin, Montreal, and John Clarence Webster, Comm. '22, of Montreal, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Clarence Webster, Shediac, N.B.

**WERT**—On September 8th at Ottawa, Norma, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Mann, Olds, Alberta, and Dr. Harold Clifford Wert, Med. '15, of Smiths Falls, Ont.

**WINDSOR**—At the residence of the bride's mother on October 21st, Agnes Isabelle, only daughter of the late John Allan and of Mrs. Allan, and Joshua Rorke Windsor, Sci. '20, elder son of the late J. W. Windsor and of Mrs. Windsor, all of Montreal.

**CALDWELL**—On September 12th at Battle Creek, Mich., Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Henry Browning to Dr. John Ewart Caldwell, Med. '24.

**KEE**—On September 23rd, at St. John, N.B., Annie Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bustin to Charles Sinclair Kee, Comm. '22.

**CLARKE-MACRAE**—On Saturday, October 17th, at the United Church, Cookshire, Que., Shirley Edythe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Macrae of Cookshire, to Edward Laurence Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Clarke, Claremont Avenue, Westmount, Que.

**MCODRUM-ARLITZ**—On August 6th at Elizabethtown, N.Y., Lisetta, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Arlitz of Elizabethtown, and Maxwell Murdoch McOdrum, son of the Rev. and Mrs. M. McOdrum of Halifax, N.S.

**SIMPSON-SIMONS**—At St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, Que., on September 9th, Jennie Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Simons of Waterloo and Dr. George Eric Simpson of Pennsylvania University, and formerly of the Dept. of Biology, McGill.

**WALSH-SANGSTER**—On September 23rd, at the home of the bride's parents, Drummond Street, Sherbrooke, Que., Dorothy Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sangster, of Sherbrooke, and George Stanley Walsh, of Hemmingford, Que.



## DEATHS

ALLEY—Dr. Gordon T. Alley, Med. '99, died of heart failure at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on October 31st while attending to his professional duties. He was born on October 22nd, 1874, a son of the late Judge George Alley, Charlottetown, and entered McGill in 1892 as an undergraduate in Applied Science. After two years he transferred to the Faculty of Medicine and after graduation took a post-graduate course in Edinburgh. Dr. Alley was an officer of the Prince Edward Island Light Horse and served overseas during the war. He was married to Miss Dora Jenkins, of South Wales, who, with a small daughter, survives.

BRENNAN—George Eric Brennan, Sci. '06, died in the Royal Victoria hospital, Montreal, on October 12th. He was born in Ottawa on May 21st, 1883, and was educated in that city and at McGill, forming the George E. Brennan Co. in Montreal two years ago. He was the son of the late Herbert H. Brennan, and of Mrs. Brennan, of Ottawa.

BURRELL—Dr. Reginald Heber Burrell, Med. '97, died suddenly at Elrose, Sask., where he had practised for the last twelve years, on October 4th, following an exceptionally severe attack of asthma from which he had suffered for a number of years. He was born at Yarmouth, N.S., on September 4th, 1873, and took his B.A. at Mount Allison in 1893. After several years in practice at Lunenburg and elsewhere in Nova Scotia, he went to Saskatchewan in 1913, where he was one of the most active citizens in the Elrose district. He served as trustee and secretary of the Consolidated school; village secretary and councillor, coroner, justice of the peace, and secretary of the Liberal Association for the Federal riding of Kindersley. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

CASSELS—Hamilton Cassels, K.C., Arts '73, died in Toronto, where he was head of the legal firm of Cassels, Brock and Kelly, on November 2nd, aged 71. Mr. Cassels was born in Quebec, a son of Robert Cassels, and received his education at the Quebec High School and Morin College. He was called to the bar in 1877 and created a King's Counsellor in 1902. Mr. Cassels was a director of the North American Life Assurance Association and of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, prominent in the Presbyterian Church, one of the founders and a director of St. Andrew's College, Toronto, and for the last six years had served as chairman of the Ontario Parole Board. In 1879 he was married to May Yarwood, daughter of W. W. Baldwin, Larchmere, York, by whom he is survived, with one son and three daughters.

COOK—Archibald Hay Cook, K.C., Arts '69, who died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on October 22nd, was long recognized as one of the leaders of the Quebec bar. In that city he was born in 1857, a son of Rev. John Cook, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Morin College, and it was from that institution, affiliated with McGill, that he received his bachelor's degree. Called to the bar in 1879, he was created a King's Counsel 20 years later and throughout practised his profession in Quebec, where he was also known as an alderman of the city, a director of its High School Board and the chairman of the Board of Governors of Morin College. Mrs. Cook was formerly Margaret Black Stuart, third daughter of Robert Cassels, Holland House, Quebec.

COPELAND—At the West Side Hospital in Chicago on September 18th, the death occurred of Dr. William Lowry

Copeland, Med. '72, who had been a member of the faculty of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery for 35 years. He was 75 years old and a native of St. Catharines, Ont. After having taken a post-graduate course in England, he engaged in private practice in St. Catharines until 1879, and five years later settled in Chicago, where he had held every chair at the College of Dental Surgery. In 1920 he retired.

DEWAR—On October 11th the death took place in Ottawa of Gordon Melbourne Dewar, past student in Arts and Commerce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett P. Dewar, of that city. He was born on June 23rd, 1904, and attended Ashbury College, Ottawa, before entering the Faculty of Arts at McGill in 1922. He attended for two sessions before being obliged to withdraw through illness. Besides his parents, two brothers survive.

ELLIOTT—Widely known throughout Canada as "Spectator," a contributor for more than 20 years to the columns of *The Canadian Churchman*, the Rev. James Alfred Elliott, Arts '90, died on October 22nd at Port Hope, Ont., where he had been rector of St. John's Church for 12 years. He was born on April 20th, 1864, at Clarendon, Que., the son of Hugh Elliott and his wife, Mary Hannah, and was educated at McGill and at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. After ordination in 1892, he served successively as rector of Cowansville and Sweetsburg; rector of St. Michael's, Vancouver, B.C.; assistant of St. George's Church, Montreal; rector of All Saints', Montreal; and finally Vicar and then rector of St. John's, Port Hope. In 1921 he was appointed Rural Dean of Northumberland and Durham. In 1916 he enlisted as chaplain of the 136th Durham Overseas Battalion and after nine months' service was rejected at Valcartier as medically unfit. Mrs. Elliott (Charlotte Sardon, Arts '93) and one daughter, Alfreda, survive.

FRY—Henry Fry, Law '88, was accidentally killed in a fall from the window of his office in the Guardian Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on September 1st. He was a member of the notarial firm of Dunton, Fry and Gibb, and widely known in Montreal, where he had practised since graduation. Mr. Fry was born in England 62 years ago and as a youth entered his father's shipping business in Quebec. Turning to the study of notarial law, he graduated from McGill as valedictorian of his class and was successively in partnership with W. de M. Marler, Arts '68, Law '72 (with whom he had been articled) and F. R. Clark before becoming in 1911 a member of the firm of Dunton, Fry and Baudouin, which is now known as Dunton, Fry and Gibb. He was a charter member of the University Club and of the Outremont Golf Club and a member of the Kanawaki Golf Club, the Canadian Club and the Art Association of Montreal.

Besides his wife, formerly Miss Laura Stevenson, of Quebec, Mr. Fry is survived by three sons, one of whom is John D. Fry, Sci. '23, with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company. Another son, Henry S. Fry, Arts '14, died as the result of his war services.

HAMILTON—Dr. Maurice Cayley Hamilton, Med. '18, died in Cornwall, Ont., on September 11th after a long illness. In that town he was born on August 28th, 1893, the son of Dr. C. I. Hamilton, M.P., and there he received his preliminary education. Shortly after graduation, his health failed and he was obliged to spend three years in the Adirondacks. Upon his recovery he returned to Cornwall and there associated himself in practice with his father until March last, when illhealth again necessi-



tated his withdrawal. He had been rector's warden of Trinity Church, Cornwall, and the funeral to Woodlawn Cemetery was under Masonic auspices.

HOULE—The death occurred suddenly at the Ninette Sanatorium, Ninette, Man., on October 12th of Dr. Lester Gorham Houle, Med. '12, who was originally of Prince Edward Island. Interment took place at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

JACKSON—At the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, 473 Argyle Avenue, Westmount, on October 3rd, 1925, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Frederick Slater Jackson, M.D. Funeral from William Wray's Chapel, 617 University Street, on Tuesday, October 6th, 1925, at 11 a.m.

MARSH—Frank J. Marsh, Arts '23, who was continuing his studies as a third year undergraduate in Medicine, met death by drowning when swimming at Morrisburg, Ont., on September 11th. He was spending the summer as a member of the crew of a lake steamer. Born in Brome, Que., on October 15th, 1898, he was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jason N. Marsh, of Knowlton, Que.

MCLAUGHLIN—Dr. James Alvin McLaughlin, Med. '94, died on September 16th in Minneapolis, Minn., his place of residence since 1897. He was a son of John McLaughlin, M.P.P. for Stormont, and was born on the second concession of the township of Roxborough, near Avonmore, Ont., 55 years ago. After having attended the Cornwall High School and McGill, he opened practice in Benson, Minn., whence he moved to Minneapolis after three years. During the war he was a member of

the United States Medical Service. The funeral was held at Minneapolis.

MORRIS—At the Western Hospital, Montreal, on October 2nd, 1925, Aylmer Livingstone Searth Morris, only son of Mr. William Morris, K.C., and Mrs. Morris, of Sherbrooke, aged 24 years.

SCHMIDT—In the death on October 22nd at 4036 Tupper Street, Westmount, of Dr. Augustus Francis Schmidt, Med. '86, Montreal lost a widely-known physician who had practised in the city from the time of his graduation. He was born in Montreal on December 24th, 1861, a son of Dr. Samuel B. Schmidt, Med. '47, and after graduation was for ten years attached to the staff of Notre Dame Hospital and for 30 years was, like his father before him, physician to the Grey Nuns. Dr. Schmidt was a member of several professional societies and much of his time was given to treatment of the poor gratuitously. In 1889 he was married to Miss Mac Evelyn McKenty, of Richmond, Que., by whom, as well as by two daughters and a son, he is survived.

SMITH—Dr. Edwin Harper Smith, Med. '84, died early in November in Chicago, where he had practised for 35 years or more. He was a native of Prescott, Ont., and his funeral, held under Masonic auspices at Chicago, was very largely attended.

SMITH—Dr. Edwin H. ('84), in Chicago, November 15th. Burial, November 17th in Mount Greenwood Cemetery, under charge of Harden City Lodge, A.F. & A.M.





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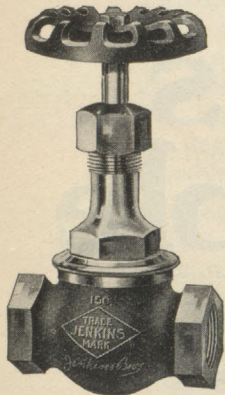


FIG. 106  
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(Standard Pattern)

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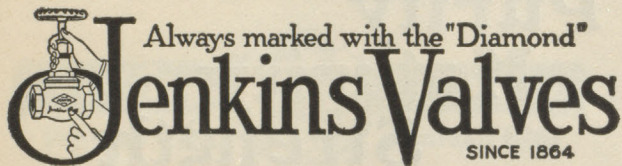
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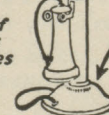
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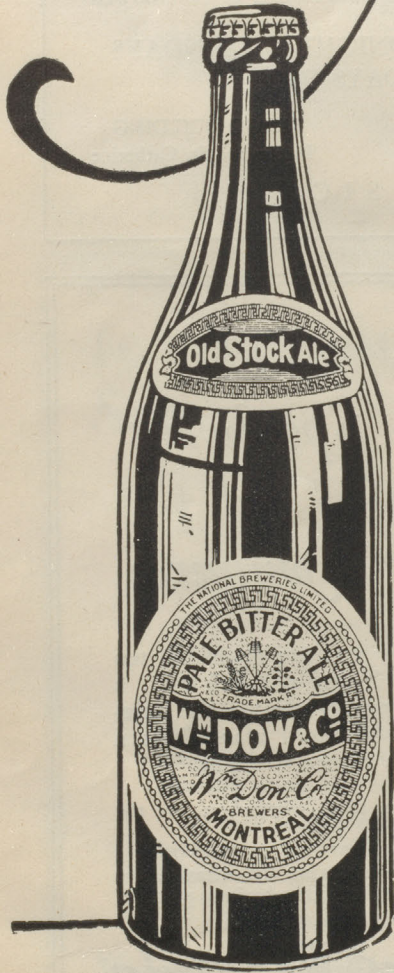
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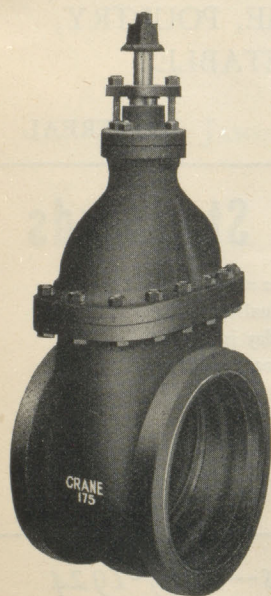


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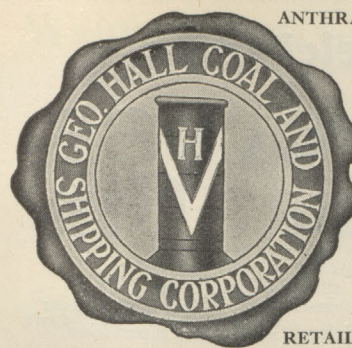
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23rd. Queen's at University of Montreal.  
30th. University of Montreal at University of Toronto.
- FEBRUARY 6th. University of Toronto at McGill.  
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11th. McGill at Queen's.  
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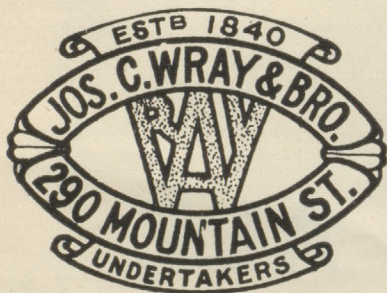
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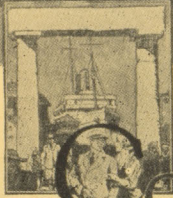
# THE NEWS

No. 2



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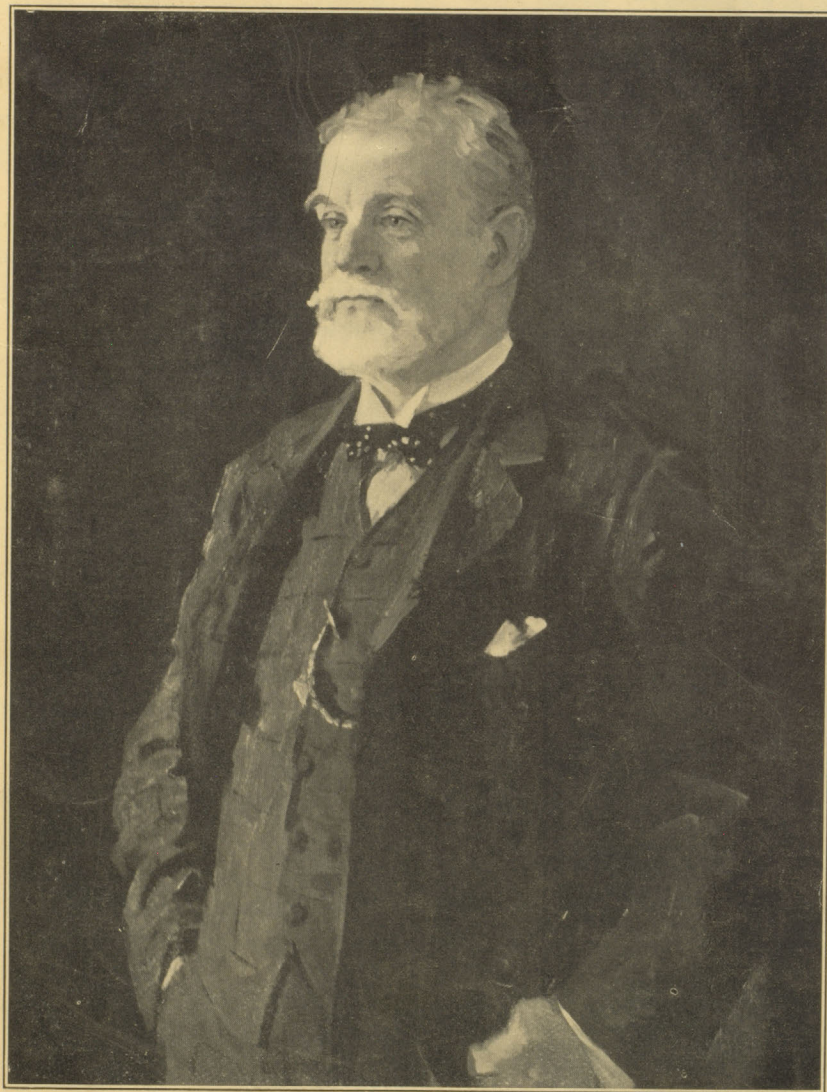
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# McGILL NEWS

Vol. 7

Montreal, March, 1926

No. 2



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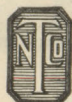
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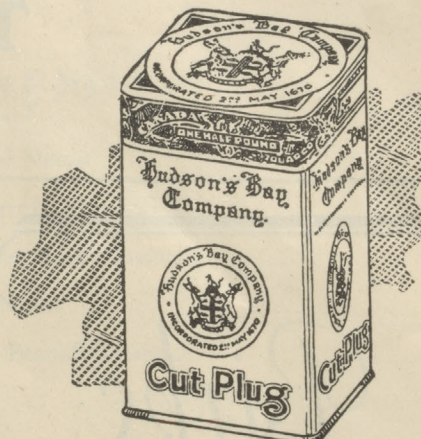
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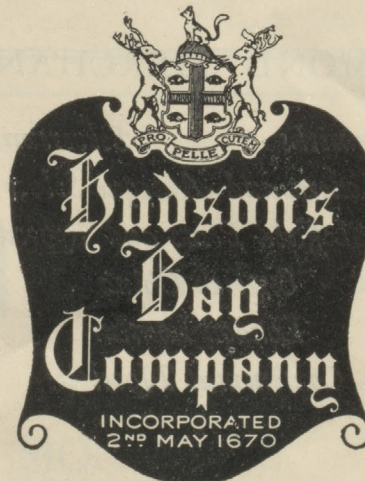


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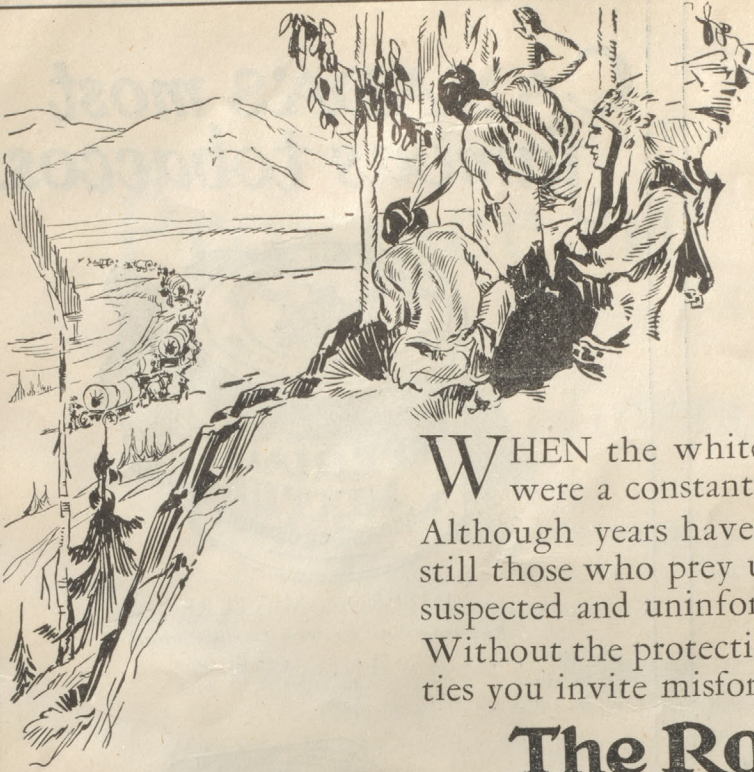
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VOL. VII

MARCH, 1926

No. 2

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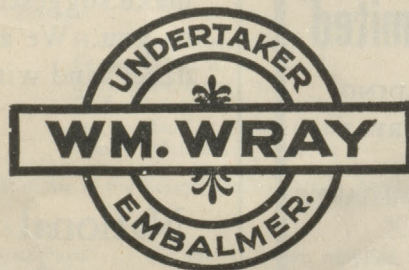
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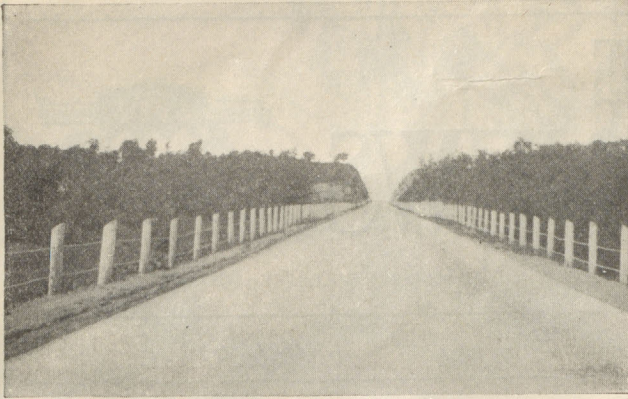
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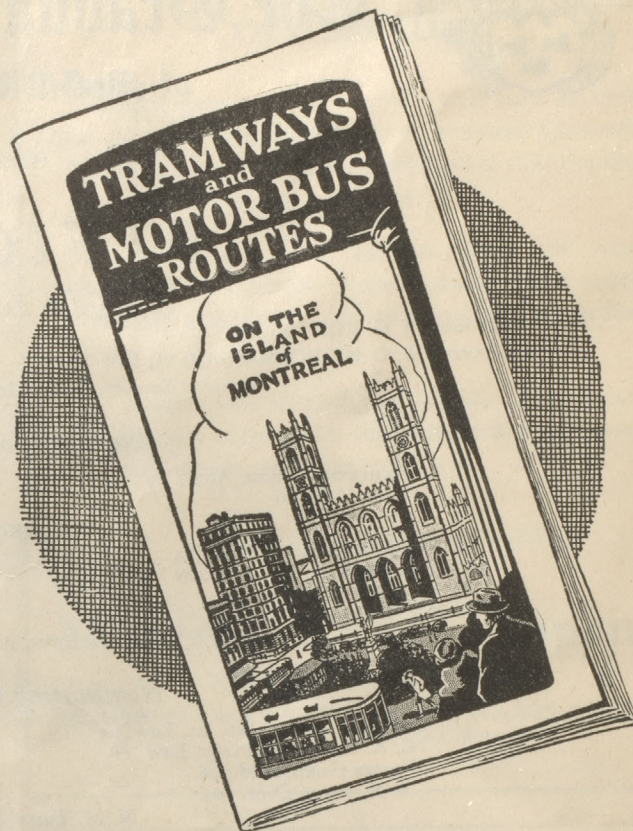
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# RE-UNION

OCTOBER 6th,—7th,—8th,—9th,—1926

THE Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society has been working for several months on plans for the Re-union in October next. As all graduates will remember, the one and only re-union ever held at McGill took place in October, 1921, on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the University. On this occasion between 2,500 and 3,000 sons and daughters of Old McGill attended to do honour to their Alma Mater, and so successful was the occasion that most graduates felt that Re-unions should be held at regular intervals in the future. The time has now come, and if the hopes of the Committee are justified and this Re-union proves a success, Re-unions at five-year intervals will become an established fact.

The Re-union to be held in October will commence on October 6th, James McGill's birthday and long celebrated by the University as Founder's Day. The morning will be taken up by registration, and the rest of the day by University Functions, Convocation, with Founder's Day address, in the afternoon, and a reception in the evening.

The next two days will include various functions as detailed in the programme below.

Let us remind graduates who have not visited McGill since the last Re-union that many changes have taken place in the last five years, due in large part to the success of the Centennial Endowment Fund, as well as to the generosity of friends of the University. Among these are the new Arts Building, which is to be completed on October 1st; the new Pathological Building; the addition to the Redpath Library; the new wing of the Macdonald Engineering Building; the Roddick Memorial Gates; the new Biological Building; the new Field House on the Stadium, and the Faculty Club. These are all additions to the University proper. To our medical graduates the new Maternity Hospital and the new Nurses' Home at the Montreal General Hospital will prove of great interest.

The last event on the programme, namely, the football match between McGill and their old rivals from Toronto, should be an event to look forward to.

We hope that the above inducements, as well as the opportunities for renewing old friendships, will make you exert every effort to be present.

Enclosed in this issue is a questionnaire which you are earnestly requested to fill out at once and return to us, as it is essential that we know as early as possible how many of our fellow graduates we can expect.

## TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.....	Morning.....	Registration.
(Founder's Day)	Afternoon and Evening.....	University Functions (Convocation in Afternoon, Reception in Evening.)
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.....	Morning.....	Lectures, Clinics, Excursions, etc., by various Faculties.
	Afternoon.....	Excursion by special train—Macdonald College.
	Evening.....	Fraternity or Group Dinners.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.....	Morning.....	General Meeting of Graduates' Society.
	Afternoon.....	University Sports at Stadium.
	Evening.....	Re-union Dinner.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.....	Morning.....	Lectures, etc., by Various Faculties.
	Afternoon.....	Football, McGill vs. Varsity—Stadium.



# OBSERVATION OF A SPECTATOR AT ARMY MANŒUVRES 1925

By Capt. H. W. Johnston

## PART I. MANŒUVRES.

IT IS not intended in this article to describe in detail the operations witnessed. Nevertheless many of the weapons in use from 1914 up 1918 have become obsolete and are now replaced by improved patterns which have had little testing in actual warfare. There has also been a thorough revision of all training manuals to incorporate the lessons of 1914-1918. The old manuals were, in general, excellent. They contained all the essential elements on which training is based, but were so condensed that they were difficult to read. Minor tactics, on the other hand, have undergone amazing alterations. The entire craft of siege warfare was revived and made general, almost becoming an obsession. The new manuals, while they are based on the necessity of a system of training which shall be uniform throughout the British Empire and its dependencies, are devised with an admirable elasticity which enables the tactics of a campaign to be adapted to the operations characteristic of the theatre of war in which they occur. The late manœuvres enabled the training based on the new manuals to be tested, and in addition permitted an experiment to be made in the effect of relative degrees of mobility in the forces engaged, particularly with respect to tanks.

For the non-professional reader a word of explanation may be in order. "Manœuvres" are "operations between opposing forces, the commanders of both of which are allowed freedom of action within the limits of the scheme. Other instructional operations may be termed exercises." (*Training and Manœuvre Regulations*, 1923, p. 65.) Manœuvres, coming as they do at the end of collective training, afford an opportunity of testing the effectiveness of that training and to give higher commanders practice in handling large formations. As far as possible, manœuvres simulate actual warfare, but the question of expense generally limits the expenditure of ammunition (blank) and tends generally to confine the operations to movements of troops and the occupation of positions. Entrenching is avoided on account of claims for damage and the necessity of restoring the terrain afterwards. Large battles likewise tend to create false impressions since in the absence of real casualties many things will be attempted which would be less attractive under shrapnel or machine-gun fire. Accordingly the manœuvres usually terminate when both combatants have become embroiled and have deployed their forces for the final struggle.

The essential feature in the scheme is the demonstration of certain principles which it is desired to test, and in order to bring about suitable situations the directing staff have in general to control the operations at certain points. This may conveniently be done by placing bodies under aerial attack, and thus arresting their progress. A certain air of unreality is apt to be created, but it must not be imagined that the object of the manœuvres is thus obscured, or the value of the lessons to be drawn diminished thereby. This is especially the case when it is recalled that the British forces are called upon to fight in more varied theatres of war and with a greater variety of opponents than the forces of any other civilized nation. Accordingly the Grand Manœuvres of a continental power, where really large bodies of five or six hundred thousand men may be actually handled, and where the manœuvres are virtually part of the collective training, are neither practicable nor desirable for British armies. Continental manœuvres are a sort of annual examination or efficiency test whereby army commanders, corps commanders and divisional commanders may be tested for fitness to command and trained for the actual movements to be anticipated in the opening stages of a campaign. British manœuvres are held at infrequent periods and form a laboratory in which the cumulative result of several years' training, and, if possible, newly collected practical experience, which has taken shape in training manuals and new inventions, may be tested and criticised.

In proceeding to comment upon large scale operations it is necessary to beware of hastily formed or superficial judgements. Even the mental conception of mass-manœuvre is difficult; fixing the attention upon the larger groupings obscures the detailed action of the component parts, while an attempt to master all the details of even a simple movement is apt to confuse the general idea of the movement itself. The factors governing operations have become exceedingly complex, a condition rendering it very difficult to assign the due weight to each factor. It is true that many methods and devices employed in the period 1914-18 have been abandoned or superseded, but the simplification is more apparent than real. Warfare during those years was largely an elaborate mosaic of details which by trial and error were dovetailed into a more or less permanent scheme of siege operations, in which movement took



place with sufficient slowness to permit of a rigid central control. No major operation was undertaken without weeks or months of reconnaissance and planning and ample time was available for each subordinate commander to be coached and often actually practised in his special function.

In 1914 there were still, primarily, three arms and the rudiments of some services. By 1918 two new arms had been added, and the infantry weapons had increased from the rifle and bayonet (the machine gun in 1914 was available only in insignificant proportions) to machine guns, light and heavy, bombs, smoke, trench mortars, portable charges of high explosive, revolvers and rifles with bayonets. In the case of the German the gas projector and flame thrower might be added, and for all armies the defensive weapons were the shrapnel helmet and gas mask. The trench mortar has made way for the forward gun or howitzer, which even when manned by artillery personnel is still essentially devoted to the service of the infantry. The portable charge has disappeared into the limbo of N.I.V. Stores. Bombs are still controversial, not so much as to whether they shall be used, but rather which type is best. The infantryman seems doomed to remain a specialist in a rapidly growing armoury of weapons.

Artillery is more blessed in that its development has reached a high state of perfection. Gone are the old "shoots" and the noisily extravagant "barrage." Aerial "spotting" remains unchanged. Only the dragon is new.

In the field of mobile weapons the tank, the armoured car and the horse are contending for supremacy. The tank now travels, while actually in movement, faster than any cavalry formation. Originally designed as an infantry support weapon, the walking-pace tank was too attractive a target and too slow to strike rapidly. With increased speed and range the tank is an effective surprise weapon and a less vulnerable target. Unfortunately it is now difficult to move infantry fast enough to exploit the tank success. Mechanicalized infantry can co-operate more readily, although possibly the cavalryman is best adapted as a background for tank operations. In view of the often expressed desire of tank commanders to take over the cavalryman's job, such a forced marriage is rather astounding. On the other hand, certain features in both arms render the alliance most unworkable. Cavalry and tanks can both fight on the move, and come into action with the minimum time for deployment. Cavalry lack fire power, however, and are easily delayed by such obstacles as wire. Tanks provide a mobile reserve of fire power with the added advantage of relative invulnerability. They can easily make gaps in certain obstacles through which cavalry can advance. Cavalry, on the other hand, can swim rivers and pass through woods which form impassable obstacles to tanks in their present forms. They can also scatter when

attacked, and may be used in smaller patrols, hence are generally superior for reconnaissance. They are vulnerable to tanks, but when backed by their own tanks are able to operate more boldly. For outlying missions such as mobile flanking columns, detached posts or in rear guards, cavalry can withdraw rapidly without requiring tank protection and being limited to roads, as are bus columns.

With respect to air work, while at the signing of the Armistice the R.A.F. was exceedingly efficient, both material, personnel, tactics, and means of communication have improved tremendously. There seems, however, to be two factors which will render the sensational forecasts of some writers improbable for some time. The first is the inadequacy of air observation and fighting in wet weather and under poor visibility, and the second is the necessity of landing grounds and supplies, free from the possibility of land attack.

The question of intercommunication is still vexed. It is obviously unwise to attempt a central telephonic control as practised in position warfare, and radio is not yet sufficiently secret and generally available to displace the despatch rider. It is even more important than ever to furnish a commander with timely information, and the present difficulty is how to collect, collate and re-distribute the information fast enough. Even for spectators, with the privilege of visiting both armies and asking questions liberally, the fog of battle was difficult to dispel. It can be imagined what it was like for unit commanders.

Transport is the next question. The big problem in introducing new weapons, or increased air service with field armies, is the transportation of ammunition, supplies and spare parts. Horses and men can go on short rations or even "live on the country" in mobile warfare. Tanks, dragons, lorries, aeroplanes, none will run without petrol, or, as Mr. Ford's car is said to do, on its reputation.

The next and final question is that of training and leadership. A higher intellectual standard is required of all ranks. The fine animal is not enough: a competent brain is equally important. With regard to leadership, all commanders, even the most subordinate, must take into consideration a vast deal more than in 1914. Unfortunately even less time is available for arriving at a decision, and it is highly important that correct habits of thought be formed, both in staff work, whereby tasks are correctly and clearly assigned, and in regimental duties, so that the benefit of capable planning may bear fruit.

With respect to personal impressions, perhaps the most important question likely to be asked is "What are the troops like? Are they up to standard?" Having encountered the New Army under weather conditions usually associated with winter operations in France, I have no hesitation in saying with Mr. Bairnsfather



that "the spirit of the troops is excellent." The marching was exceedingly good. I saw picked detachments at Wembley, guards changing in the Palace Yard, a full battalion on inspection at Aldershot prior to drafting, and brigades route-marching along the Hampshire roads. There was a snap and swing in the cadence which would do credit to soldiers of double the average service. "Horsey" people say that a good horse is never a bad colour; most infantrymen will agree that a poor soldier never marches well. It is difficult to judge training standards during large manoeuvres. Gun positions were generally well taken, and were usually difficult to find. Officers generally considered that the average standard of intelligence was considerably higher than before 1914. There is perhaps a decrease in martial aspect, but those familiar with our French allies will not be deceived by appearances. In the first place, many of us are used to think of war-time units, especially volunteers in the early days. Naturally, in national emergencies, one can enlist the very cream of a nation's manhood, while in peace times it is hardly to be expected that the ranks will be filled with leading barristers and county cricketers. In the second place, it must be recalled that home battalions receive all recruits, while the service battalions do not receive men with less than two or three years service. Hence home formations never have more than a skeleton of trained men, being mostly filled with youngsters whose physique is still being molded by the system of army gymnastics which bears such excellent fruit in the four—or five—year man. Thirdly, unless specially fitted (whereby its suitability for service is impaired) khaki is apt to look sloppy, although the ensemble of marching or battle order can be very impressive for ceremonial purposes. Lastly, it appears to be a fact that good intelligences of a mechanical turn are often associated with swarthy faces and short stature, while dash and excellence in physical sports are more frequently found with the tall fair type. Recent years have tended to displace the ordinary soldier by the specialist, and to operate the various gadgets and use the new weapons, a high standard of mechanical ability is necessary. The writer had occasion to discuss this point with a medical assessor in the R.A.F., who informed him that nearly all pilots of excellence were fair, while the preponderant type of ground personnel was dark. It is interesting to note that this generalization appears to obtain both in cavalry and in tanks, both arms demanding rapid decision and swift action.

Dealing with other arms in order of seniority, cavalry showed up surprisingly well. In spite of the remarks of Foch and Haig in their despatches, it has become fashionable to condemn cavalry as useless, and in the face of almost theoretical successes in Palestine, to declaim against the inability of horses to dig trenches or jump double-apron wire obstacles. It would be quite as logical to abandon rifles because they are useless

against tanks, and to throw away razors since they cannot be used to true up grindstones. There are four phases into which military operations may be divided, the approach, the contest, the pursuit by the victors and the retreat of the vanquished. It is true that the contest may be drawn out into months or years of position warfare before a successful assault may take place, or a more or less serious break-through occur in the stationary lines. Immediately the presence of an adequate mobile force becomes imperative, and its presence or absence may be the deciding factor in stabilizing the situation once more or exploiting the fruits of victory. Air reconnaissance can discover large movements more readily than the old strategical cavalry reconnaissance, but the local tactical question of "is that village held" cannot be thus dealt with. Air bombers may annoy advancing columns; it has been said with considerable grounds that in the next campaign all movements will be made by night. Aircraft, however, cannot sieze a ridge and deny it to the enemy until the main body comes up. The co-operation and relative merits of tanks with cavalry have been dealt with above; it remains to add that in the last manoeuvres, cavalry, boldly handled and supported by fast tanks, succeeded in compelling the premature deployment or greatly superior bodies of infantry.

On the other hand, the MERCIAN force, hampered by a shortage of mounted troops, were compelled to grope their way slowly forward in pursuit of a more mobile enemy who was thus enabled to reform unmolested. The successful assault of the 1st MERCIAN Division was covered during the stage of concentration by the skilful use of the entire MERCIAN cavalry, which was only foiled in its enveloping movement by the superiority of the WESSEX mounted troops.

Turning to artillery, the situation remains much where it was in 1918. Anti-aircraft work is still far from satisfactory. Isolated guns may achieve surprise effects, but it would seem that the general use of this branch of the arm is to deny close approach to vital points such as headquarters of formations, railheads, parks and the like by covering fire from numerous guns in co-operation. It is of interest that WESSEX Force Headquarters was put out of action for twenty minutes by MERCIAN Air Force.

The two main questions are co-operation and anti-tank defence. In position warfare, with abundant telephone service and unlimited ammunition, "strafes" could be ordered as readily as supplies from the corner grocer. The present difficulty is one of inter-communication. Targets must be indicated rapidly and engaged effectively with the minimum delay. The expenditure of ammunition must now be decided by the commander on the spot and cannot in general be controlled centrally. The principal means available are Lucas Lamps, heliographs and portable radio sets. Judging from the last



manœuvres, increased means must be provided, and the writer ventures to suggest that radio telegraph sets will be needed on a very much increased scale. It is the old story of the machine gun in 1914. The gun was all right, but there were not enough guns in the formation. This applies particularly to anti-tank defence.

Formerly tanks were sluggish devices, which could be easily reported and "strafed" under ordinary circumstances. Now the tank may burst out of cover and charge at twenty-five miles an hour, disorganize an infantry attack and be away before effective counter-battery fire can be opened. There are several solutions available, all more or less tentative. The first, a compromise, was the anti-tank rifle or machine gun. Such weapons are heavy and therefore tend to limit the mobility of infantry, and have been largely discarded. Traps are, of course, only suited to position warfare. Gas has been countered by the gas-tight tank. The second solution is counter-battery by field artillery. Given good intercommunications, it is perhaps the most efficient, but is difficult unless firing can take place over open sights. The same remark applies to counter-bombing from the air. The third solution is the tank counter-attack. This was used extensively on the last manœuvres. If surprise can be effected, the results are good, but fire from a moving platform against a rapidly moving target is difficult to make effective. The armament of tanks is also rather light. Two-pdr, or even 6-pdr guns, unless a lucky shot is made, may not disable the opposing tank until the rescuer has in turn been disabled. The fourth solution is the forward gun. Many of us remember the use of forward 18-pdrs and even 4.5" Howitzers during 1914-1918. The difficulty is to devise an all-purpose weapon, since the forward gun, in addition to anti-tank duties, is called on to neutralize hostile machine-guns and forward guns. If many forward guns are provided, the difficulty of ammunition supply becomes acute, and there is also the question whether such guns should be under artillery or infantry control, employed purely locally or directed as part of the general scheme. Against concrete emplacements or machine-guns with over-head cover, or against infantry under cover, a high-angle fire is needed. Against infantry, indeed, a percentage of shrapnel is desirable. On the other hand, against tanks, direct fire over open sights is needed. The 18-pdr, firing Q.F. ammunition, has good hitting power and a high rate of fire. On the other hand it has a high command, making it difficult to conceal, is difficult to manhandle in covered approaches, and has a narrow traverse without shifting the trail. A tank can cover, in good ground, 800 yards in one minute, so that to high rate of fire a wide traverse must be added. Furthermore, direct 18-pdr fire on emplacements is not very effective even at close range, while no searching effect is possible.

The 3.7" howitzer, ranging up to 5,000 yards with a 20-lb. projectile and five charges, can be readily man-

handled up covered approaches, can fire over open sights at 2,200 yards and move on pack (8 loads), in limbered waggons or for reasonable distances on wheels with one horse or mule. It is fitted with a wide traversing power (about 60 degrees) and can be used with effect against emplacements. It is very popular on the Northwest frontier of India, where a 2.75" mountain gun has been used for years. This is the first split-trail used in British service. Its chief disadvantages are, firstly, when on wheels it has no limber, and the weight of the trail comes on the horse. Secondly, when in limbered wagon, while it can move as fast as infantry, it is difficult to bring into action. Thirdly, when in pack, it is subject to the disadvantages due to the liability of pack animals to misbehave, and the lessened ability to cover long distances with infantry, although the gun can go nearly anywhere that infantry can move. But the great disadvantage is the rate of fire. No fixed ammunition is yet available, and like all B.L. ordnance, to fire successive shots without swabbing the barrel invites a premature. Engaging a tank at close range (1,000 yards or less), there is some danger that the tank, unless disabled by the first shot, may rush the howitzer before the tank can be stopped. The general impression is, however, that it is not desirable to add a special gun for anti-tank work. The writer ventures to suggest that a percentage of fixed ammunition be carried for anti-tank work, and that a limber mounting be provided (with, say, two horses or mules) for wheeled movements. The carriage in limbered wagon might well be sacrificed to this end, while the pack movement could be retained. This should make the howitzer an all round weapon for infantry support.

The remaining artillery questions are the medium gun, and the tractor or "dragon." There is some talk of abolishing the sixty-pounder and substituting a six-inch gun, but the matter is still undecided. The dragon, however, is of considerable interest. The present type is rather too heavy. It is possible to overturn even sixty pounder guns in turning on soft ground, and the size is regulated by the attempt to carry the gun on the char-a-banc, rather than by the needs of the gun. It might be better to carry the crew in a separate vehicle. It has been suggested to adopt a light tractor for field guns and restrict the heavy type to medium guns. Another suggestion is to mount the gun on the tractor, using a naval mounting, thus permitting the gun to fire on the move or from roads. This would be valuable in advanced guard work, but might make concealment more difficult. Considering the long ranges now prevailing, the increased danger might be offset by the ability to shift position without a premature disclosure of the movement by bringing up limbers. Certainly, once the enemy have ranged the gun, the only defence is a rapid shift of position, and the only palliative to



retaining the limber is the ability to improvise gun teams from wagons or other mounted formations.

From the standpoint of manœuvres, the concealment of guns was amazingly effective. It is a pity, however, that more blank ammunition or else maroons is not available, to add the noise which characterises artillery action. More smoke maroons might also be used to simulate shelling of troops and accustom other arms to working under the noisy conditions of actual warfare.

Infantry work remains, as has been said, little altered. Here again, intercommunication appears to be restricted by inadequate means, and the pernicious influence of position warfare is still apparent. Local protection needs stressing. There is a temptation to deploy unduly, instead of advancing from an abandoned outpost position with intact formations under tactical advanced guards. More bicycles, say one or two sections in the company, would be invaluable for small infantry advanced guards and local patrols in open warfare. The machine gun is being used at closer ranges, usually in the rear of the forward companies. This seems a trifle far forward, as if heavy machine guns move with the infantry they tend to delay them, and also cannot use their chief characteristic, ability to furnish covering fire from a flank along several predetermined directions. In the attack this is not serious, but in outpost positions, especially at night, the chief advantage of the tripod mounting is sacrificed. Frontal protection can normally be achieved by Lewis guns, but Lewis guns are not adapted to traversing or picking up lines of fire at night. The trench mortars are gone and are un lamented, their place being taken by pack guns.

The group system and the square-diamond formation, seem to retain their popularity and flexibility. The attack of the 1st MERCIAN division on QUARLY HILL furnished an excellent demonstration of the application of the principle.

With respect to tanks and armoured cars, little can be added to the foregoing. The Hotchkiss has disappeared in the newer models, and with armoured bogies, flexible treads, gastight mountings, speeds of twenty-five to thirty-five miles per hour and more efficient silencers the striking power and efficiency of the tank are tremendously increased.

Transport arrangements are difficult to test in times of peace, as a full war establishment cannot be arranged. For instance, the five regimental lorries of W.E. cannot at present be available. Transport is tending to be a limiting factor in the weapons and ammunition which can be carried with a force in the field, and as the num-

ber of men required to produce a given fire effect diminishes, the number of men and vehicles engaged in transporting ammunition and petrol diminishes. Possibly engines of semi-diesel type will gradually be evolved and thus relieve the enormous demand on petrol which threatens to become the main sinew of war. So far, air-craft have been compelled to use only the higher grades of petrol, and the supply of high grade petrol is not unlimited. A factor which should be mentioned is the maintenance of roads. This was a serious problem in the war of 1914-1918. Main roads in England are now being laid on a ferro-concrete base in widths of sixty feet, and other countries are doubtless following suit. Greater use of tracked vehicles, which increase petrol consumption, permits the utilization of tracks and movements across country, while existing bitulithic and asphalt surfaces make horse transport by road a matter of increasing difficulty, especially on wet or icy weather.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to remind his readers that no criticisms put forward in this paper are intended in disparagement of military effort in the British Empire. Britain has always been progressive in military science, and is as willing today as ever to give a fair trial to any useful weapon or device. Many things which are here criticized are frankly experimental, and are doubtless tried so that they may run the gauntlet of criticism before adoption or rejection. In framing opinions the writer hopes that he has avoided any destructive criticism, and that any suggestions put forward will be received in the spirit in which they are offered, a purely constructive one. So far as possible, all judgements have been based on the principles laid down in the new training manuals, and nothing in this paper should be taken as expressing a desire to inculcate doctrines contrary to the spirit of the official publications.

The writer is indebted in the preparation of these remarks to the close co-operation of Captain A. H. Rootes, 15-2 (Punjabi) Indian Infantry during the manœuvres, as well as to many useful discussions with unit commanders and other regimental and staff officers during the same period. The War Office were most kind in allowing complete freedom of movement and in furnishing narratives, maps and all available information to spectators, and members of the Directing Staff and umpires were very helpful in explaining local situations to bystanders. The writer is also indebted to the G.S.O. M.D. 4, the O.C. "A" Squadron R.C.D. and the O.C. "D" Company the R.C.R. for much helpful discussion before compiling this paper.



# THE PLACE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS IN A COLLEGE COURSE

By R. Tait McKenzie

THE Athletic life of the college student, looked upon by the faculty only as a source of annoyance, something to be suppressed or curtailed, has, in the last thirty years, gradually driven the educational world from indifference or hostility to interest, investigation, a tardy recognition, and finally even to a tentative welcome into the program of a college education.

We have gradually become convinced that the fundamental desire of youth for Physical activity and expression, offers a field for education which has lain fallow since the golden age of ancient Greece, when, of course, it held its rightful place in the well-rounded scheme for the education of both boys and girls. With recognition of this fact has gone the necessity of adapting it to our changing conditions and toward the end of the last century American colleges took the first steps toward making it part of the educational scheme.

They began a stocktaking of the physical material that presented itself for education by making a careful physical and medical examination of all Freshmen.

At the present time no college of any standing neglects this survey of the incoming class, and in several this examination precedes matriculation and a prospective student may be rejected on physical grounds, alone. This examination varies but slightly in different institutions. It includes such questions as family and health history, posture, nutrition, condition of lungs and heart under exercise and at rest, state of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, and teeth, and the measurement of dimensions capable of development by exercise.

This survey divides students roughly into three classes; defectives, normals and athletes.

The defectives require special treatment, attention to sight or hearing, removal of diseased tonsils, attention to decayed teeth, corrective exercises for flat chest or flat feet, rest and feeding for the suspected tubercular case, and graduated gentle exercise for the damaged heart that would be injured by strenuous competition.

The normal, non-athletic students require exercise to keep them in proper health in the sedentary life they have to lead, and still more do they require education of their physical powers.

I know that the term "physical education" is used very loosely, but there is such a thing as physical intelligence, and it is that physical intelligence that has raised mankind above the brute, and has raised the more civilized races above those that are uncivilized; it is that kind

of physical intelligence which has survived in all our games: the great fundamental co-ordinations which govern locomotion—running and jumping; locomotion in the water—swimming—climbing—and those feats which everyone ought to be able to do, and would have an opportunity of doing if we did not live surrounded by so many conventions as we do. Then there are those other great co-ordinations which have to do with fighting, wrestling, striking with the fist, the extension of the fist by means of the fencing foil, the sabre or the single-stick. The still further extension of the range by means of missiles, throwing or catching of balls (and nearly all our games have to do with throwing or catching of balls, whether it is fives, tennis, cricket, baseball, basketball or football) and these have always been and can best be taught in some form of game, and frequently the game has to be designed so that it will enable a large number of men to play at the same time. There are very few places that can accommodate a thousand men all playing cricket or baseball or football at once, so that for these men who cannot have the opportunity you must design games which will give them the same kind of education in throwing, in catching, in dodging, and in jumping, that they would get in these natural games if they were able to practise them in the form in which they have survived up to the present time.

There is a still further phase of the question that must not be lost sight of, and that is the idea of co-operation. We know that the boy who has learned to sacrifice his individual glory for the glory of the team has arrived at about the same stage of civilization as the savages in a tribe which has consented to combine with another tribe under one leader in order to defeat a third. Games are important because they are the only way, or one of the few ways, in which this form of community life can be taught to the boy or to the young man. A great many students—the great majority of them in fact—can never become great athletes, or even good ones. It is surprising what a large proportion of them do not want to become great athletes. But it is surprising also how much a student can learn of an athlete exercise without becoming an athlete. It is not everyone who can swim the Channel, and very few want to try, but anyone of ordinary intelligence can learn to take care of himself in the water: to dive, to stay under water, to rescue a person who is drowning, to achieve, in short, versatility, and this he can do without becoming a great athlete. It seems to



me that the great athlete is very closely allied to the great genius. We cannot account for the great powers of a man in any particular athletic exercise by the tape-line alone; nothing can account for that fine mental and physical judgment that goes to make a champion, except the theory that I have just stated. In every student community we find a few who are natural athletes and take naturally to competitive sports and games. It is just as important that they should be given an opportunity of practising these games, and that they should practise them under the best conditions, as it is that a simpler form of physical education should be given to the men who are never likely to become good or efficient in any game.

All three of these types, then, should be required to take their courses of exercise under supervision of the University which accepts them as students, and accepts a definite responsibility for their health and education, and if this becomes a part of the college course it should bear credits and penalties like any other part of the college curriculum.

At first sight it may seem strange to give academic credit to the youth for playing a game that he loves, or to the weakling who can never be a great athlete, but a little further consideration, will, I think, show that it is not so incongruous as may at first appear.

A youth enters college with a flat chest, protruding abdomen, flabby muscles, shuffling gait. He is prescribed corrective exercises for which he reports three times a week, and at the end of the college year he is transformed. He becomes upstanding, erect and self-reliant. In other words, he is educated in posture. Next year he reports for progressive gymnastic training and learns to do a series of muscular feats that give him agility, physical courage, and versatility. Again, he has educated certain of his physical powers. The following year perhaps he conquers the water and becomes an expert swimmer, and in his fourth year he learns to box or wrestle or fence or play tennis and hockey. Each year his progress can be marked by a grade as accurately as it can be in Mathematics or Greek.

The Athletic student starts from the first as a sort of honor man, but he should not be allowed to take honors only, except in his final years. A football star should also be able to do many other things if he is to be called well educated physically, and although he need not be kept at elementary exercises for as long as his less favored fellow—he should be required to show that he can do them in order to get his advanced standing.

If we have a requirement we should have credits for good work, and we should also have penalties for failure, both counting like other subjects and with the same weight.

There are to be found exceptional defectives who can never learn to swim, just as there are those who have not been endowed with "the low cunning necessary to solve a quadratic equation," but they are so few that they can

be dealt with individually and many of my most enthusiastic interviews and letters have come from students who, on entering college, thought they could not learn, and used every endeavor, fair and foul, to avoid it, but who conquered their fears under skilled instruction and so gained a new feeling of power and liberty.

In the practice of intercollegiate competition, however, we are confronted by new conditions.

In my day at college we had to coax men to come out for football in order to have a full team. Now the team is selected from a large squad, all competing for a place. Competition is keen and getting keener. The public is interested, the graduates are excited, the newspapers find it good copy and feature it. A football game is now a great spectacle. It shows a balance on the credit side and the business man sits up and takes notice. Stadiums spring up all over the land, to seat from 50,000 to 100,000 people. Heavy expenses are met by huge gate receipts, and good football players find themselves in the spots light from their high school days to the end of their college course. It is little wonder that some of them lose their heads and get a false perspective of the value in college life. A promising high school boy, in any town in the United States, will be approached by enthusiastic, if unofficial, emissaries from half a dozen colleges offering anything from free tuition alone, to tuition with board, spending money and upkeep of a car. Usually, I may add, this is without the direct knowledge of the institutions concerned, who when approached can truthfully say that they have made no such offer. The boy is naturally flattered, money talks, and the seeds of commercialism are sown in his mind. Much that he sees at college tends to make the seeds grow; lavish expenditure on equipment, week-end trips before big games, graft in ticket selling and special privileges: the Committee from his home town, rushing to present him with an automobile between halves.

The great stadium is paid for by the spectators. Two big games a year may bring in enough money to pay interest on the necessary loans, or the Alumni may purchase season tickets in perpetuity and guarantee the cost of building and maintenance, or business men may take a chance and subscribe to a loan. In any case the sport becomes caught in a vicious circle. To have big receipts it is necessary to have wide publicity, winning teams, and star coaches, and vested interests are not slow to demand a voice in all this, especially the selection of coaches and the choosing of opponents with an eye to their drawing power. They also sometimes claim rights in disposing of the surplus, and the University finds itself engaged in trying to run a huge Amusement enterprise instead of an educational institution, and that with divided control.

Many administrators and sincere believers in physical education think that the only solution is to abolish intercollegiate sport altogether.



I am not of their number. To abolish intercollegiate competition is to run away from the issue. It must be met—not avoided. We cannot go back to the patriarchal days of 1875, or even to conditions before the war.

Football is too valuable, educationally, to be dropped. It expends the energy that used to break out in such less desirable forms before the game was played. You can't have liberty without paying the price for it. You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs, and the small number of students who commercialize their football ability usually find that money earned through loss of the respect and esteem of their fellow students is dearly earned, and that the approval and help of friends to whom they have hitherto turned for council and advice is worth more to them than the cheque for which they have to wrangle with the crooks that batten on professional sport.

The financial problem is changed only in size. When the sums involved become large it becomes increasingly necessary to have the money taken over by the University treasurer or by some one who is subject to him, appointed by him and subject to his audit. Control should be in the hands of the University only, and not in any association, however closely connected with it. It should be administered through a Department subject to the president or principal and board of Trustees. This department's function should be threefold, and include Health, Physical Education and Competitive athletics.

Its work in Health should include Medical Examination, prescription of exercise, re-examination, personal Hygiene and Infirmary care of sick students, supervision of the health of teams in training.

Its work for Physical Education should include the appointment of all teachers, including coaches, and the organization of progressive courses in gymnastics, track and field athletics, football, basketball and other games, either for purely educational purposes or for intramural and intercollegiate competition. The coaching staff for football should be organized in such a way that the student could be readily promoted from class, fraternity or departmental teams to the varsity squads.

In relation to competitive athletics its duties would be manifold, but we may note a particular branch of them. Intercollegiate relations are social in character, rather than educational, and here the students and alumni should have a voice in determining what games should be arranged, with due consideration for academic requirements.

Athletic honors and insignia are valued by the student, largely in proportion to the control he may have in determining their award. For this purpose a committee or council, consisting of representation from faculty, Treasurer, alumni, and students, should be formed, with sub-committees on various sports, who would have advisory power only, in recommending the appointment of coaches to the Director of the Department, the expenditure of money for athletic purposes, and such other business as would arise from the social connections of sport with collegiate and intercollegiate life.



THE POLE VAULTER  
by R. Tait MacKenzie



## IT'S A—?—GAME, FOOTBALL

A SYMPOSIUM in which football players, captains, coaches and an executive head or two answer the question: "Is the game of Rugby as played in Eastern Canadian Universities satisfactory to the spectator, the player, the University?" and in which some of them discuss the article, "A Plea For Better Football," which appeared in the December issue of the *News*, advocating the adoption of English Rugby in Canada in the place of the Canadian game.

It will be seen, and the letters are proportionately representative, that the majority opinion is that a *Canadian* game is the game for Canada, but that the present game is not satisfactory. There were received many contributions, chiefly from older critics, in which the English game was suggested as a substitute—and these constitute the strongest body of opinion in favour of one definite solution for a problem of which 90 per cent of the contributors acknowledge the existence.

SIR ROBERT A. FALCONER, president of the University of Toronto, in a letter; and Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill, speaking in Toronto at the end of last month, voiced, albeit in quiet tones, the "need for change" which is recognized by a heavy majority of the contributors to the symposium. Sir Arthur expressed himself as favoring anything that would open the game, whether that "anything" were the American forward pass or the English "pack."

Sir Robert Falconer writes: "I do not regard our game as being as interesting as the game of English Rugby as I used to see it played. I find much monotony in it, and not a sufficient element of surprise. The game demands too much routine drill from the player and does not give enough scope to his initiative." As to the remedy, Sir Robert states—"that it is hardly to be expected that English Rugby could be introduced except over a period of time into the Intercollegiate system, but something might be done under the impulse of loyalty to our own country; and an appeal to our national sentiment might bring about a response which would gradually take us back to a more open game with simpler rules that do not require experts to interpret them, a game, moreover, which would call forth more initiative on the part of the player and would, I think, afford more interest to the spectator."

George Draper, ranking halfback of not so many years ago, shares this view. "In my opinion," he writes, "the game is not satisfactory from the standpoint of

either the spectator, the player or the university. I say this in spite of the fact that when actively engaged as a player, I was convinced that Canadian rugby could not be improved upon. Now, having played some English rugby, I feel that there is great deal to be said for its adoption as the major sport of the Canadian Universities from all of the above standpoints, not the least of which is the fact that it is British."

Then H. V. Bignell, described by another contributor as "as good an inside or middle wing as ever played," adds the weight of his pen to the case: "As a spectacle, it (the Canadian game) leaves much to be desired on account of line-play and many delays. From the player's point of view, it takes up too much time, especially for signal practices, and it is rarely played after graduation for that reason. The University should foster that game which is beneficial to the student body at large—and comparatively few undergraduates play Rugby.

"I am in favor of adopting English Rugby," Mr. Bignell continues, "I believe it would gradually replace Canadian Rugby, if given the chance it deserves, as it is a better GAME."

"My residence looks on to the stadium," remarks W. C. Hodgson, in his plea for English Rugby to replace 'the present unsatisfactory game',—"and I frequently watch McGill boys at practice. They are taken to one part of the field and drilled for a good period of time. . . . They are put through the same play over and over again, which must be monotonous, for the majority of the players never touch the ball." This monotony, Mr. Hodgson continues, extends to the actual playing, "for there is little variety to it," while "the openness of the English game makes it, I claim, more enjoyable from the spectator's point of view."

Speaking from his experience of the game in the years '06 to '10, A. G. Haultain is moved to say: "I would like to see our universities train their best football material in the English game and put on a series of exhibition games for a couple of seasons. The vote of the students and graduates could decide which game offers the best diversion for both the spectator and the player. I cannot but think that any game which does away with intricate signals and plays would be far more enjoyable for the contestants."

Mr. J. A. Taylor joins the "unsatisfactory" majority. He pleads for a more open game, and he believes that the game is now too exacting on the student, both physically and intellectually.

H. E. Bates, Science '08, and member of McGill's first Intercollegiate Rugby Championship-winning team,



feels that all is not well with the game. "The Canadian game has changed a great deal since then (1907)," he writes, "and, in my opinion, that in itself proves that it is not a satisfactory game, else where would be the need of chopping the rules to bits every year? . . . Would it not be better to go back to the old English rugby, which has few rules which have evidently stood the test, for, as far as I know, there has been no change for decades? He points out that our so-called "Canadian" game is only played in three provinces and he indicates that Rucker is played in British Columbia, the Maritimes, California and other States and in every part of the British Empire. Firing a last broadside, Mr. Bates says "that the Canadian game is no longer a game, but we have copied the Americans and turned it into a spectacle which I imagine compares favourably with the gladiatorial combats in the Roman Coliseum."

That is the case for English Rugby, or rather an abstract, condensed and as accurate as the compiler can make it. The rumbling sound the reader has noticed while it was being presented was the noise that the proponents of the Canadian game were making while bringing up their guns. The battery is wheeling into position.

We shall let D. W. Ambridge, captain four—or five—years ago fire the first round, as he is quite definite in his views. He asks why football seems to be especially singled out from among all the other games as the one whose rules are most in need of constant revision. He confesses that he can offer no completely satisfactory explanation to this state of affairs. But in his opinion, he states, "it is in this constant demand for revision that the danger to football lies. . . . So long as the rules are unsettled and subject to change there is always a danger that the succeeding revisions will model the game more and more after the American pattern." He advocates the drawing up of a set of rules to stand, by agreement, for five years.

Sighting a little finer, he discusses "A Plea For Better Football." "As to the 'coach-driven slave labor,' which the writer alleges precludes the possibility of anyone enjoying himself at the game. I challenge him," says Mr. Ambridge, "to show me a happier, huskier or healthier set of men than he will find in the field house at the Stadium any day after football practice. If, after visiting the dressing room he can say that he has seen white faced young gentlemen in a state of utter exhaustion, I would very much like to hear about it. There is a great deal of nonsense written about the excessive amount of training necessary for modern bootballers."

Mr. Ambridge cannot see that Rucker would permit a greater number of students to participate. "Where, may I ask," he wonders, "would any greater number of players play? There is after all, one field and, although I know practically nothing of English football, I cannot imagine the Stadium simply seething with rucker en-

thusiasts to the number of say two or three hundred. Of the argument, "English Rugby is a British game," he finds this the most attractive, and "if we in Canada should ever be faced with a situation which demanded the choice between either the American game or the British, God forbid that there should be one single vote for the former." Mr. Ambridge, however, stated later "I do not think that the enemies of our Empire would wring their hands in despair on hearing that McGill, Queen's and Toronto Universities had by large majorities changed their style of football to the English one. I cannot for the life of me see why we in Canada cannot play football the way we want to play it, and develop a game as distinctly Canadian as English rucker is English. Let us draw up a set of rules in the light of our past experience and keep them for better or for worse."

Dr. G. L. D. Kennedy, of Ottawa, is brief. "No," he writes, in answer to question as whether football is satisfactory from the spectator's point of view. "The game should be standardized and left alone." "Yes," he answers to the second query, "intensive training is good for an athlete." To the third he says: "Football has done more for the University than the 'powers that be' have done for football." He picks no quarrel with English Rugby.—"There is room for both games."

Football players of recent years rush their arguments to the front. L. C. Montgomery, who captained a championship team or two from the quarterback position in the days before the war and in 1919, contributes an article: "Let Us Keep Our Canadian Game." He holds that the game is as satisfactory as any other that could be introduced. "One hears it said," he writes, "that too much time is spent at practices and the player finds it difficult to meet university requirements. This is an old cry. I venture to say that rugby players who fail in examinations under the recent style of game, would fail if they played under any other type of rugby. Too many men use the fact of their playing rugby as a means to ease their conscience about not studying. It is not fair for an undergraduate who is trying out for rugby and then at the end of the season or during the season goes to numerous dances, etc., and fails at Christmas, to put it down to too much time spent at football. 'Ye cannot serve God and mammon.'"

Another veteran of the same gridiron battles, takes a little stronger attitude. The real *raison d'être* of the rules discussed during the past few years, according to S. C. McEvenue, Science '13, is that both McGill and Toronto have been suffering from a dearth of good football material. "It is a curious, but true, fact," he writes, "that most of us get little pleasure out of a game or thoroughly appreciate the plays in which our own team is beaten. During the past few years the brilliancy of the Queen's play has made the efforts of the other teams look very mediocre, and I am afraid that some of



us are inclined to blame the rules of the game for the situation."

"The present game is a good one," he concludes, "and we should therefore move very slowly in making changes that will affect the play." If there must be change, Mr. McEvenue does not advise adopting "that essentially off-side play, the forward pass, or the running interference, which are 'opposed to the spirit of our game,' but rather than these, I would advocate the dropping of one man as a means of strengthening the offensive, weakening the secondary defence and making every offensive play correspondingly easier of accomplishment." He also advocates the limiting of student participation in Senior sports to four years.

Writing from Trail, British Columbia, George Murray pens an essay in which, after subjecting the present Canadian game to exhaustive analysis, he offers an interesting remedy for the ills that exist in the technique of the game "that embodies the good features of both the other games" (the American and the English.) His idea, in brief, is to apply a counterpart of the centre-ice rule that obtains in hockey to football.

His plan is this: "Let the field be divided into three main areas, a defence area 25 yards from each goal line. . . In the central area, instead of having three downs to make ten yards, let there be only two. Also let the ball be passed in *any* direction in the central area with the interference rule as at present. On the other hand, in the defence areas, let there be given three downs to make the distance and have the passing rules as at present.

"The result would be," Mr. Murray continues, "that an offensive would have to be developed which in two downs would make yards. Unless a kick were used, more open and daring offensive tactics would be necessary, and if the ball could be passed forward as well, I am sure plays could be evolved which would be interesting to participate in and to watch. . . . In passing forward under the circumstances I do not suggest that the play should stop if the ball is not caught, as is done in the American game." Mr. Murray then discusses the situation that led to the adoption of the centre-ice rule in hockey. "The puck may be kicked or passed forward, unheard of innovations years ago. These moves," he continues, "have undoubtedly improved and speeded up hockey. Why not do the same for football?"

Frank Shaughnessy, football and hockey coach of McGill University, repeats "If it has been found necessary to help the offence in hockey, why not in football? I believe that too much cannot be done in this direction. Cut down the penalties and give every player a chance to participate in every play."

"The game", says Mr. Shaughnessy, "is rather more popular than satisfactory," and he adds that this applies to both spectator and to player. The fault, he finds, lies in the present rules, "which do not give the backs a chance to get started on their extensive runs. If the

rules were amended to allow the men on the line of scrimmage to block the secondary defence, it would give the backs a chance to get out in the open and turn the game into a beautiful running game, and that is what the spectator wants. . . . The rules commission will have to give the offense more power or see the game remain a kicking game."

Referring to English Rugby, Mr. Shaughnessy states: "I have studied the game for years," and he concludes that the Canadian climate is not favorable to rigger. "Our teams," he says, "very often have to play in freezing temperature and on frozen ground. Invariably, when an English Rugby game has been scheduled at McGill and bad weather intervened, the game has been cancelled. The originators of the Canadian game took these matters into consideration when they switched from English to Canadian rugby."

D. U. McGregor, captain of the 1923 team, almost, one might say, fresh from the football field, finds the game unsatisfactory to the spectator, who demands "more open play, higher scoring, less delays, capable officials and Canadian football; to the player, who demands a more open game, a more evenly balanced game, a weakening of the secondary defence, co-operation between coach, team and graduates; and to the University, demanding clean sport, amateur sport, co-operation of the three universities, and full support of the undergraduates, graduates and staff." The remedies, Mr. McGregor suggests, have to do with the arousing of a genuine love of the game in graduates and undergraduates and the stamping out of professionalism, if any exist. He is against the introduction of rigger, and feels that the Canadian game is a good game, but that there should be more open play and a larger score. To this end, he favors five-yard running interference and the forward pass, and he looks kindly upon the suggestion to do away with the kick to the dead-line, differing in this respect with Mr. Murray, who writes that he hopes the American plan in this respect "will never be adopted, as this is one of the best tests of a tackling wing line and the catching and running of a back."

Mr. Basil C. MacLean, serving his second term of office as president of the Students' Council of McGill University, agrees with Mr. McGregor in respect to the forward pass. He states: "I frankly am in favor of the forward pass for the Canadian game, and believe that it will come eventually, even at the expense of annoying some ultra-patriotic Americophobe followers of the game. In the meantime, I would like to see an extension of the interference from three to five yards and an increase in the number of downs from three to four. This would give more opportunity for strategic plays since one down might be sacrificed if necessary.

"May I then disagree with your correspondent in the December issue," concludes Mr. MacLean. "I believe that it is not the game, but the method of playing it which should be changed."



## A RECENT ACCESSION TO THE REDPATH LIBRARY

By Frank D. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.S.

A VOLUME has recently been presented to the Redpath Library which throws an interesting sidelight on the early life of one of the most striking personalities in the history of McGill University. A brief reference to this book may, therefore, be of interest, and in speaking of it a few words concerning Sir William Dawson himself and the conditions of the University in those early times will not be out of place.

It is furthermore interesting at the present time to recall the fact that the old Arts Building, which is now about to be rebuilt—the first building to appear on the campus—was erected in 1843, to be subsequently abandoned and not permanently opened for academic work until Sir William came to the University as Principal in 1855.

Sir William Dawson was undoubtedly the most outstanding figure in the early history of McGill University. During the first twenty-five years of its history the University made little or no progress, such time as the governing authorities devoted to it being frittered away in continual legal disputes and wranglings and, in 1854, one of the contemporary newspapers, the *Sun*, which has long since disappeared, set forth the views of the public with reference to the University in the following words: "All we need are persons at the helm who will take an active interest in the progress and advancement of the institution. . . . It won't do to sit idly down—to follow the dignified and majestic example of Cambridge and Oxford. Montreal is not in England—it is in Canada. We have a way of doing things for ourselves. It is not necessary in order rightly to accomplish an end to ask how they do it 'at home'; we can find out a mode ourselves. McGill College will never be anything until some exertion is made by those who have control of it. A languid indifference or a sickly half-dead interest will never secure to it a permanency among the institutions of the day"; and the writer adds that "unless measures for its improvement are speedily undertaken there is a danger that McGill College will soon be numbered among the things that were."

The Governors finally decided to look for some one to fill the Principalship—a Canadian, if possible, who was not only fully qualified from an academic standpoint but who also possessed the initiative, wisdom and force of character which would enable him to bring the

University through the troubled waters in which it found itself and steer its course into channels of ever increasing service to the new and now rapidly developing community which had given it birth. In 1854, therefore, the Governors of McGill University, on the advice of Sir Edmund Head, who was about to assume the duties of Governor-General of Canada in succession to Elgin, decided to offer the Principalship to a Mr. William Dawson, a native of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Edinburgh University, who at the time was occupying the position of Superintendent of Education in his native Province. Dawson accepted the position "provided that a Chair of Natural History could be added to the Principalship," to which condition the Governors readily agreed, and he came to Montreal in October, 1855. In his autobiography he says, speaking of the University at the time of his arrival: "Materially, it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and were pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass, but browsed on the shrubs, leaving unhurt only one great elm, which still stands as the 'Founder's Tree,' and a few old oaks and butternut trees, most of which have had to give place to our new buildings. The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart track, almost impassable at night. The buildings had been abandoned by the new Board, and the classes of the Faculty of Arts were held in the upper story of a brick building in the town, the lower part of which was occupied by the High School. I had been promised a residence, and this, I found, was to be a portion of one of the detached buildings aforesaid; the present east wing. It had been very imperfectly finished, was destitute of nearly every requisite of civilized life, and in front of it was a bank of rubbish and loose stones, with a swamp below, while the interior was in an indescribable state of dust and dis-repair. Still, we felt that the Governors had done the best they could in the circumstances, and we took possession as early as possible. As it was, however, we received many of the citizens, who were so kind as to call on us, in the midst of all the confusion of plastering, papering, painting and cleaning. The residence was only a type of our difficulties and discouragements, and a not very





*Silhouette of Sir William Dawson as a boy*

favourable introduction to the work I had undertaken in Montreal. . . . On the other hand, I found in the Board of Governors a body of able and earnest men, aware of the difficulties they had to encounter, fully impressed with the importance of the ends to be attained, and having sufficient culture and knowledge of the world to appreciate the best means for achieving their aims."

The narrative then goes on to say, in words which have such a familiar ring that we feel a real and vital kinship with the past, "Our great difficulty was lack of the sinews of war"—but continues, in a passage that shows the present has at least some advantages over the past, "The seat of Government being, at the time, in Toronto, I was asked by the Governors to spend my first Christmas vacation in that city, with a view of securing some legislative aid. There was as yet no direct railway communication between Montreal and Toronto, and, of course, no Victoria Bridge. I crossed the river in a canoe, amidst floating ice, and had to travel by way of Albany, Niagara, and Hamilton. The weather was stormy, and the roads blocked with snow, so that the journey to Toronto occupied five days, giving me a shorter time there than I had anticipated."

As stated above, when Sir William Dawson came to McGill in 1855 the old Arts Building and the East wing were the only buildings on the campus. These two buildings were not till some years later connected by the communicating curtain which now joins them. The inter-

vening space was for years usefully employed for growing potatoes. Many years later, when the writer came to Montreal to assist Sir William in his instructional work, the Principal, then in his declining years, spoke sometimes of those early times and, among other things, mentioned that one of his chief difficulties then was that of securing the necessary household supplies. The city at that time lay long the river about Notre Dame and St. James streets, so that he was obliged to carry away with him all his purchases; the shop-keepers expressing their regret that they could not undertake to deliver goods in the country. And even much later, when the writer matriculated into the University in the year 1876, the cows, although probably in diminished numbers, still wandered over the campus (between football games), while its surface still retained that gently undulating character which is displayed by old tracts of plowed land; and while the Molson Hall and the connecting buildings had by that time been erected, giving to the Arts Building substantially its present form, a smiling little valley, through which ran a charming little brook, came down by the site of Medical Building and passed where the foundations of the three science buildings stand, on the east side of the grounds, continuing its course under the site of the present Union, and at an earlier date flowed on to join a larger stream which ran down Burnside Street, from which fact the latter derives its name.

It was not long before it became evident to everyone that in appointing Sir William to the Principalship of McGill University the Governors had made a most fortunate selection. He entered upon his work with enthusiasm and threw the whole weight of his great natural gifts and administrative ability into the task which was before him. Under his leadership and direction the University gathered strength, grew and expanded into ever new fields of usefulness. He was untiring in his efforts, and throughout the subsequent years subordinated his own interests in every way to the one aim which he kept constantly before him—the advancement and development of McGill University. He foresaw the important part which the study of natural science would come to play in the development of the new country which the University was to serve, and, not having the means to provide the necessary teachers, he undertook himself to give courses of lectures with accompanying demonstration in the fundamental sciences of Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Geology—in addition to the heavy work of administration which belonged to his office. From time to time for short periods teaching in other subjects was required, through members of the staff leaving the University or falling ill, and he undertook the duties of the positions thus vacated. In fact, he stated to the writer that during the course of those early years he or his son-in-law, Dr. B. J. Harrington, had at one time or another taught every subject which then formed part of the curriculum of the Faculty



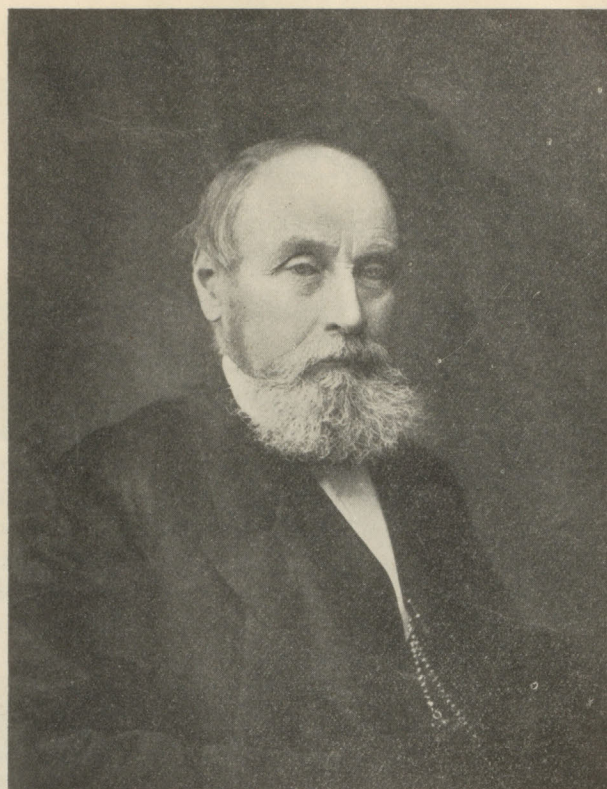
of Arts, with the exception of Philosophy and Hebrew. Gradually, however, additional endowments were secured, an adequate staff was appointed and his instructional work was concentrated on his chosen sciences of Geology and Palæontology. He was the last of that group of naturalists of the Early Victorian age, which included so many names of distinction whose knowledge of the science of nature was truly encyclopædic—fit successors to Hermes Trismegistos, who was the master of a third part of all human knowledge. Certainly the content of knowledge embraced by the various natural sciences was then relatively small, but these men seemed to have a speaking acquaintance with most of it.

In 1871, Sir William Logan, the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, endowed the Chair of Geology which bears his name and Dawson was appointed to it. His geological teaching was excellent—and the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada came to be largely recruited from among his students. In a report of the Smithsonian Institution on the teaching of Natural Science in North America, which appeared about the close of his career, the geological school at McGill University was stated to be one of the most important and most efficient on the continent. It is interesting to note that at that time the two greatest geologists which Canada had produced—Dawson and Logan—were associated with the work of McGill University.

The book to which reference has been made in the opening paragraph of this article is of interest in that it throws a very interesting light upon a period in Sir William's early life, and on the sources from which his inspiration and love for the science of geology were derived. It is the annual volume of "The Penny Magazine of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" for the year 1833, published in London. This was issued under the patronage of a large committee of very distinguished men, of whom "The Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor, F.R.S." was Chairman.

It was one of those magazines, a number of which appeared in the first half of the last century in both Britain and the United States and which were devoted to the dissemination of "Useful Knowledge." It appeared monthly, and the index sets forth a very long list of short informative articles on the most miscellaneous subjects: The "Tragedies of Aeschylus," "The Description of a Settler's Cabin in South Africa," "An Account of the Dodo," and "An Historical Notice of Durham Cathedral"; "Galileo" and "The Pernicious Effects of Gambling" succeed one another in their order, together with many other subjects of quaint but real interest.

Among these is a clear and well written series of articles on the "Mineral Kingdom" which constitute a brief introduction to the science of Geology. By whom they were written does not appear, but they are from the pen of someone who had a thorough knowledge of the



*Sir William Dawson in later years*

science in its then stage of development. The first article opens with the statement that "There is perhaps no portion of the earth's surface of the same extent which contains so great a variety of those mineral substances which minister to the necessities and comforts of life, as the Island of Great Britain, and it would almost seem from its internal structure as if Providence had pre-ordained that it should be the seat of an opulent and powerful people and one of its chief instruments for the civilization and advancement of the human race. That this is no extravagant or overstrained expression of national vanity may, we think, be very easily made apparent by a few reflections on the vast advantage which the British Empire itself and through it the civilized world have derived from the circumstance of our possessing an abundance of one particular mineral under the surface of our soil—the almost inexhaustible mines of coal which are found in so many parts of our island."

Having in view the great importance of this mineral, the concluding articles of the series present an admirable general description of the various coal fields of Great Britain.

On the flyleaf of this book there appears the following words in the characteristic handwriting of Sir William Dawson and beneath them his own signature.

"The series of articles on the Mineral Kingdom in this volume was the first detailed statement on the subject that I ever read. The articles were devoured by me



The Series of Articles  
 on the Mineral Kingdom  
 in this volume, was  
 the first detailed  
 statement on the subject  
 that I ever read.  
 The articles have survived  
 by me as they came  
 out in the successive  
 numbers for the year  
 1833, when I was a  
 school-boy aet. 13 years.  
 Wm Dawson

Facsimile of Sir William Dawson's note on  
 the margin of *The Penny Magazine*

as they came out in the successive numbers for the year 1833, when I was a schoolboy of 13 years.—J. Wm. Dawson.”

In his autobiographical notes, which appeared in 1901 under the title “Fifty Years of Work in Canada—Scientific and Educational,” Sir William, in writing of his boyhood in Pictou, states that after some years of preliminary instruction under a governess he entered the grammar school, which was “managed on the good old

fashioned plan of long hours, hard lessons, no prizes, but some punishments,” and in due time that he entered Pictou College. Here at that time was a local literary and scientific society in which he took an active part and “before which,” he tells us, “in 1836 my first scientific lecture was delivered.” It bore the somewhat ambitious title “On the Structure and History of the Earth.” This lecture was delivered when he was sixteen years of age and just three years after the appearance of the articles in the *Penny Magazine* referred to above. It was these that had evidently afforded the inspiration, and supplied the material for this, his first contribution to science.

It is also interesting to note that it was on his studies and discoveries in the coal fields of the Maritime Provinces that the foundation of Sir William's reputation as a geologist was laid, and that in these investigations, by which so much was added to our knowledge of the Coal Flora, his work was prosecuted in that particular field of geological study to the importance of which especial attention was drawn in the concluding articles on the “Mineral Kingdom” in our book.

With this book, there is in the Redpath Library a photograph of a silhouette of Sir William Dawson when a boy. It was presented to the Library by one of the Governors of the University—C. J. Fleet, Esq., K.C.—to whom it was given by Sir William's granddaughter, Miss Clare Harrington. This is here reproduced as well as a photograph of Sir William Dawson about the time of his retirement from the University when his great life work had been completed.

In the words of the motto of the Montreal Natural History Society, at whose meetings Sir William was a regular attendant and which has just been taken over into the University fold, we may say—

*Tandem fit surculus arbor.*





# SOCIAL SERVICE IN THE UNIVERSITY

By Professor J. A. Dale

THE most obvious line of change in the teaching of a modern university is its increasing devotion to practical services. More and more the universities are undertaking to train for specific vocations. In this way they are giving expression to an expanding idea of the return they can make to a community, which is itself constantly changing and developing new forms of specialisation. This healthy and necessary adjustment brings them face to face with a deeply rooted difficulty, both in teaching and in organization. Like all major educational problems, it pushes back into the schools, and forward into the active mental life of maturity. In spite of lengthened courses, the student's time is short, and the vocational claim is strong. Thus a practical conflict is always arising, in some form of the familiar opposition between the terms liberal and technical. All the vocational subjects are faced increasingly with this difficulty, owing to the increasing refinement of technique and the growing volume of relevant knowledge. Yet not to seek to realize their essential unity is to be false to the ultimate ideal of education. Hence, in all kinds of ways the effort is being made, with all kinds of results. Variety is not the least valuable feature of the educational experiments of our time. They contribute a tonic quality to the mental atmosphere that threatens to enervate even those teachers who are as yet barely conscious that such a problem exists, except as a disturber of the cloistered peace.

It is interesting to cast a glance back, say to the time when the first institutions of learning were emerging after many vicissitudes into full university standing. The subjects were not many more than in the mediæval universities and of the same comprehensive character. An eager brood of new subjects was hatching out in the old academic nest, to the puzzled surprise of their philosophic parents. Natural Science, Political Science, were only the first to take flight and set up their own establishments, with other broods to follow their example. No doubt each new adventure left some of the old birds perched on the penultimate milestone, fairly out of mental breath. To drop the metaphor, the process speeded up, by subdivision of old specialisms and by invasion of new fields, as each acquisition of organized knowledge prepared the way and supplied the instruments for the next. So that the calendar of modern university is apt to look like the catalogue of a museum striving to complete its collection of specimen subjects. The test applied to each new specimen may be put in

question form: is it supported by (or does it promise to evolve) a competent body of organized knowledge? Does it offer, or promise, a definite service to the community? The increasing number of those which pass this test gives fresh urgency to this particular university problem—how to realize the appropriate degree of underlying unity, in the education of the individual student, and in the total volume of university thinking? To put it another way—how to start and pursue the progressive realisation that the world is, within receding limits, intelligible as well as practicable?

There have always been in civilised society people who devote their time to one particular pursuit. Indeed, differentiation is of the essence of civilisation. But the triumphant technologies of the 19th and 20th centuries made possible and necessary an unexampled degree of specialisation in new services to the community. They also laid down new bases of generalisation or integration. Along both lines the universities were bound to follow, and lead. They must produce specialists, both experts and practitioners. They may produce philosophers. Indeed that is their peculiar prerogative. It is also their hardest task. The hopeful thing is, that there is probably no subject which does not provide in its own field a nucleus of integration, which may develop that function of mind wherever the capacity and temperament exist. To take only one contemporary example—that of Physics, where a severely concentrated study of certain natural phenomena has led to generalisations, which can hardly fail to inspire the receptive student with some of the energy inherent in their singular power and scope.

In the light of the foregoing, let us examine very briefly one of the newcomers in university circles; one whose name has not been agreed upon by its sponsors, but which we will call Social Service. This term has obvious disadvantages, but reveals most clearly its origin and purpose in the training of those who devote themselves to the work of the charitable and philanthropic agencies.\* Historically, the agelong call of the unfortunate became acute with the development of

\*This work is known as Social Work, another ambiguous term, which is, however, becoming technically standardized. Hence most of the university departments on this side of the Atlantic use this term (others use Social Economy, S. Administration, Applied S. Sciences); they are members of the Association of Training Schools for Professional Social Work. It is worth noting that the corresponding British organization is the Joint University Council for Social Studies—the term used by its constituent members, sometimes with the addition "and Training" to make it more explicit.



modern industry, and in Britain first. The substitution of machine for man-power, bringing about production on an unprecedented scale, opening up world markets and world supplies of raw material, pressed an ever increasing proportion of the people into its service. Population grew rapidly, and was piled up in hurriedly built towns, on sites strategic to the new industry. Society was dislocated, both in the mass and in individuals, and was loaded with the burden of those who could not adapt themselves, or be provided for, in a kind of life of which mankind had had practically no previous experience. The consequent distress appealed to elementary instincts, which found their first expression in casual benevolence, and their rudimentary organisation in the Poor Law. With the growing weight and the growing realisation of the problem, the conviction grew that it had to be tackled with some sort of method. The sporadic efforts of benevolence, and the crudities of the poor law, began to be supplemented by Charity Organisation. Henceforward the development followed two characteristic lines. First, the search for better methods of dealing with different types of problems, influenced by the analytic methods which were proving so successful in the sphere of natural science and industrial technique. Second, the building up of efficient organisation, influenced by the business methods which were proving so successful in the sphere of commerce.

Now, the essential qualities of social workers are, in all times, goodness of heart, fullness of sympathy, alert resourcefulness. But it was soon realised in practice that goodness is handicapped without knowledge, and that with knowledge comes power, even to achieve the aims of goodness. Charity Organisation societies and

Settlements began to train workers who could, in the way common to all professions, collect the results of relevant experience and apply them to particular problems. Judged by the second of the test questions mentioned above, the new vocation does offer a definite service to the community. Social workers are not yet agreed to call their vocation a profession. Yet they have its essentials. They have a common inspiration and purpose, for the realisation of which they have developed a common method, with appropriate differentiations.

Turning to the first of our questions, the new vocation has behind it an increasingly organised body of relevant knowledge. It is in the main a new synthesis of matter provided by other sciences, which can be brought to bear on the manifold causes of failure to make good in society. It is progressing towards a thorough-going research into the nature of man, his environment, and their interactions. Its mastery involves a close welding of theory and practice; though in a field less predictable than that of some of the sciences. For it aims at nothing less than the rehabilitation of character and destiny, so far as that is humanly possible under the given conditions. The increasing refinement of its technique, the increasing volume of its knowledge, the widening scope of its general principles rise out of and give new strength to the efforts of practical beneficence. They give social service, its claim to a place among university studies†

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†I may quote the conclusion of an admirable book by Elizabeth Macadam (*The Equipment of the Social Worker*, published by George Allen and Unwin), a book which I strongly recommend to all interested in social service. "It is to the universities that we ought to be able to look, in these days of economic transition for the scientific and undogmatic study which will unite those of widely different religious, social, or political creeds, in the common service of the community."





# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON THE EVE OF GERMANY'S ADMISSION

By J. H. Bieler

(Mr. J. H. BIELER is with the Financial Department of the League of Nations, in Geneva, and has been connected with the League since its inception.)

THE original purpose of this article was to describe the work of the League up to the end of 1925, but I am now able to carry it one step further and to refer to two of the most important facts that have happened in the life of the League, *i.e.*, the adhesion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice and the request of Germany for admission.

I need perhaps not comment on the first event, the consequences of which have been so fully set out in the North American Press, but a somewhat lengthy digression on the second may not be superfluous at the present moment.

At 11 o'clock this morning (February 11th) the representative of the *Reich* in Geneva was introduced into the office of the highest official of the League—Sir Eric Drummond—and handed over to the Secretary-General a ten-line document in which the German Government, after referring to previous notes exchanged on the subject "proposed . . . in the name of the German Government the admission of Germany to the League of Nations" and begged that this proposal be "put on the Agenda of the Assembly as soon as possible."

Think of the importance of this step on the part of the German Government, in the evolution of European politics and the change of feeling that it denotes! . . . In 1920, at the first Assembly, an allusion by a neutral orator to the necessity of making the League universal and, therefore, of ultimately allowing Germany to accede to it provoked a strong rejoinder from the first delegate of France, M. Viviani, who, in one of the most eloquent speeches he ever delivered, expounded to his hearers the reason which would make it impossible for France to countenance an application for the entry of her former enemy into the League.

Gradually Germany, which at the time of the Peace Conference had formally sought admission, turned away from the League, against which strong resentment was aroused when it became clear that it could not interfere in the Ruhr controversy. The tide began to turn again in the other direction when practical results came to be achieved by the League technical organisations in the work of which Germans took an increasing share. At the same time, deep rooted suspicion would have in all

probability held Germany back from the League for some time to come, had not the Locarno Conference clearly demonstrated to Germany that it was to her decided advantage—on moral and political grounds—to collaborate with the other Powers in the great work of European and world reconstruction.

Briefly summarised, the main achievements of Locarno are as follows:

(1) The creation of the system of Conciliation Commissions suggested several years ago by the League and brought into relation with the Covenant;

(2) The extension, amongst the main European Powers, of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court, which was created by the League;

(3) The provisions for disarmament under the League;

(4) Lastly, the admission of Germany into the League. The Powers represented at the Conference, recognizing that the League of Nations was the only agency which, through its various organs, Secretariat, Technical Organisations and Permanent Court, was capable of giving effect to the provisions of the various treaties elaborated at Locarno, made it a preliminary condition that they would not come into force until Germany became a Member of the League.

Although the Locarno agreements were ratified by Germany in November, 1925, the request for admission was, for various internal reasons, postponed till the Government was reconstituted, and it was only on February 8th that the new Cabinet finally took the decision. Two days later the request for admission reached Geneva; within an hour the Council was summoned for the 12th, and it is expected that the Assembly which is to meet on March 8th, will, by a large majority, re-admit Germany into the family of nations.

How did world opinion "react" to Germany's proposed admission to the League? For obvious reasons, and with but very few exceptions, the Press of the ex-neutral countries rejoiced. The leading newspapers of the ex-Allied countries were rather more guarded in their appreciation, however. The great majority agreed with the London *Times* that "by carrying the League a stage further towards universality the accession of Germany



would prove decidedly useful to the League." It was also pointed out in England that "her admission was an event of the utmost importance, as it would finally dispose of the familiar charge that the League was little more than an instrument used by the War Allies to carry out their purposes of post-war domination." Another important English paper pointed out that "as long as the League failed to include Germany it lacked an essential balancing element" and, as a result, "its authority suffered and the impartiality of its decisions was bound to be questioned by those to whom they were distasteful." At the same time, even the papers most friendly to Germany expressed misgivings. The *Times* feared that the "entry of a former enemy into the League involves the risk—it may be hoped a slight one—of impairing the valuable corporate feeling "which had created in the Members of the Council a determination to find a settlement of even the most difficult problem," and public opinion generally appeared alarmed at the indirect consequence of Germany's entry on the composition of the Council, the number of whose Members should, it was thought, not be unduly increased.

To French public opinion, the admission of Germany being a necessary consequence of Locarno, was, as such, inevitable and advantageous to the extent to which it would once more bind her to the observation of the treaties. On the other hand, it was thought in many quarters that on entering the League Germany would exploit to the utmost those provisions of the Covenant which were useful to her; fears were expressed that she would seek to obtain a mandate, insist on impossible developments in the disarmament question, be unduly exacting in minorities questions, try to obtain the union of Austria and Germany, ask for the revision of the Versailles Treaty in accordance with Article 19 of the Covenant and block all measures which she might deem detrimental to herself, by the application of the rule of Article 5, which provides that the decision of the Council shall be taken by a unanimous vote. The point on which most stress was laid, however, relates to the occupation of the Rhineland zone, which the German Government holds to be incompatible with the "Locarno spirit," and for the suppression of which it is expected that Germany will fight once she becomes a member of the League.

Before referring to the achievements of the League during the past year, let us briefly survey the progress accomplished since the League came into being on January 10th, 1920. That it has had "ups and downs," not even its most enthusiastic supporters will deny, but that the evolution has been in the right direction towards universality, greater power and increased authority would appear equally patent. While in the first few years of its existence the League was not often alluded to in the Press, and when it was only in connection with subjects of minor importance. Open a newspaper today, and you will find references to the

League in almost every column devoted to foreign affairs. . . . Vandervelde and Briand discuss the future composition of the Council, the French Ambassador at Berne endeavours to conciliate the Swiss and Soviet Governments over the representation of the U.S.S.R. at the Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Stresemann holds that the League is competent to further the claims of the German-speaking population in the Upper Adige and Mussolini denies it, Chamberlain is accused of having given undertakings to Mussolini as regards a mandate over Syria, Portugal appoints a special commission to lay before the League the true facts regarding the alleged slavery in its possessions, the U.S. vote a large sum of money for the expenses of a delegation at a forthcoming meeting at Geneva, Canada sends for registration a treaty concluded with the United States on the boundary with its southern neighbour in the Lake Superior region, the Little Entente, during the course of a special meeting, pass under review the various problems arising out of Germany's entry . . . the great majority of these questions, with every one of which the League is deeply concerned, were referred to in today's Press.

Or take the list of questions dwelt with at the session of the Council held at Geneva last December and compare it with the agenda of the first Council meeting which met at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris less than six years before.

Quite apart from the issues of first-class political importance, the Mosul frontier affair and the Greco-Bulgarian incident, 33 questions affecting directly a dozen States, apart from those represented on the Council, and dealing with political, financial, economic, social and humanitarian matters, were included in the agenda of the last session, while the only point settled in the Salle de l'Horloge on January 16th, 1920, was the appointment of the Saar Frontier Delimitation Commission!

It is quite true that the record of the League is perhaps not equally good in all domains and that many of its enterprises have not had the success hoped for at the time they were undertaken. Thus scoffers will point to the paltriness of the positive results achieved as regards disarmament, and sceptics to the complete reversals of policy in connection with the general problem of arbitration and security. Nevertheless, during the last 12 or 18 months the League has without question assumed greater and wider authority.

This change was perceptible at the time when the Geneva Protocol for the peaceful settlement of international disputes was drawn up by the 1924 Assembly, and, though this Protocol was not adopted by the Governments of the League, it was at least a great stimulus, and the unmaking of the Protocol at the beginning of 1925, due mainly to the inability of the British Government to accept its provisions, was largely the making of Locarno towards the end of 1925, based on similar general principles but on a more limited scale.



The Covenant places in the forefront of the League's programme its political activities, *i.e.*, those which deal with the maintenance of peace, the settlement of disputes, etc. During the first years of the League's existence and with but a few notable exceptions, more stress appears to have been laid on the technical side of its work—financial, economic, social and humanitarian questions. With the Ambassadors' Conference gradually disappearing as an important factor in European politics, and the increasing prestige and authority of the League, a re-action set in after the Fifth Assembly, and during 1925 the Council was called upon to settle two disputes involving questions of the utmost delicacy and importance.

*Mosul:* The Mosul dispute between Britain and Turkey is incontestably the most serious with which the Council of the League of Nations has yet been faced. In all probability the Lausanne Conference would have been prevented from definitely fixing the status of the Near East, had it not been provided in Article 3 of the Treaty of Lausanne that should subsequent direct negotiations between the parties on the subject of the frontier between Turkey and Iraq fail, recourse would be had to the Council of the League.

Those negotiations did fail. The question was accordingly submitted to the Council by Great Britain in September, 1924. Both parties having declared themselves ready to accept its award, the Council, in order more fully to elucidate the whole question, appointed a Commission of Enquiry composed of three members—a Hungarian Chairman, a Swede and a Belgian. At a subsequent session and in order to prevent frontier incidents, the Council fixed a provisional frontier, known as the Brussels line.

The Commission, after making a detailed investigation on the spot, came back to Geneva, where it prepared a report, setting out in full the various historical, geographical, ethical, religious and economic factors which had to be considered. Very briefly summarized, the conclusions of the Commission were to the effect that the whole territory south of the Brussels line should be handed over to Iraq, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The territory must remain under the effective mandate of the League of Nations for a period of twenty-five years.

(2) Certain privileges should be granted to the Kurdish minority.

Should these two conditions not be acceptable, the territory should revert to Turkey.

When in September, 1925, the report came to be discussed by the Council, the Turkish representative stated that the Council was not empowered to make a

final award, but simply to bring about agreement between the two parties. Faced by this fundamental question of competence, the Council, in order that it might act on an absolutely solid foundation, asked the Permanent Court of International Justice for an Advisory Opinion. The Court found that the Council had been given arbitrary powers by the Treaty of Lausanne, and that its decision did not require the consent of the two parties. Turkey refused to accept this decision, and accordingly withdrew from the discussion.

The Council found itself in a very difficult position. Its Sub-Committee tried its utmost to bring the Turks to terms, but any sort of direct agreement between the two parties was found to be out of the question. After considering every possible suggestion, the Council finally adopted the first conclusion of the Commission, that, "having assigned a relative value to each of the facts which it has established, it is of opinion that important arguments, particularly of an economic and geographical nature, and sentiments (with the reservation stated) of the majority of the inhabitants of the territory taken as a whole, operate in favour of the union with Iraq of the whole of the territory," subject to certain assurances in favour of the Kurdish population and the prolongation of the British mandate over Iraq for twenty-five years, unless Iraq should within that time, herself be admitted into the League. The required assurances as regards these two points having been given, the Council's decision came into effect.

*The Greco-Bulgarian Dispute:* As a result of a frontier incident between Greece and Bulgaria shots were exchanged causing loss of life. The Greek Government, acting on misleading reports, gave orders that the forces on the spot should advance into Bulgarian territory, with the result that four battalions of infantry, as well as mountain, horse and field artillery, and cavalry, marched forward on a front of twenty miles to a depth of six miles; shells were fired on Petrich and thousands of inhabitants of the disputed zone abandoned their homes and fled to the interior of the country.

Pinning its faith on the action of the League, the Bulgarian Government ordered its frontier posts not to resist this invasion, and immediately acquainted the Secretary-General of the incident. The telegram reached Sir Eric Drummond at 8.50 in the morning, and within four hours arrangements had been made with M. Briand, the then President of the Council, for an immediate session of the Council, and urgent telegrams had been sent to the ten Council Members and to the two interested States. In his telegrams to Greece and Bulgaria, M. Briand reminded the two Governments of the solemn obligations undertaken by them as Members of the League of Nations under Article 12 of the Covenant not to resort to war, and of the grave consequences which the Covenant lays down for breaches thereof.



Three days later the Council met in Paris in extraordinary session, one of its members having found it necessary to travel by aeroplane in order to arrive in time. Both parties were prevailed upon to give orders within twenty-four hours to their troops to cease hostilities and evacuate occupied territory. In less than sixty hours (the time limit fixed by the Council) the orders were executed and the first part of the mission of the Council was at an end.

The question of responsibility for the incident, and of damages, still remained to be settled. The report of the Commission which the Council appointed to investigate the problem in all its aspects on the spot, clearly showed that hostilities were only averted at the last moment, the message from the President of the Council requesting stoppage of all military movements having arrived only two hours before Greece's plan to open a serious attack would have been carried out. The Council as its ordinary December session found that since "not sufficient justification existed for the invasion of Bulgarian territory, the Greek Government ought to make reparation for the injury inflicted." Further, it assessed the damages which Greece was requested to pay to Bulgaria at 30 million levas, or, roughly, \$220,000, payable within two months.

Moreover, in order to prevent future incidents, the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, secured the assent of both parties to a whole series of measures. Two Swedish officers were appointed to supervise the arrangements to be made to put a stop to frontier incidents, and it was decided to appoint a Permanent Conciliation Commission under a neutral chairman, who should be a League representative. Steps were also taken to try to remove the causes of friction between the peoples of both sides of the frontier, especially by giving compensation to those who for one reason or another had been forced to emigrate.

Most prominent among the questions referred to the League in the Covenant is that of Disarmament. The Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted by the 1924 Assembly, provided that an International Disarmament Conference should be summoned during 1925. The Sixth Assembly, having considered the effects of the non-ratification of the Protocol, decided to proceed by stages; as a preliminary measure it asked the Council to set up a Preparatory Commission, whose task it would be to gather and classify the necessary material for a Conference, "to be held as soon as satisfactory conditions have been assured from the point of view of general security as provided for by the third Assembly."

The penultimate paragraph of the Final Protocol of

the Locarno Conference, signed on October 16th, 1925, reads as follows:

"The representatives of the Governments represented here declare their firm conviction that the entry into force of these treaties and conventions will contribute greatly to bring about a moral relaxation of the tension between nations, that it will help powerfully towards the solution of many political or economic problems in accordance with the interests and sentiments of peoples, and that, in strengthening peace and security in Europe, it will hasten on effectively the disarmament provided for in Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

In these circumstances it is expected that the summoning of the International Disarmament Conference cannot be long delayed and the Preparatory Commission, which includes amongst its members the representatives of all the States Members of the Council and of a certain number of other countries, will meet shortly, the main lines of its programme having been laid down by the Council at its last session.

Probably the first solid achievement of the League was the reconstruction of Austria. It will be remembered that the condition of that unhappy country having baffled the experts of the various countries which had individually tried to stem the rapid fall of its currency, the Supreme Council requested the League, in the autumn of 1922, to take the matter in hand. A comprehensive programme of reforms was prepared by the Financial Committee and approved by the Council and by the Austrian Government, which signed the necessary undertakings. A loan was raised, the currency immediately became stabilised and, much earlier than had been expected, the budget was balanced. With the concurrence of the Council, a certain proportion of the loan raised to make good the deficit of the Austrian budget was used for constructive purposes, and the financial situation having become normal, the Council decided during 1925 that the control exercised on behalf of the League of Nations by Dr. Zimmerman should cease after the accounts for 1925 had been approved. It was agreed, however, that the National Bank of Austria should continue to have the services of a Foreign Adviser for a further period of three years, and that the Council should be empowered to reinstate the Commissioner-General at any time during the next four years if budgetary stability seemed in danger.

More successful still was the action of the League in the case of Hungary, which, being an agricultural country, is not, like its western neighbour, experiencing a grave economic crisis. The budget has been balanced well in advance of the date fixed, and instead of the deficit of 100,000,000 gold crowns anticipated during the first year of the reconstruction work, there is a surplus of more than 60,000,000 crowns.



Such were a few of the important questions with which the League was called upon to deal in 1925. It must not be thought, however, that I have referred to the whole list of problems with which the Secretariat must keep in constant touch and which ranges from the Syrian difficulties to the question of Minorities in Transylvania, from the Reform of the Calendar to the publication of an *Index Bibliographicus*, from the application of the Memel Convention to the Progressive Codification of International Law and from the seizure of Opium to the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs in Europe. I have neither space nor time to allude to the work of the League's Health Organization, which, with the generous aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, is rendering signal service to mankind in the field of public health; to the Transit Organisation, which is helping to restore transport conditions to their pre-war efficiency; to the two Opium Conferences which after ten weeks' session elaborated two International Conventions on the Traffic in Opium and Dangerous Drugs; to the supervision by the League of the administration of mandated territories. In short, during 1925, there were five sessions of the Council, four sessions of the Permanent Court at the Hague, several conferences, of which three resulted in the conclusion of international conventions; incessant

meetings of technical organisations and different commissions of the League, covering a great field of international matters of which a mere catalogue would take considerable space.

With the development of its activities, the increase of its prestige and the consequent augmentation of the number of its staff and of the representatives of Governments attending its meetings, the League has found that the accommodation which was secured for her in 1920 is no longer sufficient. Thanks largely to the careful management of its finances by Sir Herbert Ames (a former member of the Board of Governors of McGill University), a sum of approximately two million dollars has been accumulated, and will, in accordance with the decision of the last Assembly, be used for the erection of a new Conference Hall and a new annex for the Secretariat. A beautiful site has been secured on the Lake front and, as soon as the Assembly has settled certain questions raised by the International Jury of Architects, a world-wide competition will be held.

May this imposing new building be a constant inspiration to those statesmen who will be called upon to deliberate in it, and an enduring shrine of the principles of peace on which the League is founded!





## A FISHING TRIP

By Frances R. Angus

SEPTEMBER 10TH. I had been looking forward all Summer long to this jaunt to Lac des Ecorces, some ten miles back in the mountains, towards Maine. The drive is really lovely, miles of winding road, woods on one side and a view downwards over sea, valley and hills already climbed. Then, a mile or two of the roughest wood-road, part corduroy, part rocks and mud, and you come suddenly upon the lake. A lawn, vividly green and older than the memory of man, slopes down to a small body of water, almost surrounded by woods, an exquisite crystal set in emeralds, it seemed on our arrival that day, but later, in the afterglow, still more lovely, enamelled in rose, violet and gold, framed in dark myrtle. The lake is full of fish, but they do not rise till sun-down, so we had planned a late supper and a drive home by moonlight.

Luck was with us apparently. The weather was perfect, what we call a genuine Lower St. Lawrence day, warm in the sun but with a tang in the air; our driver was cheerful and experienced, and a goodly box of food, a not unimportant item, was put into the carriage by our amiable hostess. Dreams of delicious out-door meals floated through my mind, for the wife of one of the fishermen, renowned for her cooking, had begged to come and had offered, as she did not fish, to prepare the food.

We set out joyously, waved off gaily by the hotel staff of mother, father, pretty daughter, and the usual verandah habitués of a small French Canadian village.

But our gaiety was short-lived, for no sooner had we begun to climb the first hill than that member of our party who did not fish began to foresee and to prophesy disaster: the mended shaft would break and we should be hurled into the ravine that we were skirting; the horse looked weak, he would fall by the way. Now we had to dismount to save the horse—although the smiling driver tried to insist that the time for that had not yet come; now we had to get in, although we preferred walking, and this time it was anxiety for our health that moved her. Whether we ate or fasted, smoked or refrained, admired the view or remained silent, everything was matter for well-meant advice. To this unceasing accompaniment of anticipated evils and unnecessary orders or suggestions, which we vainly tried to combat or evade, we journeyed slowly and ponderously up the road that the driver and his horse had known for years. Needless to say, any attempt to abstract oneself from the flow of words in order to enjoy the air and

view, was abruptly ended by a personal appeal. It was still worse when we turned from the hill-road into the woods. There, her agony was entirely on our behalf, for she walked—if walking it could be called—the mile or two of mud while we bumped along in the old carriage. When we arrived, about one, it was much too early to fish, but, badgered by our excitable friend, we three fishermen, after a hasty and most inadequate lunch, burned and uncooked in equal portions, started on our premature effort. While we vainly hunted about, our nervous friend rushed at intervals of a few minutes down to the little wharf, to shriek advice after us. The husband was uncomplimentary, the friend looked what he felt, I tried to be philosophical—and no fish came. Evening fell at last, however, the afterglow colouring the water, the woods growing darker, a turquoise sky above us. And then the reward—trout after trout, pink and silver, gleamed in the air and fell at our feet: this for twenty minutes perhaps—blissful silence and fish. At the end of the lake we could see our friend, who does not fish, and the driver who usually does, searching for berries, and we gave thanks inwardly. Then urgent and unceasing calls from the shore shattered our brief moment of joy. The wood-road was growing dark, she called; we should be upset and forced to spend the night in the damp woods she complained. We looked at the sky, mockingly bright it seemed; we looked at the fish, asking to be taken—the piercing cries went on—we looked at each other, drew in our lines, and started for the shore. The sudden cessation of the calls was almost uncanny. We landed, looked for a hot supper, and found instead a few damp sandwiches, in lieu of hot coffee, drank some lake water—slightly fortified, it is true—and plunged into the lumbering coach where our friend and the helpless driver already sat waiting, the box of food (it was too damp to cook she said) tucked in beside them. And it was thus that we left this lake of lakes, this exquisite spot, this bountiful giver of fish. Evil had its way in our hearts until we reached the main road. Beneath us the moon-bathed fields were now a vast sea of quiet. One of us sang in a voice searching and melancholy. Our excitable friend was exhausted and, therefore, silent. We had a few fish anyway. Peace lapped us round.

But this morning we have sworn solemnly never again to go on a fishing trip with one who does not fish.

*Le corbeau honteux et confus,*

*Jura, mais un peu tard, qu'on ne l'y prendrait plus.*



# EDITORIAL

## THE RE-UNION OF OCTOBER, 1926

IT IS very gratifying to know that McGill has come to realize that college reunions are well worth while. The first general reunion of McGill graduates was held in 1921 and was a complete success. Every one of the thousands who attended this function returned home full of praise for the management, and enthusiastic for their University. This was probably the largest gathering of the kind on the American Continent.

Now comes the reunion of 1926, and we propose to have it larger and better than ever before. We need to hold these reunions at more frequent intervals, and this matter should be freely discussed next October, when we foregather in Montreal. At this meeting there should also be discussed the possibilities of holding these meetings, not only more frequently in Montreal, but holding annually—in different places, according to the geographical distribution of our graduates—meetings simultaneously, as has been done by some of the larger colleges in the United States. For instance, not long ago some 67 different meetings of graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology were held simultaneously, and all meetings were connected by radio and telephone, so that the principal speeches were heard by all the graduates assembled in the 67 localities.

McGill has an organized Graduates' Society with branches in many parts of Canada and in the United States. The membership of these is not as large as it should be, but the gatherings of the local sections of the Graduates' Society are very enjoyable affairs. All our graduates should affiliate with the nearest local.

The Graduates' Society has an organ for disseminating information about McGill, in the *McGill News*. This quarterly is being improved steadily and is now a credit to the Society.

The *Year Book of McGill* was published in 1924, after a long interval. The *Year Book*

should probably be published every year, and if McGill University cannot spare the funds necessary, surely through the McGill Graduates' Society we could collect an extra dollar from each member for this purpose.

McGill's name and fame have gone abroad throughout the world. It is the graduates who carry the fame of the University. It is something for graduates to be able to say that they come from such a college as McGill. McGill attracts students from all over the world, and particularly from the United States, where there are already so many world-famous colleges and universities. If McGill can attract such students, it shows that McGill has something to offer that cannot be obtained elsewhere. The Board of Governors can tell us what that is, but graduates should familiarize themselves with the activities of the University, and only by such gatherings as these reunions can they get the information in the easiest form. Seeing is believing, and when we see the work that McGill is doing and we see the great improvements in buildings and equipment furnished to McGill by our public spirited citizens, who would only put their money into such an enterprise when assured that the results justify it, we can be very proud.

McGill must be advertised by her loving friends, and who should love her more than her graduates?

At the coming reunion there will be three new buildings or additions thrown open, the most important of these being the new Arts Building. Many were astounded when they heard that the old Arts Building was to be demolished, but these will be relieved to hear that the entire front of the old building will be preserved exactly as it is today, but that a modern building, suitable to the needs of the Arts Department and large enough to allow for future expansion, will be erected behind the old façade.

At the gathering in October we will have



men in all walks of life. The older graduates, of whom many are in the position of employers, can get acquainted with younger graduates who may be struggling for better positions, and can without doubt assist these younger men, either by advice or by actual employment. There is another kind of graduate that can be helped greatly by these reunions; that is, the man who has been working in some obscure place and who is suddenly thrown out of work by changes in business conditions. He has not many friends in the business and professional world, and he does not know what to do. By meeting old acquaintances and making new friends, he may receive assistance and, in addition, through the Graduates' Society, he can keep in touch with McGill graduates throughout the world.

Over and above the general entertainments which are always held at these reunions, particularly the banquets, there will be great opportunity for old chums to get together and talk over experiences in the battle of life. It is good to renew old acquaintances. The writer has had great opportunity, more than is given to the majority, for meeting McGill men in various parts of the world, and it has been his great pleasure to find that these men are everywhere holding up the honour of McGill and are proud of the fact that they have graduated from such a famous university.

McGill is in the forefront in educational matters; it is well equipped; it is studying how to get quality rather than quantity of students; it has the pleasing record of having collected to the extent of 98% of the big Endowment Fund that was subscribed a few years ago, and this fund, we will see in October, is being judiciously expended.

To this Reunion, therefore, we would urge every graduate: "COME!"

E. P. M.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES

THAT great event, the Reunion of 1926, is already throwing its pleasant shadow before it, as can be seen from the various notices and references scattered through this issue of the *News*. An Editorial specially written by a graduate who takes a particularly keen interest in Reunions points out some of the chief of the many advantages of this function, but we should like to add a word or two in connection with the *News* itself.

From quarter to quarter something can be learned of McGill's activities from these pages, of the research being done, of the lectures delivered both at the University and throughout Canada by Professors and other members of the staff, of changes in personnel, of new buildings; in short, of all that mass of change and development that marks the life of any self-respecting university. But no written word can take the place of personal experience. Pages of reports and articles are feeble compared with first hand observation and examination, and it is the latter that a visit to McGill next Fall will supply. By attending the Reunion, graduates may for one crowded week enter once more into the life and environment to which, as graduates, they owe so much, can refresh their memories of old friends, old scenes, old fields of hard and pleasurable labour. And as they scatter again to the four corners of the Dominion, the continent, perhaps even of the world, they will be conscious of new and strengthened bonds between themselves and their university. Information about the work of McGill will then have a true significance, a reality that otherwise would be lacking, for, long as our memories may be, Time has a way of wearing out most of them. Something more than a written note of movements at McGill is needed to keep that name a living force in our hearts. If we wish to make it so, the Reunion can be that something.

WE wish to thank those who have responded to our efforts to extend the use and scope of this quarterly. The advice and assistance of members of the University staff in particular are highly appreciated, while the willingness of graduates to contribute to our columns has shown that the confidence of the Editorial Board in their active good will as an essential part of our new policy has been fully justified.

WE should also like to thank all those who have replied to our questionnaire on the football situation and have made it possible for us to compile the symposium on page 10. If the replies have done nothing else, and we feel sure they have done a good deal more, they have shown how live an issue football is and how many thinking people are concerned with its future and influence on our university life.

It was suggested in the questionnaire that correspondents make reference in their answers



to the article "A Plea for Better Football" which appeared in our December issue, in order to give some sort of focus to the discussion. The writer of that article wished to preserve his anonymity for the simple reason that he was not courting publicity. It is pertinent, however, to say here that he was not a "non-playing spectator," as some opined, but until a couple of years ago an active participant in both Canadian and English football for a number of years, both at a Canadian school, at McGill and in England. At McGill University he was a member of the Intermediate team and, as such, practised with the senior squad. While we are by no means convinced, therefore, that the arm-chair critic—the professor, for example,—has no right to raise his voice for or against the game, which is so conspicuous a feature of university life, we thought it best on this occasion not to open the discussion except on the basis of the opinions of an experienced player.

The fact is, football at the University has grown far beyond the dimensions of a college

problem, merely. How much further it may so progress may be seen in the United States, where in one university the undergraduates themselves have taken up the matter and have tabled some very drastic proposals whereby the game may be adjusted more reasonably to the real ends of an institution of learning. But we need not cross the line for warning or council. Here, in eastern Canada, the thought is growing that it is time the whole subject of the place that games should have in that which we call a University, were given a thorough examination, that is, unless the intellectual leaders are to hand over their authority and privileges to the systems and managements that dominate our sports. Protest is still in that incipient stage when it confines itself to words—it so hard "to get good will to coalesce." Boredom, indifference, disgust and opposition outright are all easy to find. But as yet bold action is still wanting. If the general tenor of the letters that we have received is any indication, however, it may not be so far off as some would think.





# B O O K S

## THE UNITED STATES AS A NEIGHBOUR

FROM A CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW

By SIR ROBERT FALCONER

(Cambridge University Press, London)

THERE is very little in this book which will not be familiar to any intelligent citizen of the Dominion. The history includes a careful and usefully lucid analysis of the different boundary questions in which Canada has been involved and a pertinent review of the commercial relations of the past between this country and the United States and Great Britain. "The World of the Average Man," a chapter on the Canadian-in-the-street, will also be found to present nothing particularly new, especially to the Canadian of the east. But the whole thing is well worth reading because of the note of suggestion running through every page. Both to the new settler and to the native born, this combination of fact and speculative comment will offer fresh food for thought on the present and the future of their country.

For fairness and balance in argument, Sir Robert Falconer is beyond criticism. He neither carries a chip on his shoulder nor his hat in his hand. Nevertheless, he undoubtedly writes as an Ontarian. At the widest, his point of view is that of a denizen of that province or Quebec. This only shows, however, how difficult it still is for a Canadian to write or even think non-provincially or as a member of a country which stretches so far and comprises such sharply demarcated types as are to be found between Halifax and Vancouver.

The Sir George Watson Chair of American History and Institutions was founded for the promotion of good relations between England and the other branch of the English-speaking world, on this continent. The four sets of lectures given annually from 1921 to 1924 inclusive, all dealt specifically with American topics, American History, American Democracy, and the American Nation. By inviting Sir Robert Falconer to deliver the 1925 lectures the Trustees of the Foundation definitely widened their scope, to what extent may be seen by reading this volume, and no one will deny that the new departure is a singularly progressive one.

Without doubt the best, and sometimes the only, channel to an understanding of another country is by

the direct route of studying that country itself, its history, institutions, manner, language and civilization. The recent movement in England and the United States to exchange professors and students, to create American and British Chairs of study in the two countries, shows that this route is being followed, and, as Sir Robert Falconer says, this may go far towards swinging American attention from German to English educational methods and influence. But even the direct method of study has its weakness. It provides no natural bridge between the object studied and the student. Thus, however carefully the American studies things British, and *vice versa*, he is always apt to regard them as fundamentally different from things American, and *vice versa*. In other words, he will study them in the same spirit and from the same point of view as he would study German or French history and civilization.

It is the indirect method which offers the easiest way out of this difficulty, and in "The United States as a Neighbour" it will be seen how valuable the study of Canadian history may be in giving a sense of true relationship to the essentially interdependent subjects of British and American peoples. Canada is a living interpretation to students of all three countries. She is first of all a nation in her own right and becoming definitely more so every day. She is a close neighbour and friend of long standing of the United States and her destinies are increasingly bound up with that country. And finally, she is a member of the British Commonwealth in which, says Sir Robert Falconer, she is "unalterably devoted."

Placed thus midway between Great Britain and the United States, Canada is a kind of honest Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, and a study of our country in this position falls naturally into two parts.

The first deals with the relations that exist between Canada and her neighbour. What those relations are derive immediately from the history of the two. Sir Robert Falconer makes no effort, fruitless as it would be, to juggle with that history. The incoming of the Loyalists, the war of 1812, the unpleasant passions that were roused by the Boundary Settlements, the Fishery disputes, and the indiscreet utterances of American statesmen in a jingoist mood: all these and other episodes have left their mark, and good feeling between Canada and the United States suffers in consequence. It is dangerous in fact, to forget it. But there is also a



very real foundation of good faith, mutual respect and friendship between ourselves and the Americans. A common language, a hundred years of peace, a boundary free from provocative military defences, constant interchange of commodities, people, and ideas—it remains for the future to show how these two accounts balance—but in the meantime the positive aids to an amicable habit of mind are strong and numerous. The International Waterways Commission, which has grown up into The International Joint Commission, is one of the most interesting and convincing proofs that the bonds of friendship between the two countries are composed of more than a merely sentimental rapprochement: it is evidence of a common resolve to work solidly together according to well-defined international legislation. The articles of the treaty which created this “permanent international tribunal between Canada and the United States,” as it has been described, confer powers on the Commission which are extraordinarily far-reaching in their application and implication. Article 2, for example, is summarized thus: “Its effect is to erase the boundary and pool the resources of American and Canadian courts for the benefit of the people on both sides of these waterways.” (p. 80.) By the terms of the tenth article, any question between the countries may be referred to the Commission for settlement by majority vote.

Sir Robert Falconer's deductions from the past, therefore, are optimistic. And if the wish were a legitimate father to the thought, no Canadian would be disposed to draw any other kind of conclusion. Nevertheless, developments now in progress contain their own warning, even on Sir Robert Falconer's statement of the case. We must be prepared for difficulties at any time. Early in the first lecture we read: “Insofar as the two countries are in sympathy it is in respect of the similarity between this portion of the American people (*i.e.*, the portion drawn from Anglo-Saxon origins) and the English-speaking Canadians.” (p. 4.) Down to 1850, or thereabouts, the United States was peopled and developed westwards by Anglo-Saxon stock. After 1890, immigration had produced a change that, as General Walker said, “Amounted not to a reinforcement of the population but to a replacement of native by foreign stock.” (p. 5.) And this change is most marked in the middle west. Now, these people of the newer states “have a provincial mind.” They know little of the outside world, “they have created a democracy which is prepared for any kind of experiment. . . . But with all these limitations the American of the central States is to-day not only the most representative man in the nation but also the most vital and controlling.” (p. 175.) In other words, if this is true, the decisive factor with which Canada will have to deal in the future is one with which Canada is *not* “in sympathy” through similarity of origin, history and the other influences which bind the Anglo-Saxon American and Canadian together.

The second part of the study of Canada suggested by this book is the relation between Canada and Great Britain. For obvious reasons, the writer does not devote much space to this subject in itself. But his historical method inevitably prompts enquiry into it.

It is a commonplace to say that Canada still holds firmly to her connection with Great Britain. Bearing in mind the predominantly British character of our population, of our immigrants, our law, our system of government, etc., it would be difficult to say anything else. But Canada is a nation and is becoming more and more acutely conscious of the fact, and it is not seldom that in the expression of our nationalism we hear a distinctly anti-British note. This is part of the reaction that accompanies the growth of nationalism and its importance is easily exaggerated, but it is interesting to trace its emergence at different points in our history. The Ashburton Treaty left its *quantum* of dissatisfaction, though, as Sir Robert Falconer shows, Lord Ashburton “has been unjustly blamed” for the bad bargain Canada made on that occasion. Similarly the Alaska Boundary settlement irritated Canadian feeling against Great Britain as well as against the United States. Sir Wilfred Laurier voiced a national sentiment when he regretted that we were “only a small colony, a growing colony, but still a colony.” (quoted p. 73.) And since the War the precise standing of Canada within the Commonwealth, her burden of responsibility in the event of a declaration of war by Great Britain, are questions which have caused some very acrid dispute.

Both these facets of Canadianism, the attitude of the country towards the U.S.A. and Great Britain, are exhibited then in “The United States as a Neighbour.” Consideration of them is essential to Sir Robert Falconer's purpose, namely, to promote Anglo-American understanding. The exhibition and the purpose are of the highest moment to Canadians, the first because they are Canadians, the second because “those interested in seeing an approximation of the English-speaking peoples profess with good reason that their purpose is to promote the well-being of the whole world, by the preservation and diffusion of the common civilization which they hold as trustees for the humanity that is to be.” (p. 150).

The general interest of this book is very great, therefore, from the nature of its subject and the appositeness of its appearance. It has, however, this special interest to Canadians. It is a study in Canadian nationalism. Without reaching any full definition of this delicate essence, the lecturer goes far towards collecting into a working synthesis the various ingredients that make up this new thing that we call Canadianism. The American constituents date back nearly one hundred and fifty years. With the early settlers and the Loyalists there came a breath of Puritanism and a taste for independent action which have remained. Since those days continuous association has stimulated both imitation and rejection of American methods. Simultaneously with an



immense spurt in Canadian wealth since the war, the United States have been taking the financial place of Great Britain in Canada, American investment now being at least equal to British. "This investment brings with it the industries which it supports, and with the industries come the managers and . . . the methods of business of their head offices." Geography has produced in Canada just such sectional feeling as is visible in the States. Language, sport, literature, these too have been influenced by American ideas.

These are the fruits of imitation and similar conditions. Non-American characteristics are even more marked and numerous. In the Canadian make-up there is greater restraint, reserve, than in the American. There is less flag waving, less insistence on the ostentatious loyalty to universities on the part of graduates, less emotionalism in religion. Thanks to the double creed of Canada, there is greater tolerance in religious matters, for, while the American is 70% Protestant in profession, his protestantism is not of an intellectual kind, and tends more to conformity than to freedom of expression. In education, Canada still retains the remnant of the liberal idea that leaves the higher student to work out his own destiny, while in America the tendency is more and more to oversee, to direct, to regiment, even the intellectual processes of the student. "The people of the United States believe in oversight; they regard it as useful in educating an efficient democracy." (p. 220).

In the matter of government Canada has taken a very different line from the United States. "The Constitution of the Dominion," says Sir Robert Falconer, "and the

present national spirit of the people owe their character in part to the experience of the United States and to the propinquity of a powerful and often aggressive neighbour." (p. 103.) Canada has retained, in contradistinction to the States, her trust in responsible government. Parliamentary institutions are still judged capable of governing the country. (It is interesting to recall how slightly Sir George Cartier spoke of the American system of government, their democracy in particular.) Then in the sphere of Labour organization American affiliation has not prevented Canadian Labour bodies from entering politics and direct association with European organizations of a similar kind. Lastly, Sir Robert Falconer maintains that Canadians take a livelier and deeper interest in foreign matters than Americans.

It will be seen that Canadianism in these proportions is much more British than American, and more, that where it is most British it is most un-American. This is, of course, mainly due to the dissemination of British habits of thought through education, in part, but chiefly through the constant influx of immigrants from Great Britain, and the sustained influence of British books and periodicals on a small but effective section of Canadian society.

But Canadianism is neither British nor American in fact. It still approximates more nearly to the former than the latter, but in Canada both streams of civilization meet and blend into a new national element. The most fascinating aspect of Canadian history of the future will be the development of this new element in respect to the two other elements from which it is being born.

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## THE SEA AT EL MA'DAN

[NOTE: During the advance across the Desert of Sinai into Palestine in 1916, a brigade of Highland troops marched away soon after dawn on a morning early in September from a position in the desert close to the Mediterranean. On December 16th, after a long, hot march, word was passed round that the sea was in sight once more, and tired men climbed to the crest of a high ridge to see it.—R. R. T.]

16TH DECEMBER, 1916

MAHAMDIYA'S thundering surf had sunk from view,  
 'Ere the kilted knees had ceased to splash the dew,  
 And no more we saw the main  
 'Til the desert-column's train  
 Slowly wound amid the dunes of El Ma'dan.

We had marched, and bivouacked, and counter-marched  
 More than sixteen weeks, 'till weary, sore, and parched,  
 O'er the last long ridge of sand,  
 Bordered by its white-fringed strand,  
 There we saw the distant sea at El Ma'dan.

Early sunlight hung the scrub with dripping fire,  
 And each red-leaved bush flamed out a blazing pyre,  
 But it never shone so fair,  
 As when first we saw it there  
 Softly glowing on the sea at El Ma'dan.

We have seen the dried-up salt lake spread below,  
 One vast opal 'neath the dawn and after-glow,  
 And its mid-day pearly hue  
 Blending into turquoise blue;  
 But we saw the sapphire sea at El Ma'dan.

In a night we heard the whirr of wings, so we  
 Asked if home-birds southward passed, and merrily  
 Sang one morn a north-land bird;  
 But the sweetest sound we heard  
 Was the murmur of the sea at El Ma'dan.



We had smelt the grumbling camels' sickening stench,  
And the marsh's foetid odour, and the trench  
    Recking, foul with rotting dead;  
    But new life was in our tread,  
When we breathed the fresh sea breeze at El Ma'dan.

'Neath the moonlight gleamed the sand-like fields of  
    snow;  
We had watched the salt-lake's mirage slowly grow,  
    Till it lied of summer seas  
    Laving homeland coasts; but these  
Were not real—we saw the sea at El Ma'dan.

Grey-blue hills with violet shadows, light blue sky,  
Rose-touched slopes, and palms ablaze, the harvest nigh,  
    Dates of scarlet, purple, gold  
    And rich brown; but there, there rolled  
Lovelier far, the azure sea at El Ma-dan.

Every day Maghara's far-off rocky heights,  
Rainbow-coloured in the morn and evening lights,  
    Sent our thoughts across the foam;  
    But we saw the highway home  
In the wide, free, restless sea at El Ma'dan.

Reck'd not we of graves in desert solitudes,  
Where the lonely lily grows, and silence broods:  
    Of our island-homes we thought,  
    And the peace for which we fought,  
When we stood upon that ridge at El Ma'dan.

R. R. T.



# UNIVERSITY NEWS

## FACULTY OF ARTS

ONE of the most interesting movements at Old McGill in recent years has been the rapid increase in the number of students enrolled in McGill College, commonly, but quite incorrectly, called The Faculty of Arts. The total enrolment of undergraduates in 1913 was 391, in 1921 the number was 612 and during the present year, 1925-26, the number is 1,044. The number of regular undergraduates admitted into the freshman year in 1921 was 242 and the number attending the present year is 422. These figures, however, do not tell the whole story, because the requirements for admission have been raised substantially in the meantime. Previous to the present year, for example, candidates for admission who had failed in one subject at their matriculation examinations were allowed to enter the first year. This year, however, no candidates were admitted who had not successfully passed in all their matriculation subjects. The number of these "conditioned" students hitherto was about 100, and if we add this number to the 422 who were admitted the total number of candidates for admission last autumn was approximately 522. The increase from 242 in 1921 to 522 in 1925 is, to say the least, distinctly interesting to all friends of Old McGill.

These students come from every land; from all the Provinces of Canada, from the Motherland and the British Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, from the United States of America and from all the major nationalities of Europe and Asia. McGill is, in other words, a University of all races and nations and creeds and colours of men and, in this way, a true epitome of the Dominion and of the Empire.

As a result of the great growth in numbers we have mentioned, the need of a new McGill College building became an absolute necessity. The construction of this new building is already begun and will be ready for occupation next autumn. A few points about the design of the new building may be of interest.

It will, I expect, especially please all persons of good taste to know that, with the exception of a few minor touches, the old front view will remain as it stands today and as it has stood substantially for fifty years or more past. The present front view has more of the

simple, homely, antique character, so becoming to a College of Arts and Pure Science, than could be procured in any new exterior without expending a large amount of money much needed for other purposes. The rest of the building, however, will be entirely new and is designed in some respects in quite a novel way.

Several persons who have examined the new plans have predicted that the building will be too small and possibly their predictions may come true, and, if so, so much the better. There is plenty of room left for further expansion. It may be pointed out, however, that the plans were designed on a very sound principle. Let me explain! The amount of money wasted by universities on this continent in the past has been nothing short of appalling. One often wonders, indeed, at the patience of the public with some of these institutions. Millions of dollars are invested in lands, buildings, equipment, maintenance and administration, while the funds available for staff salaries, student scholarships and other educational uses are cut to the bone. It would sometimes seem, indeed, that these institutions are intended almost entirely for bigness and show and scarcely at all for the purpose of promoting sound education or fine scholarship of any kind. The new McGill College building, then, is designed on exactly the reverse of this principle. It was designed, in other words, for the sole purpose of providing the maximum educational advantage, convenience and comfort for about 1,200 students within the minimum cubic contents and, therefore, at the minimum cost of constructing a becoming, beautiful and permanent College building. If readers of the *News* wish to see the result, they may see them at the great reunion next October, when the new McGill College will be dedicated once again to the high ideals of the past.

## FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DURING the past year extensive additions have been made to the Engineering Building, involving new laboratories for the Electrical, Civil and Mechanical Departments. It was decided last session to withdraw Shopwork from the curriculum of the First Year, and to abolish the Smithy and Foundry entirely. It was felt that work in the University Shops should never take the place of experience gained under commercial conditions,



and that the time devoted to it could be more profitably employed otherwise. It is gratifying to know that this step has been fully endorsed by graduate opinion.

A new wing was completed during the summer, providing three new floors over the old Smithy and Foundry and extending to the Workman Building. Each floor has an area of more than 4,000 square feet, and the three together furnish commodious and well lighted quarters for the laboratories and offices of the Electrical Department. The lower of the new floors houses the main electrical engineering laboratories, where the work of the Third and Fourth Year Electrical students is carried on, the direct and alternating current apparatus, formerly placed in different laboratories, having been brought together for this purpose. A spacious and well equipped repair shop has been provided at one end of this laboratory in a part of the space occupied by the old wood-working shop. Convenient access to the new wing is provided on the floor immediately above by means of a bridge thrown across to the first floor of the older part of the Engineering Building, at the back of the lecture theatre known to old graduates as Room 33. This floor contains the electrical laboratories for students in other than the Electrical Engineering courses and also accommodates the McGill Radio Association.

The top floor contains the offices of the staff of the Electrical Department, a small departmental library and two laboratories. The larger of these will be used for Electrical Measurements, the work in which was formerly carried out in the Physics Building. The equipment of the Standardizing Laboratory is also placed here, and will be available for senior students. This laboratory is already partially equipped, and by the opening of next session will have enough of the most modern testing apparatus to enable the work to be carried on satisfactorily. Further expenditure will, however, be necessary from time to time to complete the equipment and to keep it up to date.

The smaller of the two on this floor will be the Communications Laboratory, which will be equipped with telegraph, telephone and radio apparatus. It will be developed in connection with the course in Communication Engineering, which is to be given as an alternative branch of Electrical Engineering. Beginning next session, it is proposed to offer in the Third Year, and subsequently in the Fourth Year, one or more alternative courses providing special training in Physics and Mathematics to students electing to specialize in Communication Engineering. The courses in the past have been more specifically directed towards Power Engineering. The need of men specially trained in Communications is being keenly felt in several quarters, and satisfactory support from interests outside the University is practically assured.

In addition to the above mentioned laboratories, the old High Voltage Laboratories situated on the ground floor have been extended into a part of the space formerly

occupied by the Foundry, increasing the size about fifty per cent. A modern high voltage testing transformer will be installed as soon as funds are available.

The new wing was erected at a cost of about \$80,000, of which \$25,000 was donated by the Montreal Light Heat & Power Company; \$15,000 by the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, and \$7,500 each by the Bell Telephone Company and Northern Electric Company. The balance was provided from University funds.

The remainder of the space on the ground floor, formerly occupied by the Smithy and Foundry, is being used by the Mechanical Engineering Department as an Internal Combustion Laboratory. The equipment for this was for many years placed in the "Gas House," a building adjacent to the Mining Laboratories which was never well suited for the purpose, but which was accepted as the best possible when no other space was available. The accommodation now provided is excellent. The equipment which has been thoroughly overhauled, erected on proper foundations and provided with the required facilities for testing, includes a gas producer, a producer gas engine, gasoline engines of the two and four-stroke cycle type, and coal oil and Semi-Diesel Petters engines with a variety of accessories in the way of dynamometers and brakes. Provision is also being made for the testing of oil-burners in domestic heaters.

The space formerly occupied by the A. C. Laboratory on the ground floor of the main portion of the Engineering Building adjacent to the Testing Laboratory has been utilized for installing a modern Hydraulic Laboratory. In the old building, destroyed by fire in 1907, the accommodation for hydraulics was considered fairly satisfactory. Since that time, however, make-shift equipment was set up in a corner of the Materials Laboratory and visitors were hurried away quickly. The ground floor of the new space is 25 ft. by 105 ft., but about 1,000 sq. ft. additional has been secured by building a balcony along the east side. Under the floor, eight reinforced concrete tanks have been built with capacities ranging from 2,500 to 4,000 gallons. These will be provided with float gauges and calibration scales, and they are so inter-connected that they may be drained separately. The water used in any of the smaller experimental units may be discharged into any one of them as desired.

The most notable new equipment is a 12 in. experimental turbine supplied by the Dominion Engineering Company, with two runners (propellor and Francis types) which is installed in a concrete pressure tank, the top of which is at the level of the balcony floor, of which it virtually forms an extension, affording ample room for working groups. Power is absorbed by an Alden Brake. Water is supplied by a 16 in. Moody spiral pump, electrically driven, the suction being from a tank to which the water returns after passing through the turbine. The water is pumped into a pipe line 8 ft. above the floor level, passing through a Venturi meter



into the pressure tank, flowing thence through the draft tube to a long concrete flume at floor level and discharging over a rectangular notch into the suction tank. A surge tank connection with the pump delivery pipe ensures a steady head.

Under the balcony is a new steel flume 60 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, which can be used for experiments on flow over notches of different widths or dams of different forms. The flume can also be used for rating current meters.

Arrangements are also made for testing centrifugal pumps, the water discharged being measured by returning it to the tank from which it is pumped over a V-notch. Other new pieces of apparatus are a Pelton wheel with needle regulating nozzle and glass sides, through which the action of the jet on the vanes may be seen; also a new experimental pipe line running nearly the whole length of the balcony and back to the starting point. It is made up of pipes of various sizes from 1 to 3 in., contains different types of valves, standard fittings, bends, orifice chambers, etc., and is so arranged that losses of head in any part of the line may be measured. The more valuable parts of the old equipment, some of which was unsurpassed, have been reinstalled.

The new hydraulic installation has cost upwards of \$20,000, but it is now in very satisfactory shape for instructional work, and the courses will be correspondingly strengthened. Congestion in the Testing Laboratory has also been relieved and a separate laboratory has been provided for cement and concrete work—a much needed improvement.

On the whole, it is well within the mark to say that no year for more than a quarter of a century has brought such considerable improvements to the facilities required for the work of the engineering departments as has the year 1925.

## THE MACDONALD PHYSICS BUILDING

THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, at the invitation of McGill University, held their February meeting at Montreal, instead of at New York. The Optical Society of America met with them at the same time in the Macdonald Physics Building on February 26th and 27th. They were entertained on the evening of Friday, the twenty-sixth, by the Chancellor, the Principal and the Governors of the University, at a dinner at the Mount Royal Hotel, at which the principal speakers were Sir Arthur Currie and Professor Dayton C. Miller, the President of the American Physical Society, who is well-known for his remarkable experiments at Mount Wilson to detect the motion of the earth through æther or through space. On Friday afternoon the members inspected a large number of experiments in progress in the Macdonald Physics Building, some of which may be mentioned as follows: Dr. L. V. King showed his

submarine sound generators, hot-wire anemometer and atomic model. Dr. H. T. Barnes explained with slides and moving pictures some of his recent interesting investigations on ice. The apparatus used by Sir Ernest Rutherford during his discoveries at McGill were arranged and explained by Dr. E. S. Bieler, who also showed his own experiments on the Hall effect. Dr. D. A. Keyes, with Mr. E. E. Watson and Mr. F. R. Terroux, exhibited in tubes filled with argon, helium, and other gases. Professor H. E. Reilley showed his sound absorption experiments and his work on the standard cells, a continuation of the work undertaken previously by Dr. A. N. Shaw. Hygrometry and the conductivity of hygroscopic films were explained by Dr. Shaw and Miss Patton, while Dr. J. S. Foster, with his co-operators, Miss Chalk, Mr. Hachey and Mr. Rowles, explained the apparatus for the investigation of the Stark effect which is throwing so much light on the construction of the atom. Mr. H. T. Pye projected alpha particles on a screen with his modification of the Wilson-Shimizu alpha ray apparatus, where the motion of single atoms is exhibited by the condensation of drops of water on the ions produced along their tracks. Dr. Emmons, of the Department of Physiology, showed a modification of Young's eriometer and explained its use for the determination of the radii of blood corpuscles. By the use of this instrument, he has proved that, in the case of pernicious anæmia, there is an enlargement of the blood corpuscles running up to fifty per cent. The eriometer is thus a useful and practical detector of this disease. Professor Brown showed the Hele-Shaw stream-line apparatus, which illustrates the properties of diamagnetic and paramagnetic substances. This summary indicates some of the research work which is in progress in the Physics Building.

The annual lectures given to children at Christmas time proved a great success and were well attended by an enthusiastic audience of young people. The lectures were given by Dr. Barnes on "Colour Photography"; by Dr. Eve, "Things that Spin"; by Dr. Foster, "What are the Stars made of?" and by Professor Leslie Thomson, "Some Hows and Whys of Ships."

A series of ten lectures on the Story of Science has been well attended. Professor Stanley, who has recently joined the Department of Classics, gave an account of the science of the Greeks and the Romans. Professor Waugh followed with the story of science in the Dark and Middle Ages. Professor Gillson dealt with the birth of the discovery of Dynamics and Gravitation in the days of Galilei and Newton, while Dr. Bieler gave an account of the early discoverers of electricity, such as Volts, Oersted, Ampere. The discovery of the principle of the Conservation of Energy by Kelvin Helmholtz, Joule and Mayer was described by Dr. Eve. Following that, the development of each branch of science up to recent times was explained by other members of the staff. In connection with this course, it is interesting to notice



that both the philosophy of science and the history of science are attracting a great deal of attention at the present time. In fact, in some Universities it is now possible to obtain a Ph.D. degree with a thesis on the history of science.

The Departmental Library, which began with the library of Dr. Barnes, has increased in a most satisfactory manner. It is now a self-contained Physics library with all the leading periodicals on Physics, practically all the important textbooks on Physics, and a fair number of works on Astronomy.

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

DR. OTTO MAASS was honoured recently by an invitation to lecture before the Graduate School in the Stirling Laboratory, Yale University. Dr. Maass also gave an address to the Connecticut Valley Section of the American Chemical Society at Hartford, his subject being: "The Preparation and Properties of Pure Hydrogen Peroxide."

Dr. Harold Hibbert, Professor of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry, was the guest of honour at the luncheon of the Pulp and Paper Association on the 28th January, when he spoke on "The Possibilities of Technical Research in Cellulose." Dr. Ruttan, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, also spoke on the necessity of fundamental research and the advantage of mingling a certain amount of technical research with the academic investigations in universities.

Dr. Maass and Dr. Mennie have a very important paper in the current number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, the subject being: "The Aberrations from the Ideal Gas Laws in Systems of One and Two Components." This paper was published without any condensation by the editors, quite an unusual compliment to the authors.

## EXTENSION WORK

THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT has had a busy session not only on the academic but also on the more general side of its activities.

Lyceum courses are being given at Cowansville and Shawinigan Falls with the help of local committees headed by Mr. C. S. Douglas, Principal, Cowansville High School, and Mr. C. N. Crutchfield, Principal, Shawinigan Technical Institute. These courses have consisted of the following lectures:

- "Evolution," Professor Carrie M. Derick;
- "The Family Wage," Dr. John P. Day.
- "Wastefulness in National Expenditure," Dr. John P. Day.
- "The Bible as Literature," Dr. Cyrus Macmillan.

"Canadian Political Literature," Dr. Cyrus Macmillan.

"'The Way of All Flesh' and Samuel Butler," Professor Carleton Stanley.

"Grumps and Glands, the Postal System of the Human Body," Prof. J. C. Simpson.

"Art and Modern Life," Professor Ramsay Traquair.

"Music and Education," Dr. H. C. Perrin.

Through the kindness of Mr. James B. Allan, we have had the pleasure of a series of three lectures by Dr. Gilbert Bagnani, a brilliant young Italian archæologist. Dr. Bagnani's lectures dealt with many phases of Roman life, with Roman art and architecture, with religion and public life. He told how from the existing remains, the results of examinations and excavations, and the study of Latin Literature, archæologists have been able to reconstruct for use the Rome of the past.

We have also had lectures from Dr. Vladimir Ulehla, a professor of the University of Prague, Czecho Slovakia, who visited McGill primarily to carry out some researches in the Department of Botany; and, in co-operation with the National Council of Education and the McGill Canadian Club, an address by Mr. St. Loe Strachey was arranged.

The School for Social Workers is conducting its usual series of addresses, the programme this year containing lectures by Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, Chicago; Dr. Allan Hoben, President, Kalamazoo College, Michigan; Dr. Augusta Bronner, Director, Judge Baker Foundation, Boston; Professor Percy E. Nobbs, Department of Architecture, McGill University.

A useful series of lectures on Town Planning was given under the auspices of the Faculty of Applied Science by members of our own staff, by Mr. Alfred Buckley, Mr. Noulan Cauchon, of Ottawa; The Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia; Mr. Frederick Wright, Mr. J. M. Kitchen. The addresses constituted a very complete survey of the subject and will be published in pamphlet form during a forthcoming town planning campaign. Prof. P. E. Nobbs was primarily responsible for the arrangement of this course.

Four lectures are being given, following the practice adopted during the last few years, by the Department of History. The following is the list of subjects:

"Sport in the Middle Ages" and "Travel in the Middle Ages," by Professor W. T. Waugh.

"Travel in the Seventeenth Century," by Professor E. R. Adair. (Two lectures).

Finally, the Extension Department assumed the responsibility for conducting during the winter the work of the National Council of Education in connection with the forthcoming National Conference on Education, to be held in Montreal, April 5th to 9th. The programme of this Conference is printed elsewhere.



## DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY has its home on the first floor of the new Biological Building, now completing its third year of occupancy. In addition to the space in this building, there is a splendid range of greenhouses, having ample room for the demonstration collections of tropical and unusual plants, and for growing material for the classes.

Something more than 300 students receive instruction, including the class in premedical biology, one in introductory general botany for Arts students, and one in General Physiology, for first year Medical students and advanced Arts students in Botany. The large General Laboratory is now being used to its capacity at the present. Our graduates will be interested in knowing that this laboratory has been repeatedly commented upon in most favorable terms by botanists from abroad.

In addition to the teaching, which in the second semester is quite heavy, there is a good deal of research work being done. This includes studies of sexual reproduction in the algæ, of the mechanism of secretion (Professor Lloyd), of the effect of ultra-violet light on one of the lower forms (*Spirogyra*) (Mr. R. D. Gibbs), on the origin of vacuoles, and on permeability (Professor Scarth.) Last fall Professor Lloyd succeeded in producing a motion picture, taken through the microscope, showing certain physiological details characteristic of the sexual process in *Spirogyra*, a simple plant, and one showing the feeding habits of a simple animal organism, *Vampyrella*. The former was made to demonstrate the activity of structures known as contractile vacuoles responsible for the reduction in size of the gametes (sex cells); the latter to show the behaviour of the plant when attacked by *Vampyrella*, throwing light on certain properties of the protoplasm both of the plant fed upon and of the animal. These films have been very well received. They were shown at the recent joint meeting of the American Society of Plant Physiologists and the Physiological Section of the Botanical Society of America, at Kansas City. Invitations were received to show the films at the Medical School, Washington University, St. Louis, at the University of Chicago and at the University of Toronto. Professor Lloyd has accepted an invitation also to visit the University of Illinois, where, under the auspices of the Department of Botany, two days will be spent in lecturing and in lectures and conferences, and where the motion pictures will be shown. He will also lecture during March before the Royal Canadian Institute at Toronto.

The class in Genetics, under Professor Derick, shows an unusual degree of interest in the subject. The number of students taking this course has steadily increased during the past few years.

## INFORMATION ABOUT PROBLEMS INVOLVING PHYSICS COLLECTED RECENTLY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

IT is of interest to record that a local committee has just completed a report giving information about a large number of problems involving applications of Physics (pure and applied.) The Associate Committee for Physics and Engineering Physics of the National Research Council (Chairman, Dr. J. C. McLennan, F.R.S.), has been obtaining information about physical problems by means of divisional committees throughout Canada. In the Quebec division (under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Norman Shaw), a number of representative Physicists, Engineers, and others interested in physical problems were invited to assist in the preparation of a local report. At the organization meeting held on December 15th, 1925, it was unanimously decided to constitute those present into a voluntary local committee, to appoint sub-committees for covering the various fields, and to increase their membership. Fifty-nine of these have acted on sub-committees which covered the fields, as follows:

General Chairman of local committee, Dr. A. Norman Shaw.

Secretary of local committee, Dr. D. A. Keys.

*Problems involving Physics arising in the fields of:*

SUB-CHAIRMAN

1. Pure physics.....Dr. A. S. Eve, F.R.S.
2. Electrical Engineering, including Radio.....J. L. Clarke, Esq.
3. Mechanical Engineering Prof. C. M. McKergow.
4. Civil Engineering.....Dean H. M. MacKay.
5. Mining Engineering....Dr. J. B. Porter.
6. Metallurgical Engineering.....Dr. A. Stansfield.
7. Medicine and Surgery...Dr. J. C. Meakins.
8. Forestry.....W. Knyoch, Esq.
9. Agriculture.....Prof. W. C. Quayle.
10. Physical Chemistry.....Prof. L. Bourgoin.
11. Miscellaneous Problems. Col. Wilfrid Bovey.

Together with eleven sub-reports from these committees were included special reports or letters from Dr. H. T. Barnes, F.R.S. (on Ice problems), Dr. L. V. King, F.R.S. (on Aids to Navigation), H. O. Keay, Esq., and from the Chairman and the Secretary.

Information about one hundred and seventeen problems has been collected, for a number of which applications have been made to the National Research Council for either financial aid or assistance in the form of Fellowships, Studentships or Bursaries.

The interesting material of this report will be available at a later date.



## THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

FOR the first time in its history, on February 26th and 27th the American Physical Society held a meeting, its 137th, at McGill University, joined also by the Optical Society of America. There were present many of the leading physicists of America and Canada from different universities and from the great research laboratories of the General Electric, Bell Telephone, Eastman Kodak and kindred companies. There were about fifty papers presented and discussed, many of them dealing with spectral lines and the structure of the atom which now absorbs the attention of a great body of scientific men. This subject is not yet prolific of practical results, but it is essential to the prosecution of science in the kaleidoscopic movement now developing so rapidly, which will react and is reacting on our philosophic thought no less than on industrial progress.

The American Physical Society binds together in a close corporation the professors of universities to whom we must still turn for the more fundamental ideas, and the physicists of the research laboratories who in turn are linked up closely with the processes of manufacture and development. This dual relation is beneficial to both parties.

The Chancellor, Principal and Governors invited the members of both societies to a banquet at the Mount Royal Hotel and those who were present will carry a lasting memory of the magnificent round table with a hundred guests treated with a fine old-world hospitality remarkable for mingled splendour and restraint. The Chancellor, Mr. Beatty, was in the chair, and the Principal gave a cordial welcome. The toast of the guests was proposed by Dr. Eve, who compared a physicist to one for ever unravelling a tangled skein, and as soon as the thread was clear he passed it behind him to be woven into the warp and woof of life, and devoted himself to the next intricate knot. The toast was seconded by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who spoke of friendly international relations between Canada and the United States. In reply, the President of the American Physical Society pointed out that in Science international boundaries did not exist, and that in the Society Canada had also shared in honours, appointments and contributions with those below the political boundary line.

The other great event of the meeting was an address on the second day, Saturday, 28th February, given by Dr. D. C. Miller, President, in the Macdonald Physics

Building. He explained step by step the origin of the theory of relativity. In the first place, as far back as 1881, Dr. Michelson, who had just invented the interferometer, tried to detect the motion of the earth through æther, due to its annual voyage round the sun. Thinking that he was looking for a large, or first-order effect, he failed; but, on recognizing that he was really looking for a minute, or second-order effect, he repeated the experiment for a few hours on three days and reported that the *earth's motion round the sun* was not observed. There was a rather hasty conclusion that the earth's translatory motion with the sun through the æther was impossible of detection. Then followed the Fitzgerald-Lorentz theory of the shortening of length in the case of high velocity through space. In 1905 Einstein extended this idea into a great principle involving the shortening of time and the lengthening of space, with a constant velocity of light, and the impossibility of detecting the motion of any body with which the observer travelled at constant velocity. At a later date he extended his own theory to all cases of motion, involving an extension of Newton's law of gravitation, upon a geometric basis, and forecasting three great tests of his theory all of which appear to be now verified.

Professor Miller in his address pointed out the shock which he experienced at finding so mighty a structure reared on so humble a foundation, so that he resolved to make a searching series of experiments on Mount Wilson. This has now been done, and his results appear to be highly disconcerting to the original theory of relativity, if not to all theories of that type. He actually found a definite motion of 10 kilometres a second through space, indicating a motion of 300 or more kilometres a second towards the constellation Draco not far from the north pole of the ecliptic of our solar system. Hence we have strong reasons both for accepting and for rejecting the theory of relativity. But there is a difference, for one absolutely conclusive experiment, fully verified and repeated, is sufficient to overthrow a theory if it is in opposition to that theory. Hence once again Physics is in a remarkable position with the prospects of many years of experiment and of conjecture in order to solve this most baffling and interesting problem.

The whole meeting was full of interest, and our visitors were grateful to McGill for an enthusiastic and kindly reception.



## DOCTOR SHEPHERD'S PORTRAIT

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 13TH, in the Assembly Hall of the Medical Building, a portrait of Dr. Shepherd was presented to the Medical Faculty and the University.

The function was made the occasion of a tea to which were invited the Governors of the University, members of the Board of Management of the Montreal General Hospital, members of the Medical Faculty, former pupils, assistants and admirers of the honoured guest.

Dr. H. S. Birkett, Chairman of the Presentation Committee and formerly Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy under Dr. Shepherd, said: "We have come together to honour one who has freely given his talents and his service to the considerable advancement of this University and to the Medical Faculty in particular. I have been privileged to know Dr. Shepherd as an eminent surgeon and teacher, and as a wise counsellor and friend for more than forty years, ten of which I, with Dr. Finley and others, spent in the Department of Anatomy; a training which has proved invaluable in after practice to all who were so fortunate as to receive it."

Dr. Fred. G. Finley, in releasing the Union Jack which veiled the portrait, described the latter as "a tribute of affection and regard universally felt for an old teacher, professor and friend. Few had brought greater distinction to McGill and have acquired greater eminence than had Dr. Shepherd as Anatomist, Surgeon, Dermatologist and Teacher. His powers had been recognized by such conservative bodies as the Royal College of Surgeons, of England and of Edinburgh, and the Universities of Edinburgh and Harvard, who had conferred upon him the highest Academic honours."

Accepting the portrait on behalf of the University,

Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Medical Faculty, reminded the audience that the new Medical Building had been erected during Dr. Shepherd's term of office as Dean, and graven in stone on the front part of the building is the portrait of Dr. Shepherd as well as that of Lord Strathcona, the donor of the edifice. In concluding his remarks, Dr. Martin said: "The portrait presented today will bear everlasting testimony of what a great and grand gentleman Dr. Shepherd always was."

Dr. Shepherd received an ovation upon rising to tender his acknowledgement of the honour conferred upon him. In strong voice and with his usual vigour he belied his seventy-five years as he proceeded to review his connection with the Medical School and the General Hospital. He sketched the development of these two institutions during the period of more than half a century in which he had been intimately connected with them. Fifty-six years ago he had entered as a student. At the age of 23 he had accepted his first post at McGill, that of Demonstrator of Anatomy, then the only demonstrator in that faculty. He regretted that students of the present day graduated at such an advanced age, compared to the student of his time, since he considers that the most active formation period of a man's career is between the ages of 25 and 35, after which some of his initiative had been lost. His idea of training is not to turn out men fully equipped, but "trained to observe and investigate."

The portrait was painted by Miss G. DesClayes at the request of Dr. Shepherd's pupils, assistants and admirers—over two hundred of whom responded to the opportunity to join in the presentation.





# ALUMNÆ NOTES

RUTH RORKE has just completed the student dietitian course at the Montreal General Hospital.

GWEN TAYLOR, of Hull, was manageress of a summer hotel. She is now at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, as student dietitian.

EVELYN LIPSITT, '16, western representative of the Alumnæ Society, was recently married to Dr. C. A. RYAN, Med. '20. As Dr. and Mrs. Ryan will reside at Spring Hills Sanatorium, Northville, Mich., Mrs. Ryan is giving up her work as representative. Her resignation has been regretfully received and it is hoped that she will accept the thanks of the Alumnæ for her services and their best wishes for her future happiness.

MRS. J. HINSON WEST (ROSALIE WATERMAN, '15) and Dr. West are accomplishing a great deal among the aboriginal tribes about Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, India. Mrs. West has also been contributing to the publication of the Christian Literature Society. Dr. and Mrs. West expect to leave India on furlough next April, and will probably be in Montreal in the fall of 1927.

ELLA SMITH, '05, is at present in Montreal and expects to remain in the city until the Spring.

EVIE GRIMES, '11, who has spent the past year studying at the Sorbonne and has now resumed her duties at Elmira College, New York, was appointed Vice-President of the French Society for the State of New York at a meeting held in Buffalo, at which she spoke on her studies abroad.

B.H.S. '25

CLARA FARRELL, of Kingston, is student dietitian at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

JEAN McCRIMMON, of St. Thomas, has taken a position in the Dairy Department at Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

## CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

THE RECENT entrance of the Alumnæ Association of Dalhousie University into the Federation gives the latter its twenty-fourth branch. It is hoped that a very large number of these branches will be represented at the Triennial meeting to be held in Montreal at the end of August. Attention is called to the fact that this is the Triennial, not a financial meeting of the Federation, as an unfortunate typographical error had it in the last number of the *News*.

The International meeting is being held this year in Amsterdam July 27th to 31st. Members returning from

this great gathering will be very welcome at our own meeting, and for those landing at Montreal or Quebec the meeting place should be convenient.

An interesting event nearer at hand is the concert by the Hart House Quartette, under the auspices of the Alumnæ Association, partly for the benefit of the Federation and its scholarship fund.

The problem of finance is always with us. We have not yet begun to carry our part of the International Fellowship scheme, and the Crosby Hall fund is still gaping for contributions. To stimulate interest in the Crosby Hall idea, a brief historical statement has been prepared for circulation throughout the clubs.

## I.O.D.E. LECTURES

PROFESSOR W. T. WAUGH, Chairman of the Department of History of McGill University, leaves early in April for a trip through the Canadian West to be made under the auspices of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. He will visit many cities and will deliver a series of interesting addresses on the events of European and North American history, which culminated in the passing of Canada to the British Crown.

Professors Waugh's addresses will be accompanied by a number of slides illustrating the life and death of Wolfe, the life of the people of the Province of Quebec and also by a famous film "Wolfe and Montcalm." This film is based on the historical work of Professor G. M. Wrong and was prepared under the supervision of Colonel William Wood, F.R.S.C., the well known authority on the history of Quebec. No care or expense was spared in making this film as perfect as possible, and it is not likely that any more faithful representation of the events portrayed could be produced.

Another film, entitled "Life in Rural Quebec," will also be used together with a special set of slides illustrating the legends of the St. Lawrence.

The Graduate Society has received from the University authorities a request that McGill graduates will, so far as possible, co-operate with the local Chapters of the I.O.D.E. who have been so kind in arranging for Professor Waugh's visit and who are responsible for all Professor Waugh's itinerary is as follows: April 18th, Winnipeg; then Medicine Hat, Calgary, Lethbridge, Calgary, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Victoria by May 1st. Then Vancouver, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Souris, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, and Fort William, May 27th.



## BRANCH SOCIETIES

### OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

THE 37TH ANNUAL MEETING of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Chateau Laurier at 8.30 p.m. on January 19th. The President, Dr. J. T. Basken, presided. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Robert C. Berry, Science 1913, was first presented, as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE HONORARY SECRETARY- TREASURER.

On behalf of your executive committee, I have the pleasure to submit the following report of the activities of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The past year has been a very active one, and which we hope has covered the various desires of our members. Your executive has held several meetings during the year. It formulated the motion that you passed at the last annual meeting concerning the desirability of constructing a new Geological Building and received a reply from the Board of Governors stating that this would be done as soon as the necessary funds were available.

Early in the year it was decided that the Society might enhance its usefulness by offering its services in an advisory character to prospective students to McGill University. Dr. J. A. Nicholson, Registrar of McGill, came and discussed ways and means of carrying out this policy, with which he said the University was in full approval. Accordingly a Students' Secretary was appointed, viz., Mr. H. A. Aylen. He was empowered to appoint Honorary Advisers throughout the Ottawa Valley. The scheme has been an outstanding success, chiefly owing to the tireless efforts of Mr. Aylen. Students have men of prominence to advise them in their chosen profession in the various localities of the Ottawa Valley. The remaining six Lyceum lectures were held during the winter in the Chateau Laurier. They were very well attended. It was decided by McGill that two free lectures would be given by prominent members of the McGill Staff in 1926. We arranged that these should take the form of Luncheons, the first to be held on January 28th, at which the speaker will be Dr. W. W. Chipman, and the second to be held on February 23rd, at which the speaker will be Dr. Stephen Leacock.

The annual University dance was held at the Chateau Laurier on February 20th, thanks to the efforts of Mr. J. B. McRae and Dr. J. T. Basken.

Our Annual Dinner-Dance took place at the Chateau Laurier on April 16th, at which we had as our guest the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie. A bridge party was held on November 2nd. It is proposed to hold several bridge parties the present year. Mr. H. F. Lambert gave us an illustrated address in the Victoria Museum on December 8th, on the "Ascent of Mount Logan," before a capacity audience.

The number of matriculants from the Ottawa Valley who tried the McGill matriculation examinations in Ottawa last June and September showed a considerable increase, notwithstanding the fact that the Ontario Matriculation Examinations are accepted by McGill.

The P. S. Ross Scholarship was won by John C. Gamble and the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society's Exhibition was won by George A. McCormick.

Letters of condolence were sent to Senator G. V. White, Mr. J. N. McLaren, and the relatives of late Dr. D. B. Dowling.

The membership showed an increase over the previous year. Receipts amounted to \$569.20 and expenditures to \$367.00; leaving a satisfactory balance of \$202.20, out of which has to be paid our scholarship of \$75.00.

The report of the Representative to the Graduate Council, Dr. H. Beaumont Small, was then read as follows:

#### MR. PRESIDENT:

I beg to report that I had the honour to represent this society at the Annual Meeting of the McGill Graduate Society in Montreal, on the evening of October 13th, 1925.

There was a good attendance of Montreal members, but only one other representative of outside societies was present, the Rev. E. M. Taylor, of the Bedford District Graduates' Society, of the Eastern Townships.

I conveyed to the meeting the good wishes of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society—detailed our many activities during the past year—and expressed our appreciation of the assistance from the University in the excellent course of lectures by its professors, also for the presence and the address of the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, at our annual dinner. The question of the annual fees and a more favourable division for our society was presented, but it was explained that this was a matter for



their Executive Committee and was refused to that body. I would urge our Secretary to communicate directly with their committee.

It is not necessary to enter into the details of the meeting. There was nothing of particular importance to our society. A full account has already appeared in the December number of the *McGill News*. Only two of the reports were discussed to any extent, that of the "Sports Committee" and that of "The Graduates' Endowment Fund." This latter is a matter which should receive some attention from our Society. I suggest that the incoming Council gather information in regard to it and, if thought advisable, we should do something to contribute to its success.

In regard to this year's programme, I also saw Col. Bovey, the Principal's Secretary, and Professor Martin, and met from both the same cordial desire to assist us in every way. That has always been shown by the University. Our Secretary, Mr. Berry, had already been in correspondence and all details were quickly decided upon, to the satisfaction of all.

As the result of my experience as your representative to this meeting, one or two matters have been made very evident.

First—I am satisfied that the proper Representative for our Society would be our Secretary. He is familiar with all the details of our work; the scholarships, the examinations, and our various relations with the University, and can present our wishes much more satisfactorily than any other member. With this in view, I would propose that *the Secretary of this Society shall be its Representative at the meetings of the McGill Graduates' Society at Montreal and that the expense incurred shall be borne by our Society.*

I would also wish to add that in my opinion the present methods of the Graduates' Societies are not at all satisfactory. What would appear to be much more desirable would be a Graduates' Council—comprising four or five delegates or representatives from each of the Graduate Societies—who would meet annually with representatives of the Governors of the University and have an informal discussion on matters pertaining to the welfare of McGill. This subject, however, is not yet a question for discussion, but is presented in order that members may give it some thought, as it is certain to arise in the near future.

The reports of the Deputy Examiner and Students' Secretary then followed, the former read by Miss E. Arma Smillie, M.A., and the latter by the Students' Secretary, Mr. H. A. Ayles.

#### REPORT OF THE STUDENTS' SECRETARY.

The work of the Students' Secretary being of recent creation, is still in its experimental stage. As a beginning, your Secretary has organized a "Students' Bureau" at room 953 Queen Street, Ottawa, and the work is carried on from that address. Representatives, called "Student Advisers" (for want of a better name), have been appointed in the various towns of the Ottawa Valley. The following is a list of appointments to date: Renfrew—Dr. A. S. Wade; Pembroke—Hon. G. V. White; Arnprior—Rev. H. W. Cliff, Dr. W. B. McNaughton; Maniwaki—Dr. E. A. Mulligan; Smiths Falls—Dr. H. A. Whitcombe; Vankleek Hill—Dr. D. C. McIntyre and Dr. Donald J. McIntosh; Hawkesbury—Dr. T. W. Smith; Buckingham—Dr. W. A. Cumming and Mr. T. F. Kenny; Iroquois Falls; Frank Mitchell; Aylmer—Dr. H. B. Church and F. E. Lathe; Haileybury—Dr. C. W. Haenschel; Timmins—Dr. R. B. Taylor; Cobalt—Arthur A. Cole; North Bay—S. B. Clement; Shawville—Dr. C. W. Powles; Almonte—Dr. J. F. Dunn; Perth—Dr. W. A. Meighen; Carleton Place—Dr. Duncan H. McIntosh; Ottawa—K. M. Cameron, Grodon Gale, Dr. Clarence Brown and Mrs. J. E. Craig. A circular is sent from time to time to the Advisers informing them of events taking place in Ottawa.

Numerous requests for information regarding the University courses, scholarships, examinations, costs, etc., have been dealt with and some 1,000 cards have been sent to high school pupils during the year.

The following motions were then put:

Moved by Mr. G. Gordon Gale and carried. "That the Society again offer an exhibition of \$75.00 to the student who comes second highest at the McGill matriculation examination next June and attends McGill University at the sessions of 1926-27 and is a resident of the Ottawa Valley."

Moved and carried by Dr. W. Bell and carried. "That a vote of thanks be given to our Honorary President, Dr. P. D. Ross, in appreciation of his continued efforts to promote the interests of his Alma Mater."

Moved by Mr. Jasper Nicholls and carried. "The members of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University wish to tender an expression of thanks to the Press of Ottawa for the courtesy which it has shown towards the various undertakings of the Society, and the able manner in which they have been published."

Moved by George C. Wright and carried. "The members of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University desire to express their approval of the policies of the Board of Governors of McGill University which have been so ably carried out by our Principal, Sir Arthur W. Currie, during the past year, and hope that the time is very near when McGill will possess ample Dormitories, a Gymnasium, and a new Geological Building."



Dr. Basken then commended the work of the Society for the year, and spoke of how efficiently the Secretaries had carried it out and made the presidency possible for busy men.

Mr. K. M. Cameron then reported for the Nominating Committee and the officers for 1916-27 were elected, as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY  
OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY FOR 1926.

<i>Honorary President</i> .....	Dr. P. D. Ross, B.Sc., Sci. 1878; Dr. R. H. W. Powell, Med. 1876.
<i>Honorary Vice-Presidents</i> ...	Judge P. B. Mignault, LL.D., Law 1878; Dr. H. M. Ami, M.A., F.R.S.C., Arts 1882.
<i>President</i> .....	O. S. Finnie, B.Sc., D.L.S., Sci. 1897.
<i>First Vice-President</i> .....	G. Gordon Dale, M.Sc., Sci. 1903.
<i>Second Vice-President</i> .....	Dr. R. H. Ells, Med. 1903.
<i>Third Vice-President</i> .....	K. M. Cameron, M.Sc. Sci. 1902.
<i>Honorary Secretary-Treasurer</i> ..	R. C. Berry, B.Sc., Sci. 1913.
<i>Associate Secretary</i> .....	Miss E. A. Smillie, B.A., M.A., Arts 1900; H. A. Aylen, B.Sc., Arts 1919; J. E. Daubney, Sci. 1910.
<i>Executive</i> .....	E. B. Jost, B.Sc., Sci. 1905; Miss Jean I. Matheson, B.A., Arts 1922; Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, Med. 1905.
<i>Representatives to Graduates'</i> <i>Council</i> .....	Dr. J. T. Basken, Med. 1895; Mrs. J. E. Craig, B.A., Arts 1900; R. de B. Corriveau, B.Sc., Sci. 1900.

Mr. Finnie then took charge and called on Dr. Martin, who needed no introduction to a McGill audience.

Dr. Martin had just returned from California, where Canadians and McGill Graduates seem to have lost none of their loyalty for their country and their University. He commended the Students' Secretary's report. While the work of the Graduates' Society at times seemed to savour too much of begging, Dr. Martin supported it vigorously and explained that its real and main object was to create a desire in the heart of every graduate to participate in the work of the University wherever he or she might be. He also touched on various activities of the University, such as the New Nursery School and the new experimental field of Industrial Hygiene, and showed some interesting studies of new and proposed McGill extensions such as the Faculty Club, Macdonald College, the Engineering Building, the Arts Building, etc.

Dr. Argue (Med. '96) moved and Dr. P. D. Ross seconded the vote of thanks.

On January 28th the Society and the Professional Institute of the Civil Service was addressed by Dr. W. W. Chipman, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, McGill University, at a luncheon given under the auspices of these two societies. Dr. Chipman's address was called "New Lamps for Old."

New lamps, according to the speaker, referred to new ideals, new friends, and new thoughts that took the place of the old and the change was, of course, inevitable.

Speaking of old lamps, feeling reference was made to the definite ideals and distinct traditions of our Canadian forbears of British and French origin who were frugal and industrious, had a high appreciation of spiritual and intellectual things and gave their descendants a fine physique, believing as they did in a sound mind in a healthy body. Doctor Chipman characterized the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott and Dickens as fine old lamps of literature that had never been replaced, and stressed the fact that our immediate ancestors had given us a knowledge of language and some regard for the humanities. In contrasting the old lamps to the new, the doctor said that we travelled far and fast in this industrial and commercial age; the god of the machine held sway and the present pace was compared to a maelstrom where there is a risk that we lose our head and feet.

Quoting Dr. Shaw, speed, radio, love, health, entertainment complexes and money were mentioned as playing a leading part in present-day life, and quite skillfully and adequately the doctor analyzed under their respective headings this somewhat wholesale indictment, admitting that the picture was perhaps overdrawn.

Dr. Chipman paid a fine tribute to Canadian women, that is, the highest type, not those who ran their homes with a can opener. An optimistic note was struck with regard to Canada which was described as an enlightened commonwealth where advantages were great and difficulties only geographical. The speaker also considered that true science was described as a world attempt to better conditions and the part played by preventive medicine was alluded to. Dr. Chipman also advocated in no uncertain manner the necessity of segregating the feeble-minded and those people with venereal disease as half of the ills that afflict humanity, he said, are directly traceable to these two sources. Dr. Chipman, in summing up, implied that the best of the old lamps should be retained and their wicks kept trimmed, and that they should be supplanted by the best of the new lamps.

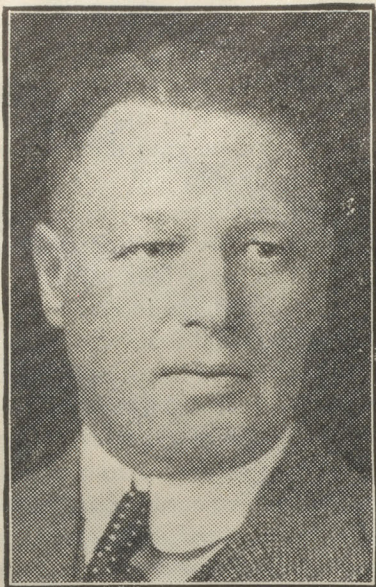
Mr. Fred. Cook, president of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service, on behalf of those present, thanked Dr. Chipman for his splendid and inspiring address, and conveyed the regrets of the Governor-General, who was unable to be present owing to a previous engagement.



DR. J. T. BASKEN

PAST PRESIDENT, OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Under the presidency of Dr. Basken, the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University enlarged its usefulness in a large degree. Dr. Basken graduated from McGill in 1895. He has practised medicine in Ottawa since 1900. He is a member of the Medical Chirurgical Society, and also a member of the Staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital.



O. S. FINNIE

New President, Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

OSWALD STERLING FINNIE, B.Sc., M.E.I.C., D.L.S., Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, has been elected President of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University for 1926. Mr. Finnie, son of D. M. Finnie, late General Manager of the Bank of Ottawa, was educated in the Arnprior Schools and graduated from Science in McGill in 1897. He spent many years in the Yukon and moved to Ottawa as Inspecting Engineer for the Department of the Interior. He was appointed to his present position in 1920. Mr. Finnie has been a very active member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and Chairman of the Ottawa branch in 1923. He has always been actively connected with the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, has filled many of its offices, and was Secretary for the Branch during the McGill Centennial Endowment Fund.

VICTORIA BRANCH

REV. DR. W. LESLIE CLAY has been elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia (continuing church). Dr. Clay is receiving congratulations on the birth of his first grandchild.

Prof. F. C. C. Wood, Arts '10, of the British Columbia University, gave a lecture in Victoria under the University Extension course. This lecture was well attended and very interesting.

Harold E. Whyte, Sci. '11, has been elected as one of the counsellors of the Association of Dominion Surveyors.

Joseph B. Clearihue, Arts '11, senior member of the legal firm of Clearihue & Straith, has been giving a series of talks on Political Science which have been broadcasted over Radio Station CFCT at Victoria, B.C.

Miss Jessie Gordon (past student) is teaching in the South Park School here, while her brother, D. M. Gordon, Arts '12, is in the legal firm of Crease & Crease.

Dr. David Hartin (I think he was Med. '14 or '15), after graduating went into practice with his father, Dr. Gilbert Hartin (Med. '96) at Nelson. A few years ago he left Nelson, B.C., and took a course in eye, ear and throat on the continent, and upon his return to this country he went to Spokane, Wash., U.S.A., where he is now practising.

CHICAGO BRANCH

Secretary-Treasurer, E. JUSTIN MURPHY

AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET of the McGill University Alumni of Chicago, a very interesting address was delivered by J. P. Ball, Sci. '87, Civil Engineer of the South Park Commissioners. The subject was "The Lake Front Extension". Lantern slides were used to illustrate the development, beginning with some Chicago Historical Society views dating back to 1812, and leading up to the present time with aerial surveys.

Of the eleven hundred acres contemplated for parks and drives along the South Shore, two hundred and fifty have already been filled in, and some 500 acres have been prepared for filling. This work has been under construction during the last five years, and the report shows very good progress.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

- President.....Dr. Norman Kerr
- First Vice-President.....Mr. J. P. Ball
- Second Vice-President.....Mr. E. Vinet
- Secretary and Treasurer.....Mr. E. Justin Murphy
- Councillors.....Mr. Johnstone
- Mr. E. D. McMillan
- Miss Mabel Walbridge
- Mr. C. B. Magrath



## NOTES

H. H. HEMMING, Arts '14, was recently elected a member of the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, England. This will be his permanent address.

JOHN GODFREY SAXE, M.A., Arts '97, has been appointed attorney for Columbia University.

EDWARD JUSTIN MURPHY, Sc. '23, is now with the Illinois Steel Co., 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., in the Sales Department.

JAMES B. MAWDSLEY, Sci. '21, has been promoted from Assistant Geologist to Associate Geologist in the Department of Mines at Ottawa.

HON. L. P. FARRIS, a former Commissioner of Agriculture of New Brunswick, died on December 9th at the home of his son, Dr. H. A. FARRIS, Med. '07, East St. John, N.B.

H. P. TIMMERMAN, former General Superintendent and Industrial Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who died in Montreal on December 9th, was the father of EVERETT D. TIMMERMAN, Sci. '21.

RUSSELL YUILL, Sci. '15, has been promoted from Senior Assistant Engineer to District Hydraulic Engineer, St. Lawrence Deep Waterways Section, Department of Railways and Canals, Cornwall, Ont.

MAJOR G. H. MANCHESTER, Med. '94, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces long service medal.

In Christ Church, Aylmer, Que., in December, REV. ARTHUR RADMORE, Arts '23, was ordained to the priesthood of the Church of England by Rt. Rev. Bishop Farthing. He has been assigned to the parish of Campbell's Bay, Que.

DR. SIDNEY G. BALDWIN, Arts '14, Med. '16, has been appointed part-time Physician at the Okanagan Agency of the Department of Indian Affairs in British Columbia.

LAWRENCE KILLAM, Sci. '07, who has latterly been associated with the management of the Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., has returned to British Columbia, where he was once in practice as a Consulting Engineer, to become Manager of the re-organized Whaler Pulp & Paper Company.

JAMES B. WOODYATT, Sci. '07, has been promoted to the presidency of the Southern Canada Power Co. with

head office in Montreal, with which he has been connected in an official capacity since 1913. Mr. Woodyatt became first General Superintendent in 1913, its General Manager in 1916, and its Vice-President in 1920. He remains General Manager, and is also Managing Director of the Power Corporation of Canada and sits upon the Boards of the companies which it controls, among them the Ottawa and Hull Power, Ottawa River Power, Ottawa-Montreal Power and Canada Northern Power companies. He was born in Brantford, Ont., and began his electrical engineering experience with the Canadian Westinghouse Co. at Hamilton, Ont.

On December 20th the death occurred in Montreal of Barbara Lesley, aged six years, daughter of REX. W. HOVEY, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Hovey, of Iroquois Falls, Ont.

In Emmanuel Church, Montreal, of which he was for many years the Pastor, a stained glass window to the memory of REV. DR. HUGH PEDLEY, Arts '76, was unveiled on December 27th. It is the gift of the congregation, supplemented by contributions from different parts of the Dominion.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G., Arts '89, has been elected Vice-President of the recently formed Canadian Legion of the British Service League.

H. A. CHISHOLM, past student, has left the Canadian Trade Commissioners' service, in which he has latterly been stationed in India to join the foreign agencies department of the Sun Life Assurance Co.

After a number of years in the service of the Motive Power Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, JOHN S. HALL, Sci. '14, has returned to Montreal to join the organization of the Franklin Railway Supply Co. Starting as a machinist in the Glen Yards at Montreal, this well known graduate became in succession night Locomotive Foreman for the C.P.R. at Sherbrooke, Shop Foreman at Farnham, night Foreman at London, Ont.; Locomotive Foreman at Havelock, Ont., and, until recently, Locomotive Foreman at North Bay, Ont. Leaving that place, he was presented with an illuminated address and travelling bag by the officers and employees of the Sudbury division.

EUGENE Z. FORSEY, Arts '25, has been chosen Rhodes Scholar for the Province of Quebec for the year 1925. He is well known as a student debator and is now continuing his studies at McGill to the end of obtaining his Master's degree in Economics. His thesis has to do with coal mining conditions in Nova Scotia. Mr. Forsey took the gold medal and the highest honours at graduation. He comes from Ottawa.



After some years in connection with the Geological Survey at Ottawa, ALBERT O. HAYES, Ph.D., Sci. '08, has severed his connection with the Dominion Public Service to accept appointment to the position of Professor of Geology in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Dr. Hayes has conducted important geological research in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and has also been employed by oil corporations in Alberta and South America. He comes from Granby, Que.

Announcement is made of the appointment of REV. A. D. M. MACKENZIE, M.A., B.D., Arts '04, to be Principal of Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que., in succession to REV. DR. T. ANSON HALPENNY, Arts '05. He will undertake his new duties on July 1st. Mr. MacKenzie was born in Hartsville, P.E.I., in 1879, was educated in the Hartsville Public School, at the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, and at the Provincial Normal School. For three years he taught school and then entered McGill, where he pursued a brilliant course winning a scholarship each year, among them the MacKenzie Scholarship in Economics and Political Science. In his final year in Theology in the Montreal Presbyterian College he was Gold Medallist and won the David Morrice Fellowship for study abroad. At the conclusion of post-graduate work in Glasgow, he organized educational work in Demarara, British Guiana, under the direction of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and in 1910 returned to Canada to teach the matriculation classes in the Montreal Presbyterian College for two years. Entering pastoral work in 1911, he has since been stationed in succession at Moose Creek, Ont., St. Luke's, Montreal, and St. John's, Vancouver, B.C.

DR. WILLIAM E. COCKFIELD, Arts '13, Sci. '14, has been promoted from Associate Geologist to Geologist in the Department of Mines at Ottawa.

On New Year's Day the death occurred in Brantford, Ont., at the home of her son, DR. FRANKLIN HANNA, Med. '79, of Jane, widow of J. K. Hanna, of the County of Leeds, Ontario. She was also the mother of the late DR. A. E. HANNA, M.P., Med. '85, of Perth, Ont., and had reached the advanced age of 92 years.

DR. M. J. MALONEY, Med. '97, of Eganville, Ont., is the sitting member for South Renfrew in the House of Commons, having carried that constituency at the last general elections in the Conservative interest, defeating Hon. Thomas A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Mackenzie King administration.

JOHN G. SAXE, Arts '97, who has been appointed Attorney for Columbia University, New York City, is a member of the law firm in that city of Worchester, Williams & Saxe, and a former State Senator. Mr. Saxe

graduated from the Law School of Columbia in 1900 and seven years later was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court of New York City. He has published a treatise on the election laws of the State of New York, known as "Saxe's Manual of Elections," and he has served in a number of public capacities. In 1914, McGill conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1916 Middlebury College made him an honorary Doctor of Laws.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, has been elected Treasurer of the Montreal Board of Trade by acclamation.

MRS. KERR, wife of Dr. W. J. Kerr and mother of Mrs. Radley (LORNA KERR, Arts '23), of Shawinigan Falls, Que., died in Montreal on January 18th.

DR. C. SHERLOCK MCGILL, Med. '23, has returned to his home in Shelburne, N.S., after having spent two years attached to the medical staff of the Rockefeller Institute in Peking.

REV. F. CHARLES IRELAND, Arts '03, Rector of St. Simon's Church, Montreal, for the last ten years, has been appointed rector of St. Philip's Church, Montreal West, and assumed his new duties on March 1st. Before his decade of service at St. Simon's, Mr. Ireland acted as Bishop's Chaplain, and before that had charge of a parish in the Eastern Townships.

COL. E. IBBOTSON LEONARD, Sci. '05, of London, Ont.; DR. S. F. KIRKPATRICK, Sci. '99, of Ottawa; and George E. COLE, Arts '02, Sci. '06, of South Porcupine, Ont., have been elected councillors of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

DR. NORMAN M. GUIOU, Med. '16, of Ottawa, has been doubly bereaved by the death of his son, William Wallace, aged three months, on January 15th, and by that of his wife on January 23rd, following a short illness contracted upon the day of her baby's death.

J. CECIL McDUGALL, Sci. '09, Arch. '10, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec, of which GEORGE T. HYDE, Sci. '99, is second Vice-President, and J. J. PERRAULT, Arch. '15, a Councillor.

GEORGE A. WALKEM, Sci. '96, of Vancouver, B.C., is the new President of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Among the vice-presidents are PETER GILLESPIE, Sci. '12, of Toronto; W. G. MITCHELL, Sci. '13, of Kenogami, Que., and G. D. MACDOUGALL, Sci. '95, of Sherbrooke, Que. Included in the councillors are D. L. McLEAN, Sci. '09, of Winnipeg; G. H. BURBIDGE, Sci. '09, of Port Arthur; H. K. Wicksteed, Sci. '13, of To-



ROTORO; O. S. FINNIE, Sci. '97, Ottawa; L. M. ARKLEY, Sci. '00, of Kingston; C. M. MCKERGOW, Sci. '02; J. T. FARMER, Sci. '96, and GEORGE R. MCLEOD, Sci. '97, all of Ottawa; and C. H. WRIGHT, Sci. '96, of Halifax.

On February 8th the death took place at Yarmouth, N.S., of Mrs. Frank Killam, the mother of LAWRENCE KILLAM, Sci. '07, of Vancouver, B.C.

REV. W. G. BROWN, M.A., Arts '99, of Saskatoon, Sask., has been nominated by the Regina Presbytery for the position of Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The engagement has been announced in California of DR. R. CHRISTOPHER LEGGO, Med. '19, of Suisun, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Thym.

ROBERT J. E. GRAHAM, past student, is known as "Canada's youngest Mayor." He was elected Chief Magistrate of Belleville, Ont., this year.

WM. BUELL MELDRUM, Arts '09, has been President of the Science Teachers' Association of the Middle States during the past year.

## CLASS NOTES

### SCIENCE '14

R. E. JAMIESON, *Secretary*. Engineering Building.

It is with the profoundest regret that we record the death of MILTON COLEMAN, which occurred on January 3rd, last, and notice of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

### SCIENCE '16

*Secretary-Treasurer*, STANLEY A. NEILSON, 353 Westhill Avenue, Montreal

It is our sad duty to report the death in Ottawa, on January 18th, 1926, of CAPTAIN ARTHUR HAMILTON GARLAND, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Garland, of Ottawa. He served overseas with gallantry and was decorated by the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Ottawa in 1919. He was wounded about two weeks before the signing of the Armistice, while serving with the 11th Infantry Brigade.

Of the Ottawa contingent to Science '16 who were with Garland, and who have passed on, the names of BOWER HENEY, HUGO MORRIS and LEONARD RAINBOTH come to mind.

In the last issue of the *News* it was reported erroneously that ART. BROWN was in Arnprior. He is now living in Toronto, 430 Spadina Road, Apt. 3. Phone Hillcrest 5865F.

W. S. SUTHERLAND has moved to Chicago, having been appointed Agency Assistant, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

### ARTS '23

*Secretary*, DAVID COWAN, Montreal.

WARDE ALLEN was recently elected Vice-President of the Union.

E. WALLACE WILLARD is with the Investment Department of the Sun Life. There are a number of McGill Graduates in this Department, including DAVID COWAN and MESSRS. ALEXANDER and LAYHEW of Arts '24 and FRED. WEBB, graduate of the School of Commerce.

ERROL AMARON is General Secretary of the McGill S.C.A. and was of the McGill Team of debaters pitted recently against the Imperial Debaters Team from Britain.

GLEN ADNEY is now playing the piano in the Windsor Hotel dance orchestra.

FELIX WALTER is spending his second year as Bursary of Quebec Provincial Scholarship studying in Spain.

STAN READ is using his scholarship at the University of Dyon, France.

LOU ANDERSON was recently married at Princeton, N.J. The best man was CLARENCE FRASER, also of Arts '23. The former is soon to set sail for Africa, where he will reside for some time.

MESSRS. PUDDICOMBE, OGILVY, BALLANTYNE, HUTCHISON, SPECTOR, METTERLIN, WILSON and WELLS are all in their last year in the Law Faculty.

MESSRS. EGERTON, WHITMAN, GINN, WOODHOUSE, WADSWORTH are pursuing Theological Courses.

A. T. MCINTYRE was recently married in Saskatoon. He is now preaching in Alberta.

### COMMERCE '23

*Secretary*, S. C. L. SCOBELL, 635 University Street, Montreal.

It is hoped that those of Commerce '23 who are not mentioned in these Notes will write to the Secretary and advise him of news about themselves.



Shortly after his return from the Olympic Games, MONTGOMERY was appointed Assistant Accountant of the Venezuela Power Company, Limited, Maracaibo, Venezuela, S.A.

CAMPBELL is now an Insurance Agent in Montreal.

MISS GOODKOWSKY is now in her father's office.

SEGAL has gone into business for himself as Auditor and Accountant, with offices at 90 St. James Street, Montreal.

MORRIS is branch Manager of the Minneapolis Loan and Trust Company, Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.

LAIDLAW, who passed his C.A. examinations in 1924, is with Smart, Gore & Co., of Chicago.

BRITAIN, also a C.A., is in Quebec with P. S. Ross & Sons.

RABINOVITCH, now a B.A., entered Yale to study play-writing under Professor Baker.

FRIEDMAN is now doing accounting work in Los Angeles and studying Law.

CALGARY and LECKIE, in Vancouver, are in the grain exporting business.

GOLDSMITH is connected with the recently organized statistical association and is Assistant Financial Editor of the *Montreal Star*.

WINSLOW is selling bonds with The National City Co., of Montreal, and OGILVIE is in the real estate business.

CARTER has organized the Carter Service Bureau, 90 St. Paul Street, Montreal, which specializes in credit reports.

MCCULLOUGH is in the paper trade business with his father.

MAGID, YANOVITCH and NEGRU are in New York.

Among those with the Bell Telephone are: TREMAINE, GABOURY, EMO, DUNCAN and CURRIE.

#### ARTS '24

Secretary, LAWRENCE SESSENWEIN  
2 Amesbury Avenue, Montreal

LAWRENCE TOMBS is now taking an M.A. course in Economics, having been awarded a Governor's Graduate Fellowship.

RYCKMAN ALEXANDER, who last year received his M.A. in Economics at Harvard, is now with the investment department of the Sun Life Assurance Company.

"MAC" McLETCHE, who is on the staff of the Baron Byng High School, is writing his M.A. thesis in history.

GILBERT LAFLEUR is studying Law at the University of Montreal.

"CECE" TEAKLE, a former president of the Arts Undergraduate Society, has been elected President of the Students' Association at the University of Lennoxville.

"CAN" COPE has again been elected a member of the Student's Council.

HAROLD BLUMENSTEIN, M.A., McGill, is a freshman in Law.

In the Graduate School at Harvard, RENDLE STONE, M.A., Harvard, is taking his Ph.D. in Psychology and "PETE" BETHEL his Ph.D. in Literature.

MURRAY GIBBON, last year's Rhodes Scholar from the Province, is now in residence at Christ Church, Oxford.

LAWRENCE SESSENWEIN is Law representative on the Union House Committee. The Secretary is anxious to keep in communication with the out-of-town members of the class and would welcome any notes of interest.

#### ARTS '25

Permanent Secretary: T. F. NEWTON, 811 University St., Montreal.

HOWARD AIKMAN, GORDON LEVY, NATHAN REICH and EUGENE FORSEY are taking their M.A. in Economics, FLOYD INNES, A. J. M. SMITH and TED NEWTON in English and ELMER MACLEOD and DONALD McVICAR in Psychology.

The Faculty of Law now includes the names of The two ELLISONS, KLINEBERG, MILLER, MOSKOVITCH, RAPP and SCHLEIFFER, while in Theology are EDDY, who is this year on the Annual Board; LLOYD, President of the Literary Society; McPHAIL, ROBB and others.

PAUL MELANSON is in Medicine.

HARVEY BRONSON is employed with the Bell Telephone Company in the city and DOUG. EVERETT, former Class President, is selling stocks in Montreal.

The class has been particularly honoured by the appointment of EUGENE FORSEY, who is this year enjoying a Graduate Scholarship in the Economics Department, to the Rhodes Scholarship for the present year. The congratulations of the class and his many friends are offered.

BOB FORTUNE, last year's President of the Arts Undergrad. is selling real estate in Florida. With him, is PIPE MACMILLAN, former Editor of the *Daily*, who left for the south at the end of the year.

F. M. (Red) REID, BILL GARDNER and R. J. BOOTH at at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. FRANKIE ROSS and G. MACDONALD are at Harvard.

E. P. HOOVER is teaching in the city and at the same time working for his M.A. degree.

The REV. A. N. JONES is Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oxford, Ohio.

ERIC JONES is employed with a large pulp and paper concern at Three Rivers, Que.

GORDIE NAIRN, who was forced to leave the year through ill-leath last Spring, will graduate with Arts '26.

R. R. RABINOVITCH is pursuing a post grad. course in Baker's dramatic "workshop" at Yale.

D. B. WILSON is spending the year on the continent on the French scholarship, which he won last Spring.

Several members of the class are in the employ of the university with ELMER MACLEOD and DONALD McVICAR appearing in the calendar as Assistants in Psychology and TED NEWTON as Assistant in English.



## SPORTS NOTES

TO REVIEW sports at McGill since the December issue was published would be to open more or less of a *raison funèbre*. All has not been well. Toronto skated and stickhandled off with the hockey championship, boxed and wrestled her way to the championship of the assault-at-arms held this year at Kingston, captured the swimming meet with little difficulty and generally covered herself with athletic glory. McGill chalked up a win against Boston College and against Harvard on a

hockey trip over the Christmas holidays, defeated M. I. T. at Boston in a boxing tourney and vanquished the Capitol Swimming Club, here and at Ottawa, in swimming and water polo. In the Ski and Snow-Shoe meet, her best efforts could do no more than capture third position. The McGill water polo team at home defeated Varsity and the basketball team managed to follow suit, although they lost at Toronto, and to Queens, championship winners for the year.





## BIRTHS · MARRIAGES · DEATHS

### BIRTHS

**ANDERSON**—At Montreal on January 27th to A. Gordon Anderson, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Anderson, a daughter.

**ARMSTRONG**—At Smiths Falls, Ont., on January 30th to Rev. Rinaldo W. Armstrong, past student, and Mrs. Armstrong, of Easton's Corners, Ont., a daughter.

**BANFILL**—At Montreal on December 25th to Harold Banfill, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Banfill, a son.

**BENNET**—At Montreal on January 14th to G. Arthur Bennet, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Bennet, a son.

**BETTS**—At Montreal on September 18th to G. Trueman Betts and Mrs. Betts (Lenora Van Vliet, Arts '11), a son.

**BOAST**—At Iron Mountain, Mich., on December 29th to C. W. Boast, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Boast, a daughter, Marie Louise.

**CARNSEW**—At Vancouver, B.C., on January 15th to Charles N. T. Carnsew, past student, and Mrs. Carnsew, 3657-24th Avenue West, a daughter.

**CHEESEBROUGH**—At Montreal on February 6th to H. S. Cheesebrough, Arts '09, and Mrs. Cheesebrough, a son.

**DAWSON**—On November 10th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dawson (Ella Jardine Jackson, Arts '17), a son.

**DRIVER**—At Montreal on February 7th to Dr. H. V. Driver, Dent. '14, and Mrs. Driver, a daughter.

**FARLINGER**—To Dr. A. C. Farlinger, Med. '17, and Mrs. Farlinger, a daughter. December 26th, 1925.

**HALL**—At Montreal on December 26th to John S. Hall, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Hall, North Bay, Ont., a daughter.

**HARVIE**—At Ottawa on February 8th to Robert Harvie, Arts '05, Sci. '06, and Mrs. Harvie, a son.

**HODGSON**—On January 8th in Montreal to George R. Hodgson, past student, and Mrs. Hodgson, a son.

**KOCH**—At Montreal on January 13th to Ernest C. Koch, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Koch, 196 Hampton Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, a son.

**LAYNE**—At Cowansville, Que., on January 28th to Geoffrey F. Layne, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Layne, of Riverbend, Que., a son.

**MACLEOD**—At Montreal on February 11th to John W. MacLeod, Sci. '14, and Mrs. MacLeod, of New Glasgow, N.S., a son.

**MCCURLIE**—At Toronto on January 20th to Rev. J. M. McCurlie, past student, and Mrs. McCurlie, a daughter.

**MINGIE**—At Montreal on December 10th to Dr. Walter J. E. Mingie, Med. '15, and Mrs. Mingie, a son.

**ROBINSON**—At Peace River, Alberta, on January 19th to Dr. Leslie G. Robinson, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Robinson, a son.

**ROUSSAC**—At Kirkland Lake, Ont., on February 9th, to J. S. Roussac, past student, and Mrs. Roussac, a daughter.

**SHEPHERD**—At Montreal on January 16th to R. W. Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd (Kathleen C. Baker, Arts '17), of St. Lambert, Que., a daughter.

**SIMPSON**—At Springhill, N.S., on February 8th to Dr. H. L. Simpson, Med. '24, and Mrs. Simpson, a daughter, Beatrice.

**TRENHOLME**—At 21 Allen Place, Columbia, Mo., on December 22nd to the late Prof. Norman Maclaren Trenholme, Arts '95, and Mrs. Trenholme, a son.

**WOODHOUSE**—At Montreal on December 6th to Rev. D. H. Woodhouse, Arts '23, and Mrs. Woodhouse, a son (premature).

### MARRIAGES

**ABRAHAM**—On December 9th at the residence of the bride's parents, Winton Hill, Huntingdon, Que., Marian Robena, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Pringle and Dr. Johnston William Abraham, Dent. '23, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abraham, of Montreal.

**ANDERSON—ADAMS**—On January 1st, 1926, at Tenafly, N.J., Jessie Adams, daughter of J. M. Adams, of Tenafly, N.J., to Llewellyn K. Anderson, Arts '23, son of Rev. J. O. Anderson (Arts '92) of Beauharnois, Que.

**BINMORE**—At Digby, N.S., on January 23rd, Lillis E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Adams, of that place, and Thomas Victor Binmore, Arts '18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Binmore, 148 Northcliffe Avenue, Montreal.

**CALDER**—In October, Audrey Bertha Maude, youngest daughter of Frederick Sampson, Sherbrooke, Que., and Dr. John Roger Calder, Med. '18, of Brantford, Ont., eldest son of G. F. Calder, Arts '85, and Mrs. Calder, Lachute, Que.

**CALDWELL**—At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, on January 5th, Elizabeth Victoria, daughter of Rev. Canon Bolt, M.A., and Charles Edward Caldwell, Sci. '23, of Rochester, N.Y.

**CLIFF**—In November, Janet Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brodie, and E. Howard Cliff, Arts '16, Law '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cliff, all of Montreal.

**DOBELL**—On January 20th at the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, Sybil Octavia, daughter of the late John Robertson, Montreal, and Francis Curzon Dobell, Arts '19, Law '22, of that city, son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Dobell, of Quebec.



**DORRANCE**—On January 30th at the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Gladys Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thompson, Hampton Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, and Dr. Frank Stinton Dorrance, Med. '24, of Megantic, Que., son of the late George Dorrance, and of Mrs. Dorrance, Edmonton, Alberta.

**FAIRWEATHER-HOLCOMB**—At Montreal on November 19th, 1925, Jemina L. Holcombe to Starr Whitney Fairweather.

**FAWCETT**—On February 16th at McNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ont., Marjorie Wilson, younger daughter of the late Robert John Edgar and of Mrs. Edgar, Owen Sound, Ont., and Dr. John Purvis Fawcett, Med. '18, son of the late Dr. Thomas Douglas Fawcett and of Mrs. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont.

**FLUHMAN**—In December in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., Florence Patterson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Law Patterson, Jr., of Baltimore, and Dr. C. Frederic Fluhmann, Med. '22, son of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Fluhmann, of Kenogami, Que.

**FRICKER**—At Anyox, B.C., in November, Mrs. Eva May Cornell and Cecil Oscar Fricker, Sci. '14, both of Anyox.

**HALL**—On January 26th at St. Andrew's Church, Nanaimo, B.C., Minna Hazel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fletcher, and Dr. Earle Reginald Hall, Med. '24, son of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. B. Hall, all of Nanaimo.

**HALL**—On February 23rd, Miron, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Weir and Mrs. Meir, Cushing, Que., and John Gardiner Hall, Sci. '21, of Winnipeg, son of the late John Hall and of Mrs. Hall, Cornwall, Ont.

**HULBURD**—In October, Constance Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Beach, Cowansville, Que., and William Chauncey Hulburd, Sci. '22, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hulburd, of Cowansville.

**MARR-SNYDER**—At St. Lambert, Que., on December 26th, 1925, Evelyn Alice Snyder (Arts '22) to Ernest C. Marr.

**McCall**—On February 18th, Rebecca Lilian, daughter of Mrs. William Davidson, Westmount, and Alan Drummond McCall, Sci. '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McCall, Montreal.

**McLEAN-THOMSON**—At high noon on Saturday, February 6th, 1926, in the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Shatford, Jessie Isabella Thomson (R.V.C. '15) and Percy Francis McLean (Past Student), both of Montreal.

**PAYNE-LAMB**—Oh June 30th at Vancouver, B.C., Elire Lamb, Arts '10, daughter of Mrs. John M. Lamb to C. Mortimer Payne of Seattle, Wash.

**PITT**—In February, Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kelly, and Sylvester Sheridan Pitt, Sci. '19, son of Nicholas Pitt, all of Montreal.

**RYAN-LIPSETT**—At Detroit, Mich., on January 8th, 1926, Evelyn Lipsett (Arts '16) to Dr. Clarence A. Ryan, Med. '20.

**SHERMAN**—In August, Katie, daughter of Mrs. Charles Wilson, Durocher Avenue, Ouremont, Que., and Dr. George Alexander Sherman, Med. '24, of St. John, N.B., son of the late Alton Sherman and of Mrs. Sherman, Scotstown, Que.

**STACKHOUSE**—At Mincola, L.I., on December 19th, Miss Gretta Dugan and Hon. Russell Thomas Stackhouse, Law '06, both of Montreal.

**STALKER**—In Montreal on December 24th, Phyllis Amelia, daughter of James Pennington, New Tockland, Que., and Dr. Murray Raymond Stalker, Med. '24, of Dunvegan, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Stalker, Richmoud, Que.

#### DEATHS

**COLEMAN**—At his late residence, 69 Union Boulevard, St. Lambert, P.Q., the death occurred on January 3rd, after a short illness, of Milton Coleman, Sci. '14, in his 33rd year. A cold, contracted about Christmas time, developed into pneumonia with fatal results. Mr. Coleman was born in Chicago, Illinois, the son of James Coleman, now of the Canadian National Railways. He received his preparatory education at St. Alban's, Vermont, High School, and Montreal High School, whence he matriculated into McGill. During his High School days he was a prominent member of the football squad.

After receiving his degree in Mechanical Engineering, Mr. Coleman was associated for a time with the Grand Trunk Railway, and later with the Robert W. Hunt Co. He then organized his own business, the Coleman Engineering Company, which he carried on up to the time of his death. Mr. Coleman took an active interest in undergraduate and graduate activities and was most popular with all who knew him. He was a member of Mount Royal Lodge, A.F. & A.M. His wife, formerly Miss Edith Rushton, of Hamilton, Ontario, together with two children, a boy and a girl, aged eight and two years, survive.

**DORE**—On December 9th the death took place at St. John's, Que., after a short illness, of Pierre J. Dore, Law '80, formerly Prothonotary at St. John's. He was born there on March 9th, 1857, received his education at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and at McGill, and practised throughout at St. John's.

**GARLAND**—Captain Arthur Hamilton Garland, M.C., past student, died in Ottawa on January 18th, in his thirtieth year, of an illness contracted when upon active service. Born in Ottawa on July 24th, 1896, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Garland, he was educated at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute and at McGill, which he left before the completion of his course to enter the employ of John M. Garland, Son & Co. In October, 1916 he left Canada as Signal Officer attached to the 11th Infantry Brigade and served overseas until two weeks before the armistice, when he was wounded. Upon his return to Canada he re-entered his father's business, working successively as traveller, warehouseman and buyer, and also continued his connection with military life by becoming a Captain in the 16th Company, Canadian Signal Corps. He belonged to the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, was an enthusiastic member of the Ottawa Squash Racquet Club and actively interested in a number of other athletic and social organizations. Besides his parents, he is survived by two brothers and three sisters.

**HUTCHINSON**—Hon. Matthew Hutchinson, Law '73, former Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec and a member of the staff of the Faculty of Law, passed away on January 23rd at his residence, 369 Melville Avenue, Westmount, at the age of 84 years. A long life of much distinction was thus brought to a close.

Although the greater part of his life was spent in the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson was a native of Halifax, N.S., and the son of William Scott



Hutchinson and his wife, Sarah Martha Archibald. Accompanying his parents to London, Ont., he received his early education in the Grammar School of that place and later entered McGill, at the same time reading law in the office of Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Law '54. At graduation he won the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal and in the following year was called to the Bar, commencing practice in Montreal. It was not long before he rose to a leading position as both advocate and administrator. For three years he was Mayor of Westmount, of which he was a councillor for ten years, and in 1900 he was elected to the Legislature as the Liberal member for the St. Antoine division of Montreal. In 1904 he was elevated to the Bench of the Superior Court for the District of St. Francis and continued to act in that capacity until 1920, when he retired. From 1887 to 1902 he held a chair in the Faculty of Law, and in 1899 was created a King's Counsel. He was president of the Literary and Art Union in 1910-11 and belonged to the Canada Club, Montreal, and the St. George's Club, Sherbrooke.

Married in 1874 to Mary, daughter of David Hood, Montreal, there were born of this marriage two children, William Scott Hutchinson, M.Sc., Sci. '99, and Mrs. A. E. Cook, Westmount. Mrs. Hutchinson died in 1884, and four years later he was married, secondly, to Miss Elizabeth Langlands, Montreal, and, thirdly, in 1905 to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. D. H. MacVicar, LL.D. '70, sometime Principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College. The late Samuel A. Hutchinson, Arts '10, Sci. '16, was another son of Hon. Matthew Hutchinson.

HUTCHINSON—At Scarsdale, N.Y., on February 10th, the death took place, suddenly, of William Scott Hutchinson, M.Sc., Sci. '99, son of the late Hon. Matthew Hutchinson, Law '73, whom he survived by only a few weeks. The late Mr. Hutchinson was born in Montreal 48 years ago, and was educated at Westmount Academy and at McGill, from which he took his Bachelor's degree in Chemistry in 1899 and his Master's degree a year later. After having served as a demonstrator in the Department of Chemistry at McGill for several sessions, he went to Harvard and under Professor Richards engaged in research for two years. Subsequently he returned to Montreal and was associated with the Atlas Construction Company. For a number of years past, Mr. Hutchinson had been living in the United States, where, at Detroit and in his laboratory in New York, he had been engaged upon the perfecting of an improved storage battery.

Married in 1913 to Miss Margaret Evelyn Waters, Mr. Hutchinson leaves his wife, one son and three daughters.

JOLIFFE—The Rev. William John Joliffe, Law '82, died at Toronto on December 23rd. He was born in Liskeard, Cornwall, England, in 1846, came to Canada in 1867 and joined the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church. Later he was president of the Bay of Quinte Conference and retired in 1912 from the London Conference. On July 8th, 1925, he celebrated the fiftieth

anniversary of his marriage to Miss Clara Robinson, of Toronto. She, with three sons and two daughters, survives.

LOVE—Dr. Richard Holden Love, Med. '99, died on January 27th at Saskatoon, Sask., after a very short illness. Dr. Love was born at Carleton Place, Ont., in 1877 and received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of that place. In 1899 he opened practice at Thompson, North Dakota, and in 1907 moved to Viscount, Sask., where he was the first overseer of the village and continued active in community life until his removal to Saskatoon in 1911. In 1910 he was married to Miss Emma Grace Burrows, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and she, and two children survive.

MACNEILL—Dr. Alexander MacNeill, Med. '83, one of the leading physicians of Prince Edward Island, died at Summerside on February 7th at the age of 75 and after an illness of two months. He was a Past President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association and Medical Council of Canada and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

WARRINER—Rev. Dr. William Henry Warriner, Arts '77, an outstanding minister of Canadian Congregationalism before the creation of the United Church and since then Moderator of the latter's Presbytery of Montreal, died on February 16th at his home, 453 Old Orchard Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, in his 74th year. He was born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, on January 31st, 1853, and came to Canada in youth, entering the Faculty of Arts at McGill from which he graduated with the gold medal in English Literature. In 1895 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. After having pursued theological studies at Victoria College, then situated at Cobourg, Ont., he entered the Congregational Church and held pastorates in Toronto and Bowmanville before becoming Professor of Hebrew and Greek Exegesis in the Canada Congregational College. There followed a period of eight years' service as Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal, after which Dr. Warriner returned to educational work as Registrar of the Congregational College and later as a member of the Faculty of the Co-operating Theological Colleges. Victoria University conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1899 and the Congregational College the same degree a year later. He had been chairman of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec and an office-bearer in the Lord's Day Alliance, the Bible Society and various kindred organizations.

Married to Jessie A., daughter of Octavius Thompson, Toronto, Dr. Warriner is survived by his wife and by two daughters and two sons, among them Miss Jessie Eva Warriner, Arts '02, and Norman D. Warriner, Sci. '21, both of Montreal.

WIGLE—At Warton, Ont., on January 4th, Dr. Hiram Wigle, Med. '75, who had practised his profession there for over 40 years and was held in the highest regard throughout the Bruce Peninsula, passed away after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and two sons, one of them Dr. Charles A. Wigle, Med. '05, of Warton.



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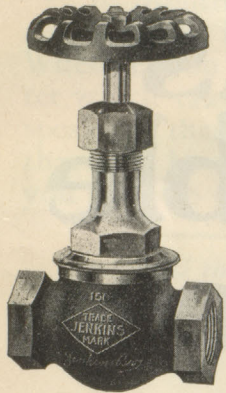
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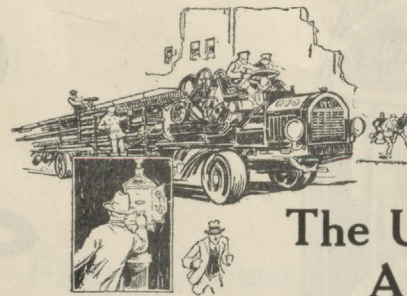
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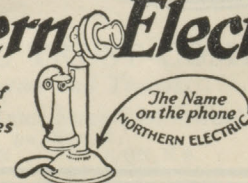
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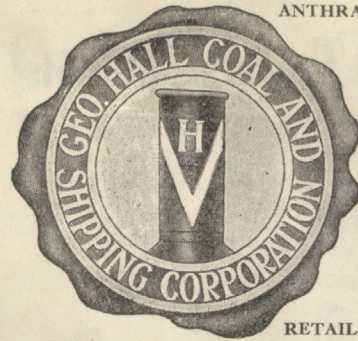
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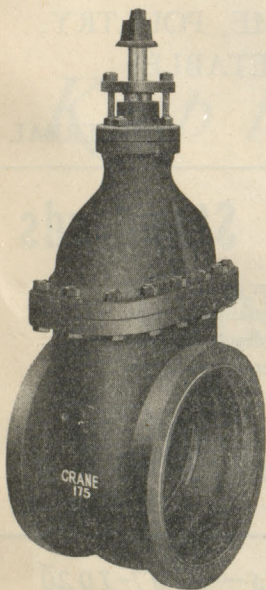
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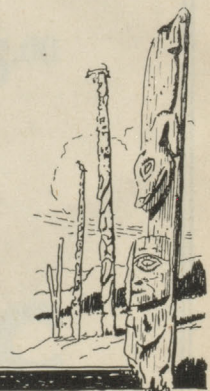
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Vol. 7

Montreal, June, 1926

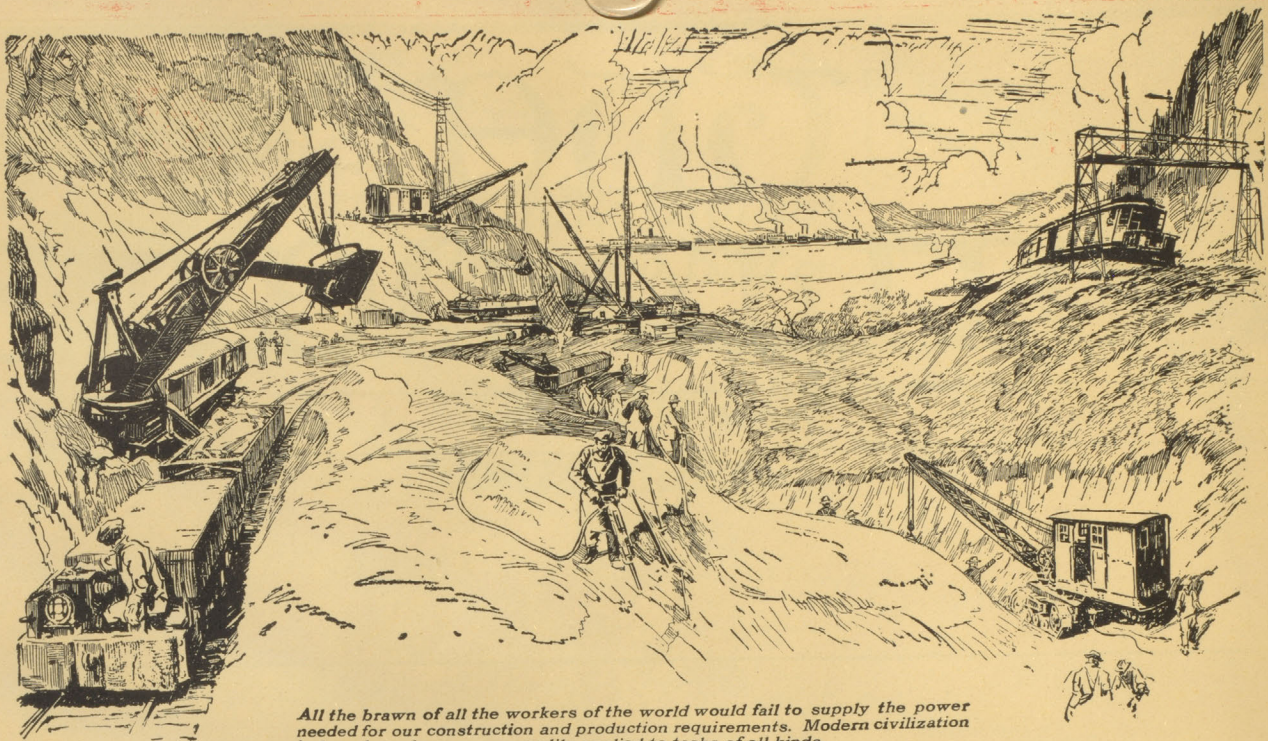
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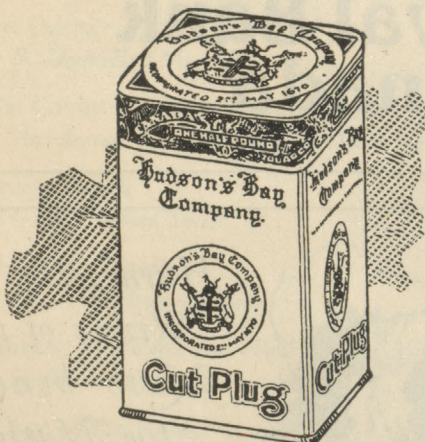
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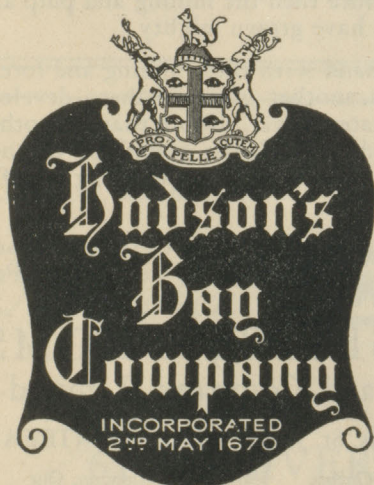


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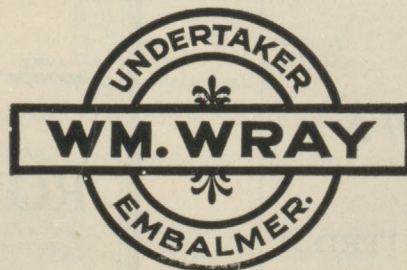
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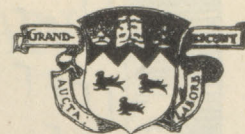
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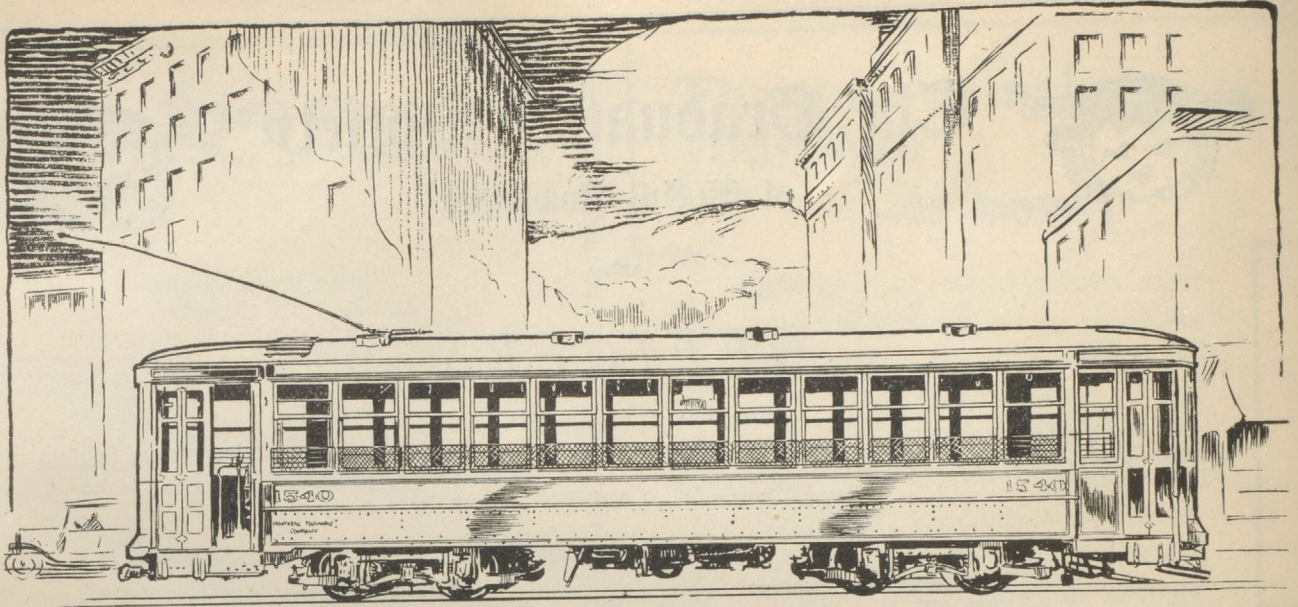
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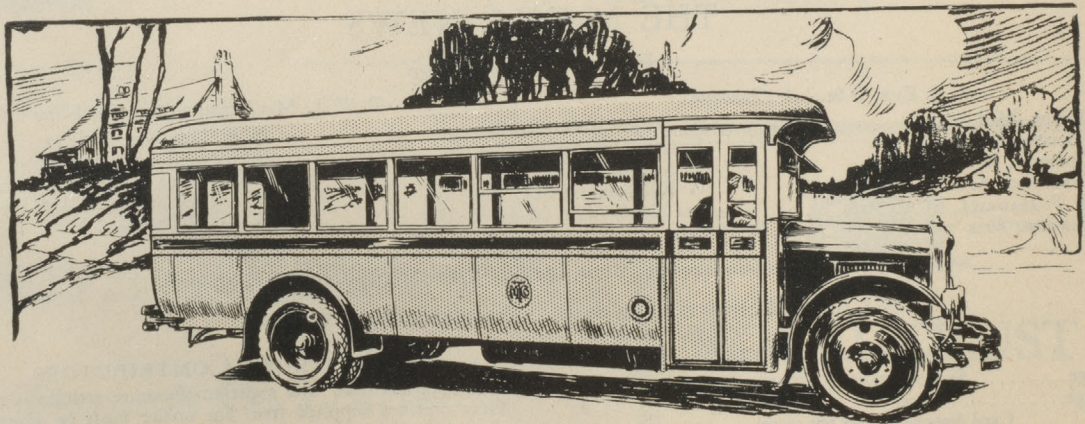
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# THE LEAD TREATMENT OF CANCER

By J. George Adami, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

*Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.*

## I.

IN CANCER we are confronted with a disease that is one of the main and also one of the most agonising causes of death in the human race.

In Liverpool, in 1871-80, the rate of mortality from this disease was 0.4 per thousand, in 1924 it stood at 1.12 per thousand; an increase of 280 per cent, there being during the year 941 deaths. It stands fourth on the list, only exceeded by Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Phthisis. What is true of Liverpool is paralleled by the figures for Montreal and Toronto. Knowing its dire significance, individual workers, laboratories and special institutions the world over have for long years been seeking to discover its cause and its prevention, thus far with little effect. It is not unnatural that the world has awaited impatiently the news of any advance in our knowledge, nor is it unnatural that when any advance, however incomplete and partial, has been achieved in any country, that advance is eagerly proclaimed and acclaimed the world over. Thus time and again the public has been informed that the problem has been solved, only to learn later that further and fuller experiments have failed to bring confirmation. Disappointment has followed disappointment, until to-day both the medical profession and the general public are becoming chary in their judgment when informed that either the cause or the cure of cancer has been discovered.

Much, indeed, depends upon the solution of this problem, and cruel it is to raise false hopes in the victims of this awful disease. It is the part of the wise man not to publish any apparently favourable results of his investigations upon cancer, even in the medical Press, until he has so fully and so repeatedly confirmed his results, and has obtained from others such ample confirmation that he can state with precision the limits within which his observations and experiments can be utilized by others for the good of humanity.

We are led to make these remarks because in Liverpool there has for the past five years been proceeding an investigation into the cure of cancer which seems to fulfil the conditions just laid down. It has become a matter of common knowledge that for some few years past a distinguished Liverpool surgeon, Mr. Blair Bell, Professor of Gynaecology in the University, has been devoting himself to the treatment of cancer by a novel method of his own device. There are not a few who have personal knowledge of men and women said to have been afflicted with inoperable cancer who, to-day, after

treatment by Professor Blair Bell and his colleagues, are carrying on their usual avocations in apparently excellent health; just as, doubtless, there are a yet greater number who have seen or heard of sufferers from cancer for whom Professor Blair Bell's treatment was of no avail.

Parenthetically it may be remarked that this state of affairs is readily understandable. In their earliest stages cancerous growths are strictly localised and so removable by the knife. It is the bitter complaint of the surgeon that patients present themselves for treatment only when the condition has been present for months and the growths have become so extensive that complete removal is next to impossible. Most sufferers will undertake a novel and, in some respects, a dangerous treatment only as a last hope, when the surgeon has declared their cancer to be inoperable. It is as a last hope that Professor Blair Bell has administered his treatment in the majority of cases. The marvel is not that so many have died, but that so many have recovered and are now in apparent good health.

It was the spread of the knowledge of these cases of apparent cure that forced Professor Blair Bell's hand and led to the publication of his first paper to the *Lancet* in 1922; the practitioners under whom these cases had been must needs be advised as to the treatment which had brought about these results, and, although the investigations are still far from complete, similar considerations have compelled the issue of the fuller information contained in the issues of the *Lancet* of October 17th and November 14th last. A third paper, giving the clinical results up to the end of last year and incorporating the address delivered by him before the Academy of Medicine in Toronto, will have appeared in the *Lancet* of March 13th, while what I write is in the printer's hands.

## II.

Many years ago Professor Blair Bell became interested, as a gynaecologist, in the exact causation of abortion, and conducted a series of investigations upon the animals of the laboratory in the attempt to determine the processes which lead to this event. In these investigations he tested the action of certain drugs reputed to be abortifacients, and among these found that certain salts of lead administered to pregnant rabbits acted especially on the placental tissues, causing death of certain orders of cells, and thereby loosening of the attachment of the



foetus to the uterine wall. The lead salts, he saw, were taken up selectively by the growing cells of the placenta, and in this way poisoned them and brought about their destruction.

Now of all tissues of the body the placenta in its growth most nearly resembles a cancer. Its actively growing cells invade and eat up the uterine tissues of the mother in a manner that resembles curiously the way in which a cancer grows by invading and destroying the tissue that surrounds it. Both cancers and placenta are composed of cells of a young, actively growing type. And, putting two and two together, Blair Bell put to himself the question: if lead salts kill the one set of cells, will they kill the other also?

Five years ago, from last November (1925), the opportunity presented itself to test this possibility. A married woman, in her early thirties, came under him with a rapidly growing cancer of the breast which had already reached such dimensions and undergone such spread that operation was out of the question. In order to reach all parts of the growth simultaneously, the secondary growths at a distance, as well as the main mass in the breast, Blair Bell determined to inject into the blood stream what he regarded as the least poisonous form of lead, namely, a freshly made preparation of lead in a colloidal state, beginning cautiously with a small dose and gradually increasing the amount. The result was extraordinary; the cancer softened, and in the course of a few weeks the breast had shrunk to its normal size and appearance; the patient put on flesh, regained her health, and in little more than a year was suckling her newborn child at the breast which had appeared utterly destroyed by cancer. Yet sections of part of the growth removed before treatment was begun showed that here was a most malignant form of cancer.

The temptation to publish far and wide these remarkable results must have been singularly great. Never in the whole history of medicine had so swift and complete a disappearance of a malignant cancer been seen or recorded. But, instead, Professor Blair Bell placed himself, the patient, and the facts of the case in the hands of three well-known members of the profession—Sir Charles Sherrington, President of the Royal Society; Mr. Paul, the well-known surgeon and authority upon cancer; Sir Robert Jones, whose name is a household word to medical men in Canada; and myself. He willingly assented to be guided by us and not to publish anything until he had treated fifty cases, and even then to submit his paper to this Committee of four before publication, with full powers of examination of his patients and their records.

As so often happens in scientific research, a first brilliant result was followed by a series by no means so sharp cut and decisive. The treatment at this stage could only be administered as a last resort to patients with cancer declared inoperable by the surgeons, to those with cancer so advanced that their strength was already sapped, so that many could not withstand the

injections. In others the new growths had become so large that, although the tumour was destroyed by the lead, it was evident that the system became secondarily poisoned by the absorption of the broken down material, indicating that where tumours are beyond a certain size there should be surgical removal of the main growth before treatment. Then again it became evident that there is a remarkable variation in individuals in their susceptibility to lead, doses which in one person produced no obvious ill effects producing dangerous symptoms in others.

Thus the first cautious publication of Professor Blair Bell's results made in the *Lancet* of November 11th, 1922, gave the results of the first fifty cases treated up to that date. It was not possible to speak of cures, because admittedly after surgical removal, even after five years and sometimes after ten or twelve, a cancer may again manifest itself. But thus far out of the 50, three were too recent to state results, in six the treatment was stopped as inadvisable, most of these patients being too ill to tolerate the injections; thirteen died within the first seven weeks (in these also, with rare exceptions, the condition was so far advanced that the general bodily condition was too greatly lowered to permit recovery); four after the first injection refused to continue the treatment. Of the remaining 24, seven were much improved; four showed definite improvement with reduction in the size of the growth and better general health, one showed arrest of the growth with little or no improvement in general health, while four showed such complete disappearance of the growth that they were believed to be cured.

These may not seem to be very decisive results, but the hopeless condition of the vast majority of the cases when treatment was initiated must be kept in mind. What impressed all who followed the work was the remarkable reduction in the size of the new growths which followed the injections, even in those who eventually succumbed. There could be no question as to the specific effects of the lead upon tumour tissue. Where death occurred during the course of the treatment examination of what remained of the cancer showed that the cancer cells proper had been killed and were undergoing liquefaction, dissolution and absorption. While chemically, what is of importance, more lead was found in the destroyed cancerous tissue than in any other part of the body.

This may be said, that no one previously had obtained such results with recurrent cancers, and those declared to be inoperable by the surgeon. Coley, the eminent New York surgeon, had over a course of quarter of a century obtained some remarkable results by the use of his toxins, and yet more remarkable results in the last few years by the combined use of radium and the toxins. But these results have been practically confined to one type of cancer, the sarcomas, or connective tissue tumours. Almost without exception, he had failed to secure satisfactory results with carcinomas or malignant epi-



thelial tumours, the cancers proper. So also by the use of radium and X-rays of late years some yet more striking cases of arrest of cancerous growth have been recorded. But these have been only of localised and superficial cancers: where the cancer has spread and formed secondary growths at a distance, radium and X-rays, instead of arresting the extension, appear in many cases to have the opposite effect of stimulating the cancer to a more rapid and malignant development. The indications obtained thus far were that Professor Blair Bell's treatment influenced sarcomas and carcinomas alike, internal as well as superficial growths and secondary extensions simultaneously with the main original mass.

It was evident that to solve the many problems that presented themselves—to find out, for example, the influence of lead upon the tissues in general, and upon cell growth; to determine the safest and surest mode of administering this poisonous metal and the limits of safe dosage; to devise a preparation which would remain in the colloidal state for more than twenty-four hours and so be capable of transmission; to detect with certainty the moment when the lead is present in the system in too large amounts and is acting deleteriously upon the body as a whole as distinct from the cancer—all this was beyond the powers of one man, unless he devoted himself entirely to this one subject over a long series of years. Nor could one man be an expert in all the many branches of science involved, or combine continuous clinical study of the patients under treatment with equally continuous work in the laboratory. During the initial years of the work the whole cost of the researches had been defrayed by Mr. Arthur Smith. It was at this juncture that a group of well-known Liverpool business men came to the rescue and gave between them the sum of £6,000 a year for two years, in part, for the provision of beds for poor patients; in part, to cover the cost of co-operative and co-ordinated research, clinical as well as laboratory. During this last year Mr. Rex Cohen has generously defrayed the greater part of the expense. And now two Committees were formed, the one executive, with two representatives of the donors, Mr. J. Arthur Smith, as Chairman; Mr. Rex Cohen, as Treasurer, and, in addition, Professor Blair Bell, Sir Robert Jones, Mr. Paul and Dr. Adami, with Mr. Edward Carey, as Secretary; the other clinical and scientific, formed of the body of fellow workers, with Professor Blair Bell as Chairman and Director, and including upon it Dr. John Hay, Professor of Medicine in the University; Professor W. C. McC. Lewis, head of the Department of Physical Chemistry; Professor E. Glynn, who holds the Chair of Pathology; Dr. Dilling, head of the Pharmacological Department, and Dr. Annett, lecturer in Comparative Pathology in the Veterinary School, with whole time assistants and later several members of the clinical staff.

The latter Committee meets periodically, receives reports upon the work undertaken, discusses and criticises the results obtained by the various workers, determines the further investigations to be undertaken, the clinical

tests to be made upon the patients, the further researches to be initiated in the laboratories, and, in short, forms a co-operative society for scientific research.

I mention these facts in some detail, to impress upon the reader that the results published by Professor Blair Bell do not represent the opinions and conclusions of a solitary investigator, but on the contrary, that they have been passed upon and approved by a body of men who are experts in their particular branches of medicine and science. Over and above this, I think it important to draw attention to the fact that here for the first time, to my knowledge, in any of our Universities to so remarkable an extent has there been established this system of co-operative research, and that there has been this devotion of the work of so many leaders in their respective subjects and of so many laboratories to the elucidation of one matter of high importance to humanity. During the war, it is true, the National Medical Research Committee initiated, co-ordinated, and combined work in various medical schools and laboratories throughout the country. Here, however, similar and more effective co-ordination has been brought about between workers in one University who are in the closest touch. It may be added that all this has been accomplished without help either from the Medical Research Committee or from the National Cancer Fund. Further, it deserves note that during the last years cancer cases have been treated in the three great general hospitals of the city by members of the hospital staffs after study of Professor Blair Bell's technique, and that the results obtained in these hospitals are included in Professor Blair Bell's record.

It is scarcely proper for me to deal in advance with Professor Blair Bell's paper now in the Press. As a matter of fact, while I have read the proof I cannot recall with certainty the figures there given. I may, however, without impropriety, having read the article, express my belief that it will convey two very distinct impressions; the first that, despite the work of five years, the investigation is still strictly in the experimental stage and has not reached finality; the second that Professor Blair Bell does not claim, and on the face of his statistics, could not possibly claim, to have discovered a cure for cancer. But then in the circumstances of the case it becomes obvious that it will never be possible for anyone to obtain a cure for advanced inoperable cases of this dread disease. It has fallen to me to receive many letters of appeal, begging me to use my influence to secure the treatment as a last chance for well-loved members of the writers' families, and reading these most pathetic letters I have come to realise that it is more than human to steel one's heart and to refuse treatment so long as there is a chance that the treatment may succeed. I can thus understand that time and again Dr. Blair Bell has accepted patients when in his sober judgment he has felt that the condition has been too far advanced to yield favourable results. And this will be the case whatever the method devised. For clearly cure can, only be brought



about by destruction of the cancer cells. Mere arrest of growth will not be sufficient, for that leaves the opportunity for the still living cells of the tumour to resume growth on some future occasion. Any agent which is so poisonous to the cancer cells as to cause their death cannot be without influence upon the other tissues of the body. Or, in other words, the boundary between toxic action on the cancer and toxic action on the body at large must almost inevitably be very narrow, whatever the drug employed. Blair Bell's great achievement has been to show that there exists at least one agent, lead, which introduced in known amounts into the blood stream, is taken up selectively by the cells of actively growing malignant tumours, and, taken up, leads to their death, and so he has manifested that the destruction and disappearance of cancer is possible. It is in no sense claimed that he has been the first in this field. I would be the last to overlook the notable work that Dr. W. B. Coley, of New York, has been carrying on for the last thirty years—work that through the very frankness with which he has published failures in as full detail as successes has not received the recognition it so well deserves. But Coley, employing mixed toxines, used a preparation of undetermined and uncertain composition, and as the result of a succession of failures in the treatment of carcinomas or cancers proper he has confined its use almost entirely to connective tissue tumours or sarcomas. So also there are by now abundant cases in which the use of Radium or of X-rays has brought about the disappearance of superficial and operable cancers. Increasing experience, however, has shown that where cancers are deep seated in internal organs and are inoperable through wide extension, it is not possible by these agents to bring about arrest of the extension.

Their action is little more than local. By the intravenous introduction of colloidal lead, that lead is carried to all parts of the body, to secondary as well as primary growths. It is taken up by the cancer cells wherever they are in the neighbourhood of the blood capillaries.

So also there are known cases of the spontaneous disappearance of highly malignant tumours. But this is distinctly rare. In my twenty-two years' active experience as a pathologist in Montreal, while I came across scirrhus cancers in which the cancer cells had, as it were, been throttled by the growth of dense fibrous or cicatricial tissues, there were always areas in which the process was still active. I can only recall one case, shown to me by Wyatt Johnston, in which the indications were that all the cancer cells had been destroyed, and of hearing of one case, if I remember aright, of Dr. Shepherd's, in which a large tumour of the neck in a youth had undergone spontaneous disappearance. Last July it was given to me to attend on three successive days at Dr. Blair Bell's private hospital in Rodney Street, Liverpool. He had called up for re-inspection forty of those who during the last five years had undergone his treatment. Of these, thirty presented themselves, the others either being on vacation or at a distance. All the thirty had been cases of inoperable cancer: all were now carrying on their usual avocations. Without exception all looked well. What struck me was the excellent complexions of the majority, so different from the characteristic pallor, or cachexia, of patients suffering from cancer. Only in two could I detect some induration or mass persisting at the site of the original growth.

That experience alone sufficed to convince me that a wonderful advance has been accomplished.





# INTERPROVINCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

By The Hon. Mr. N. Perodeau, LL.D.,

*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.*

**A**MONGST the problems which call for the attention of the citizens of Canada I know of none more complex or one which requires more intelligent and continuous effort than that of the relationship between the Provinces of Canada.

This problem made its appearance upon the very day the structure of Confederation was raised. Since that day, it has never ceased to occupy a greater and greater place in the minds of serious men, and no doubt it is for this reason that I welcome the opportunity to examine certain aspects of it here. I only regret not being able to treat to the full a subject as complicated as it is extensive.

\* \* \*

One cannot shut one's eyes to the many difficulties which are inherent in our interprovincial relations, for they are the elements which retard its growth.

First, consider the density of the population of Canada and the large extent of her territory; you will find few countries that have to meet these two combined elements: immense territory and sparse population. Five times as large as Europe, our country has only the population of Belgium. It touches three oceans; the line of demarcation with its nearest neighbour is an imaginary one, with no geographical break (if one excepts the great lakes) to mark in a tangible way its boundary. It is evident, for example, that Marseilles and Lille, or London and Glasgow, can more easily converse together than Halifax and Vancouver, or Fredericton and Edmonton. And when you couple with the obstacles created by these immense distances the severe climate which, during the winter months, keeps you close to the fireside, it explains the slow progress of interprovincial relationship.

Look also at the disposal of the water-courses that intersect our continent; they run north and south whilst the territory which forms our country is a strip running east and west, extending from ocean to ocean.

This territory is inhabited by groups of various races, the chief of which are English and French. Among these, groups of various other origin have come in and established themselves who are wanting in patriotism and retain, in certain parts, more attachment to their country of origin than to their country of adoption. In these various groups they have difference of language and culture, and in certain cases difference of views; they even hold certain prejudices which account for the embarrassment from which we suffer. It is these various

difficulties we have to face and try to overcome. The best way, I think, to do this is to increase the intercourse between each province and this is quite possible.

\* \* \*

Much has already been done to get over these difficulties which I have mentioned. Thus, to supply the want of waterways parallel with our territory, to facilitate exchanges between the west and east, to give Canada outlets for our exports, railways have been constructed which have created a wonderful bond, or, as has been so well said, the "backbone" of Canada.

The encouragement which each province has been endeavouring to give to the work of education and the various seats of learning has greatly contributed to facilitate our interprovincial relations, but in this domain, as in many others, improvement is always possible.

This is the chief field for the cultivation of a Canadian patriotism. For it is important that the relations between provinces and provinces should have the effect of strengthening the unity of the Dominion, and this is why our first thought, the edifying principle which should govern all our mutual relations, social intercourse, and exchange of ideas as well as our commercial and other relations, should be the love of Canada, the desire to see it advance and develop.

The strong colonization policy favoured by each of our provincial governments in regulating little by little the density of our population and in gradually opening to settlement our respective territories has already, and will, in the near future, have the happy results of coordinating our mutual relationship.

Then I should mention among the factors capable of improving our interprovincial relations and bearing good results, the meeting together of important groups of men from one province or another throughout Canada, whether these groups take the name of "Bonne Entente," "Delegation," "Pilgrimage," or simply "Excursions." They all have the same object and tend to the same good results, and in whatever direction we may exert our efforts in the line of education, or colonization, in the development of our means of communication, or in increasing the meetings of groups of men from the different provinces, let us arouse and cultivate a Canadian feeling, let us break down the errors and prejudices and continue to do so with increasing zeal.

Our interprovincial relations require to be unceasingly facilitated, strengthened and multiplied. By what means



shall we attain this? By taking advantage of every favorable opportunity and every happy suggestion to increase our past efforts.

The Fathers of the Confederation built their structure on the foundation of justice, with due respect to the liberties and rights of every one. Are we prepared to shake that which they considered the very foundation of our nation?

With this in view, let the government of each Province not forget to observe the spirit as well as the letter of our Constitution; let the leaders of each province work together in harmony and in singleness of purpose to support the efforts of those governing; let our daily papers, reviews and other publications of all kinds, join in the general task, with the power they have of diffusing broad ideas of justice and rendering them common to all who want to have a knowledge of their country and the problems thereto attached.

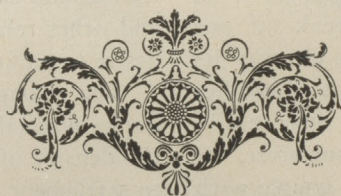
The *bonne entente* excursions and movements of that nature have rendered our interprovincial relations more direct and more encouraging. Let us develop and strengthen this feeling of *bonne entente* and foster the harmony in all our activities so necessary to true progress.

Among the various means at our disposal to facilitate our relations among the Canadians of the different

provinces and to render them more fruitful there is one which I consider particularly effective, and that is the interchange of professors of our higher Schools and Universities.

It is always an advantage to know ourselves better, and there is nothing which will give that happy result so well as the study of enlightened men, assisted by good will. The exchange of views between professor and professor and between professor and students cannot fail to enlarge the horizon that one and another have entered upon as well as the contact with men of different views and bring them in contact with things which might have remained unknown or incomprehensible.

Let me conclude by reminding you of the words of the distinguished Principal of McGill, to my mind they are most appropriate: Sir Arthur Currie said: "We are here divers races joined in one country and in one ideal. In Canada we are a number of races with various gifts, each contributing its own peculiar qualities to the common welfare. They must, of necessity, remain more or less separate in their customs, their methods, their language, but there is no question of domination by one over the other. They live in peace and strive for one ideal,—the advancement and usefulness of Canada."





## LIGHT OPERA

By B. Donnelly, (Mus. Bac. 1910)

*Part of an Address delivered before the McGill Alumnae Society.*

IN THE reigns of Elizabeth and James I., masques were a great feature in court entertainments. They were performed also at Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, and similar places, while equally elaborate ones were given at the houses of the nobles. Ben. Jonson was author of many of these masques, and the well-known "Comus," written by John Milton for his friend, Henry Lawes, shows us the type that was then in vogue. The masques of the 16th and 17th centuries were presented with costumes, scenery, properties and music. Each had a plot, frequently founded on some classic story or legend. That of "Comus" was founded on the incident of one of the Earl of Bridgewater's children being lost in a wood. How much these masques differed from the opera of later date is not very clear; but the dividing line cannot have been very definite.

During the Commonwealth stage plays were prohibited, and the musical as well as the legitimate drama was under a cloud. At this time the opera in Italy was in a very flourishing state and had taken a particular and well understood form. Sir William Davenant had been the producer of many masques and musical entertainments, and he obtained permission from Cromwell to open a semi-private theatre at Rutland House for the performance of these and similar pieces. One was "The First Day's Entertainment at Rutland House, by Declamations and Musick after the Manner of the Ancients." This was in 1656, and as the words were in Italian the Protector very sagely allowed it because he thought it could have no harmful influence, being in a language not generally understood. This and similar productions were later acted at a theatre which Davenant opened in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1658. It has been asserted that this was the first attempt at opera in England, but it is doubtful if these performances can be ranked as real opera. It is certain that it was in Davenant's pieces that female actors were first seen on the stage. Both he and his son must be given credit for their activity in producing entertainments, and, as it were, paving the way for the operas and musical dramas that Henry Purcell glorified by his music.

When Charles II. came to the throne in 1660, the ban on the theatre was removed, and his known taste in theatrical performances and music gave great encouragement to the drama, musical and otherwise. We cannot follow closely the record of the Musical Drama in England before "The Beggar's Opera," but a general idea of what had been the staple fare may be useful in

understanding what a great change Gay's opera made, and how these pieces of the Pre-restoration and Restoration led up to the operas that John Gay ridiculed.

It is interesting to note that Dryden gives a useful description of opera as understood in his day. He says "An opera is a poetical tale or fiction represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines and dancing. The supposed persons of this musical drama are generally supernatural, as gods and goddesses, and heroes, which at least are descended from them, and are in due time to be adopted into their number. The subject, therefore, being extended beyond the limits of human nature, admits of that sort of marvellous and surprising conduct, which is rejected in other plays. Human impossibilities are to be received as they are in faith; because where Gods are introduced a Supreme Power is to be understood, and second causes are out of doors; yet propriety is to be observed even here. Phoebus must foretell, Mercury must charm with his cadences, and Juno reconcile the quarrels. To conclude, they must all act according to their peculiar and distinct character." Dryden here gives an excellent epitome of the rules the Italian and Anglo-Italian operas of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. If the operas were founded upon the Italian classic romances and legends, the chief feature that was preserved throughout the whole piece was the heroic character. When we realize this and remember how Gay brought his opera into commonplace life—nay, into the degraded life of a prison, with characters taken from the lowest ranks, thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and women of the town—we can well understand what a supreme blow he gave to the mock heroics, high-falutin' speeches and action that made up the operas which he ridiculed. It was now that Henry Purcell arose to redeem the music of the English opera. He composed abundant music for the dramatic pieces of his day. Much of it is merely of an incidental character, but there is some that is operatic and some has lived to the present day. After the death of Purcell, in 1695, the English opera declined; and it was in 1705 that Italian opera first gained a footing in England, brought there by Englishmen who had studied in Italy, and produced with the aid of English and Italian singers, who each sang in his own language. The bulk of the people did not seem to mind this extraordinary method of vocalizing an opera, they accepted it as part of the plan.

The Italian opera was now to undergo a great change. Handel, who had made a reputation for himself on the



continent and was Master of the Chapel to the Elector of Hanover, had been invited to England by several noblemen and lovers of music. He came over by the end of 1710, and was prevailed upon to remain and write an opera for the Haymarket Theatre. The advent of Handel in Italian opera seems to have placed on the shelf the prior Italian productions. Addison, in one of his *Spectator* papers, makes a very pertinent remark concerning opera at this period. "There is no question but our great grandchildren will be very curious to know the reason why their forefathers used to sit together like an audience of foreigners in their own country and hear whole plays acted and sung before them in a tongue which they did not understand." He complains that the producers of Italian operas conceived that nothing was capable of being well set to music that was not nonsense. He continues, "We are transported with anything that is not English, so it be of foreign growth, let it be of Italian, French or High Dutch, it is the same thing. In short, our English music is quite routed out and nothing planted in its stead." These words give us a brief resumé of the type of production from which Englishmen turned when "The Beggar's Opera" took the stage, and cast ridicule on a style of musical drama that had so much artificiality in it.

It was Swift who suggested to Gay—"What an odd pretty sort of thing a Newgate Pastoral might make"—which gives an indication that Swift and Gay had been reading "The Gentle Shepherd," the Scotch Pastoral produced at Drury Lane in 1718. Ramsay's employment of popular tunes must also have suggested to Gay another method of introducing music. This was what gave rise to "The Beggar's Opera" which Gay began at once, and as he carried it on he showed what he wrote to both Swift and Dr. Johnson. There is an interesting account of the production in Pope's own words in his notes: "The vast success of it was unprecedented and almost incredible. It was acted in London 63 days uninterrupted, and received the next season with equal applause. It spread into all the great towns of England, and was played in many places to the 30th and 45th time. The fame of it was not confined to the author only; the ladies carried about with them the favorite songs of it in Fans, and houses were furnished with it in screens. The person who acted Polly, till then obscure, became all at once the favourite of the town. Her pictures were engraved and sold in great numbers, her life written, books of letters and verses to her published, and pamphlets made even of her sayings and jests. Furthermore it drove out of England for that season the Italian opera, which had carried all before it for 10 years; that idol of the nobility and the people, which the great critic, Mr. Dennis, by the labours and outcries of a whole life could not overthrow, was demolished by a single stroke of Gay's pen. This remarkable period happened in the year 1728."

"The Beggar's Opera" was not Gay's first dramatic work, as he had long been writing for the stage, and his tales had already won him fame and made him many literary friends, among whom were Pope and Swift, two powerful allies. In the Prologue of the "Beggar and Player," Gay tells us that the opera was written to celebrate the marriage of James Chaunter and Moll Lay, two most excellent ballad singers. Here then was the motive to use the common street tunes with which everybody was then familiar, interspersed with a few from more remote sources, chiefly the French airs. At this period many collections of songs had been published under such titles as "The Treasury of Musick," by John and Henry Playford, and D'Urfey's collections of songs in six volumes. It is quite certain that Gay must have possessed a set of these books and that he turned to them for many of the airs employed in the Opera. Gay also favoured the songs of Scotland, of which a collection of 50 had been published in 1725. Dr. Pepusch, a scholarly German musician, married to a famous Italian opera singer, was chosen to put basses to the airs and to compose an overture. It is doubtful if he had any hand in the selection of the tunes, as, although there are a number of French tunes employed, there are none of German origin.

Between "The Beggar's Opera" and the end of the 19th century, light opera appears to have reached its height, many composers of note having contributed to its development. Among these were Charles Dibdin, Michael Kelly, John Braham and Michael Balfe, who, in 1842, produced his masterpiece, "The Bohemian Girl," which was at once translated into every language. Its ballads—"Then you'll remember me," "I Dreamt I dwelt in Marble Halls," and "The Heart Bowed Down" enjoyed an extraordinarily long lease of favour, and even now their popular charm is not wholly exhausted. These were still in the style of Italian opera. It remained for Sullivan to establish the mock heroic style, which excites amusement by a most serious treatment of ludicrous situations. In this style indeed Sullivan has no equal.

As a musician, Sullivan belongs to the classical School which succeeded Mendelssohn. A born musician, a clever man, and no dreamy idealist, he expresses his individuality very clearly in all his works. His mastery of form and instrumentation is absolute, and he wields it without the slightest semblance of effort. Within certain limits his adaptability is wonderful and his slightest pieces have a cachet which denotes the master. His mock heroic style has won for him an immense popularity, for the ear of musicians and musical people appreciates the serious treatment, and the general public, musical or not, appreciates the ludicrous situations. This very popularity has its drawbacks, for the serious works of a composer who has long made use of this style are almost sure to call up the memory of his comic works.

The Choruses in his late works are a new development and deserve special mention. Here, he displays



his command of resource and contrivance. Scientific methods are applied to the handling of the lightest theme, the artistic touches laid on with so light a hand that the workmanship disappears and only the general effect remains to impress the hearer. These choruses abound in examples of the ingenious contrasting and interweaving of different themes, different tempi and rhythms and combinations such as Gounod and Verdi have made famous in the concerted passages of their serious operas. In this case, however, the composer has deliberately used his skill on works which, from their very character, must be ephemeral.

In considering the English Light Opera of the 19th century, we must mention the works of another composer, Edward German, born in Shropshire in February, 1862, who studied at the R. A. M. and whilst there wrote the Operetta, "The Rival Poets." He composed the Overture to "Richard III." for Sir Wm. Mansfield in 1892 and later, the music for Sir Henry Irving's production of "King Henry the VIII.", which became immensely popular. He has also written music to the "Gipsy Suite"; "Much Ado About Nothing"; "As you Like it," and several other orchestral compositions in the form of symphonic poems. In 1901 he collaborated in the music of "The Emerald Isle" to complete Sullivan's unfinished opera. Then followed "Merrie England"; "A Princess of Kensington"; "Tom Jones"; "Fallen

Fairies," with a libretto by W. S. Gilbert, and a large number of songs. In German the melodist and the scholar are happily combined—and his music has a character all its own. Although it stands in the direct lineage of Sullivan, it has a strong old English flavour in its melodic turn, its sprightly character and its straightforward diction.

Opera in America, first produced in New York, then New Amsterdam, followed the traditions of English opera. In 1750, or nearly 25 years after its first performance, New York was already listening to "The Beggar's Opera," and this was followed by Italian opera for many years. American composers laboured in the cause of a national opera of their own, and chief among them was Reginald de Koven, whose light opera, "Robin Hood," still remains a standard of this type. De Koven wrote many successful songs, and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" represents his first successful excursion into the realm of Grand Opera. It is manifestly impossible to mention all those who have furthered this cause, and it is extremely likely that American light opera will strongly resemble its English prototype, which appears to be drifting farther away from the continuous idea of the dramatization of a good libretto, towards an enormous extravaganza of song and dance, without much plot and with more and more wonderful scenic effects.





## IN THE COUNTRY OF MARIA CHAPDELAINÉ

By Archdeacon F. G. Scott

THE hot sun beats down from the bluest of August skies. Here and there, like a sheep that has wandered from the flock, a white cloud floats in the intense azure, and, underneath, the lake in a mirror-like stillness, lies dreaming of the past mysteries which are outside the reach of human thought. I am sitting on a little cushion of moss, placed invitingly by my kind hostess, Mother Nature, in a crevice of the weather-beaten rocks, and some silent baby spruces give my head a slight shelter from the heat.

It is wonderful, this peaceful lake, the last remnant of some inland sea, with its distant shore line of low hills dimly seen in the hazy distance. Around are rugged and picturesque rocks washed and battered by angry waves, but now peaceful as the lake, rich in coloured lichens, green moss and groups of spruces. Not far off, is a beach of golden sand, ribbed with wave marks and hard in the baking sunlight. It is a moment for reverie. It is a moment for losing oneself in the mighty whole. One feels the force of a spiritual gravitation drawing one down into the very granite of the ageless rocks, until the soul seems merged in the universal life of mighty nature. For surely, in such regions as this, man hears at all times the pulses of nature's heart and grows more and more into harmony with her life and moods.

And this is the region in which Hemon conceived and wrote that simple story of peasant life which, because of its simplicity and beauty, has made this land an immortal dream world for the generations to come. It is a glorious thing when a writer is able to touch the depths in the secret heart of man and turn our thoughts away from the vanishing pomps of today and fix them upon the spiritual realities which are for ever the source of beauty and truth.

But now, though the hot sun makes one drowsy and the sound of a cricket nearby seems to invite a slumberous silence, let me get away from dreams and tell you of my visit to the actual scenes and persons of Hemon's book. Ever since I read "Maria Chapdelaine," I had a desire to make a pilgrimage to the birthplace of the first great Canadian novel, and, if possible, meet those whose shadows fall across its pages. And now the time had come. I was at Roberval, and a friend, who lives there, asked me if I should like to go round the north shore of the lake and incidentally make a call upon "Maria Chapdelaine" on the way. It is not necessary to say what my answer was, nor in what spirit I made it. It

was one of those lucky opportunities in one's life that come as if by magic.

It was in the morning when we started on our journey. No buggy or buck-board had we, such as in the olden days by the lake men used for vehicles of locomotion. Now all round the lake are good hard roads, well laid; and so, comfortably seated with four others, in a sumptuous car, we began our pilgrimage. The air was fresh and cool, although the sunshine beat down in full August glory on lake, field, and forest. The bosom of the great water was dyed the deepest blue, save where, here and there, idly floating clouds cast their shadows on its surface. We sped along at a good rate, skirting here and there a little wood, or crossing one of the numerous streams whose babbling waters bring down stories of lakes and waterfalls in the northern wilderness. We passed the villege of St. Felicien, the centre of a rich farming country. The large red granite Church stands up as guardian over the neat and quickly growing town. We entered it, and were much impressed by its size and the far-seeing faith which planted so fine a building, where but a few years ago the woods had hardly begun to retreat before the presence of man. Farm after farm we passed, with fields of ripening grain and neat houses and large barns. It was a constant surprise to see how rich the countryside was. The old alluvial deposits of the inland sea are rich in fertilizers, and the grain springs up rapidly. Mile after mile we passed along the road, till at last we reached the rapids of the Mistassini River. Far away to the north, among the untrodden wilds, the river has its birth. It brings down memories of the old world of nature which man has not yet invaded. Its pure waters are yet unsullied by the drainage of cities, or harnessed in the service of a human master.

Soon after leaving one of the posts of Price Brothers, where we had lunch, we came to the large and splendid brick and granite Convent of the Trappist monks. Here we had to stop and visit the institution. We were kindly received by the Sub-prior, who was acting Superior while the Prior was on a visit to France. A man slight and delicate in appearance, with a distinctly spiritual expression, he was clad in the coarse white and black robes of his order, an order which in its foundation goes back to the time of St. Benedict in the fifth century. All around were the rich farm lands of the community. A herd of particularly fine white cattle was grazing in a



field not far off. The Sub-prior took us over the building, every bit of which was built by the monks themselves. He showed us photographs of their first settlement in these parts in 1882. A rude log cabin in a desolate wood was the nucleus of the great building and the well-tilled acres which are now one of the sources of inspiration to all who seek to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. It is a fine example of the triumph of human perseverance, and the rich harvest which may be gleaned from the kindly soil around the lake. Even the bricks were all made by the monks from the clay on their property. With grateful thanks to the Sub-prior for his courtesy and the purchase of two of the large cheeses for which the Monastery is famous, we took our departure.

Now the road ran by the side of the broad Peribonca River, which is one of the chief tributaries of Lake St. John. Many northern lakes are drained by it, and no doubt in no distant age they too will become the homes of the brave French folk who pierce the forests and tame the soil for the service of man. One longed for a canoe to ascend the broad waters of the river and taste the joy of exploration. The cultivated banks of the river in places made it look like some stream in the old land. Its quiet surface, unruffled by a ripple, reflected the sky and clouds like patches of "The Silvery Thames."

Then a turn in the road brought us soon to our objective—the little village of Peribonca. There we saw the large white wooden church where Maria Chapdelaine longed to attend the Midnight Mass, and round it were the houses of the villagers. Today a good road traverses the settlement and the forests are far away, making a low background to the August-tinted fields. We stopped at the abode of Monsieur and Madame Bedard (Maria Chapdelaine.) It is a combination of country store and dwelling-house, with low verandah, standing in the village street. My friend brought Monsieur from the store and he took us into the parlour of the house and summoned Madame.

It seemed strange to think one was standing in a room and among people which have been the centre of imaginative interest to the million readers of Hemon's masterpiece both in Europe and America.

Madame Bedard soon appeared, a quiet, motherly, French-Canadian woman, with dark eyes. She was in black, for her father, Monsieur Bouchard (Samuel Chapdelaine), who had died only a few days before. Traces of the recent sorrow were still manifest in her manner. She spoke no English, but smiled when we talked about the famous book. Apparently Hemon, in his heroine, combined the characters of Madame Bedard and her sister. The latter, unmarried, still lives in her old home.

Cigars were produced by Monsieur Bedard, and our questions were freely answered. There was an air of comfort and village prosperity about the room, which was rather a contrast to the Chapdelaine home on the edge of the woods across the river where the snowdrifts

gathered in winter and the mother's body lay in its last calm sleep. We were shown a photograph of Hemon sitting at a table with other farm hands. The laurels of the French Academy were not yet on his brow, but his expression was keen and alert, and one would have easily picked him out from among the others as the author. We asked Madame if she would allow us to take her photograph, but she seemed unwilling and, knowing her recent bereavement, we did not press the matter. One frequently meets the writers of books, but it is seldom that one is brought face to face with the living being whose portrait has stirred the heart's emotions of myriads of human beings and which will hang for ever in the temple of fame.

When we took our adieux of Monsieur and Madame Bedard, we felt as though we were passing out of a dream into the light of common day, and it was only the thought that, further on, we should come to Hemon's house which still kept us in the enjoyment of mystery. We soon passed through the cluster of houses which formed the village, and once again passed into the country. Rough fences marked off the fields and ran back to the woods. Here and there, long burnt stems stood up against the sky, telling of forest fires and the cleaning up of land in the past. The road was dusty, and every now and then we passed large carts filled with boxes of blueberries, the chief fruit-harvest of the district. These boxes are sent off to the cities and are sold in Montreal and elsewhere by street vendors with the cry: "Nice fresh Saguenay blueberries, blueberries!" The Chapdelaine family used to take a day off now and then and have a simple picnic, the chief amusement of which was gathering blueberries.

At last, after leaving the Chapdelaines, we came to the house where Hemon had lived. It is now ruinous and unoccupied. A barn, also unused, stands behind it, grey and unpainted. All the active life of animal and man, which once made it the centre of interest, has departed, and the silent shell of past activity alone remains. The side door of the house stood ajar, unable to swing on its rusty hinges. I entered the old kitchen and living room. The floor was sagging and the walls were marked with torn strips of ragged paper. Here and there old farm tools, rusty and broken, had been thrown in heaps. The low sunlight streamed through the cobwebbed windows, and the tall weeds outside, green in the afternoon light, seemed to be peering into the deserted cottage. The door of a corner cupboard stood open and revealed the emptiness within. Plain, bare, unromantic, the house awaits the inevitable hour when the burden of winter snow will crush it in, and the winter winds sing through the roofless walls. Poor Hemon! he had his dreams here, and to his eyes the dreary landscape was filled with visions. The blueberry fields, the burnt forests, the hot sun, the droning of the flies, and the sound of the woodman's axe were so many strands in the beautiful web which his imagination was weaving



for the delight of a world, whose grateful applause he was fated never to hear.

We had still a long way to go, and the afternoon was growing old, so we left the poor little house by the wayside and sped eastward towards the Grand Discharge. Here the roads were wilder and the villages and farms less prosperous, but the evening breeze sprang up and the sweet scents of ripening grain filled the air. Like a ball of golden fire, the sun went down, and we knew that the bosom of the lake, now hidden from us by woods and low hills, was glowing crimson in its rays.

At last we reached the Grand Discharge, where the waters of the lake rush down between the rocks and form the Saguenay River. Here huge dams are being built.

Commerce and industry are turning the land into a human beehive, and hundreds of thousands of horse power are being developed with all that that means to the new world of pulp and paper and aluminium. But far over, on the north of the lake are the haunting ghosts of human endeavour, the mysteries of the soul's life and the throbbing of human hearts that knew the love of God and man. Hemon has revealed them to us, and, great as is the electric force generated by the plunging waters, wide as are the lonely forest stretches in that northern land, the soul's tragedy will outlast them all. As you drive into the new town of Riverhead, springing up in the land of the Chapdelaines, the contrast between the spiritual and material forces in that world is strong and complete.

## VIENNESE NOTES

By G. W. Abbott Smith

*THE following extracts have been taken from a private letter written from Vienna, by a Canadian doctor engaged in post-graduate studies in medicine, under date of November 7th, 1925:*

"My wife and I have been here just over three months now, and as the first three weeks were spent in an exhaustive search for an apartment we feel that we have seen the greater part of the city already. Our general impression is that for the number and quality of its beautiful buildings, it outclasses both London and Paris. We have hardly begun to see its art treasures, but the collections we have seen are very beautiful and extraordinarily interesting. Anyone interested in geology would undoubtedly lose himself for a week in the famous geological collection, which is housed in the old Emperor's museum, situated opposite the palace gates, and, I believe, considered one of the most beautiful museum buildings in the world.

"Unfortunately, the influence of post-war poverty is everywhere in evidence. This is especially noticeable in respect to the traffic, which might fairly well be compared in volume to that of any small Canadian town on an ordinary day. All the buildings are of stone, and they tell us that in pre-war days they were all kept in a snowy white condition, so that one can well imagine what a truly dazzling city it must have been. Practically all of the large houses have been turned into apartment houses, to overcome the acute conditions of overcrowding in the city. There are six million people in Austria, and nearly half of them are living in Vienna. The male population overcomes the discomfort of the crowded home conditions very well by spending all their spare time in the cafes, of which there are thousands,

and which are always crowded at any time of the day: the beer consumption must be enormous!

"The abundance, variety and excellence of their music is, I imagine, as good as it has always been reputed to be, for their twenty odd concert halls and numerous theatres seem to be always crowded. The big State Opera House—they have a smaller one as well—is one of their newest buildings, being only 200 years old, and has a very fitting atmosphere for the beautiful operas sung in it. The programme changes every night, and it is always crowded—even to standing.

"An interesting sidelight on the Viennese ideals is that all professors are given the best seats at the opera on payment of merely a nominal sum, and they also travel on the railways at a much reduced rate. The professors, regardless of their subject, are the great men in Vienna, and probably exert the greatest sway on the destinies of the people.

"The greatest recreation is mountain climbing, and every Sunday morning the trains leaving at four and five in the morning are crowded with enthusiastic 'Alpiners' picturesquely garbed in their bright coloured mackinaws, with bare knees, hobnailed boots, three pairs of socks and plumed hats, and carrying enormous rucksacks on their backs. There is a small, though quite good, golf course in the huge wooded Volks Prater (Park), where cars are allowed. Golfing is rather an expensive luxury, though this is almost overbalanced by the cheapness of the caddies, who only charge fifteen cents a round, and never allow you to lose a ball, as they go out later and find it, returning it to you at your next game. This is the nearest approach to a beginner's paradise that I know of! They also have many excellent tennis courts



scattered throughout the city. There is a good race-course, with a turf track, where they frequently have international events. They also use the mutuel machines, but the Government considers these a great luxury, so they take 40 percent.

"But I must confess to two great disillusionments since coming here. The first is the colour of the Danube, which over the considerable stretches which we have seen of it has proved to be not blue, but a muddy brown. The second is that the cost of living here is practically the same as at home, perhaps ten percent cheaper, now that they have stabilized their money. They still talk in thousands of millions of kronen, but they have a new unit, the Schilling, which equals 10,000 kronen, or 14 cents in Canadian money.

"As regards the medical teaching, it is certainly all that it is said to be, and is made easily accessible to the foreigner who only speaks English. They have been teaching doctors from all over the world since the year 1300, and they seem to have acquired the 'knack.' The hospital I work in has 3,000 beds, and there is another one in the city with 7,000 beds. When one considers that in all these hospitals they obtain 100% of autopsies, can one wonder that they are masters of pathology? All their doctors are clinical men, yet none of them can hope to get a step up without some original research of definitely practical value. Everyone of them starts out with a definite aim for a professorship, which he can't hope to get under twenty-five years of very hard work.

"Now, all of this vast clinical material and all the fruits of the endless amount of research work that is for ever going on is fully available to the foreign doctor,

and the majority of the best teachers speak English. All didactic courses and clinical courses, which are taken in small groups of four to six men, are organized and arranged by the American Medical Association of Vienna, so that there are continually a large number going on. One could fill a day from eight a.m. to seven p.m. with these courses alone, if one wished. The work in the clinics and private instruction is arranged for himself by the individual. The average amount an ordinary individual would require for his medical studies is, roughly, \$100 per month. The best organized branches of medicine, from the teaching standpoint, are: Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye, Skin, Gynæcology and Obstetrics and Pathology. The last named requires a knowledge of German. I must also add that one can obtain lessons in medical German from the best possible teachers, for 14 cents per hour and, considering that all their work is published in their monthly journals, very little of it being translated into English until years later, this opportunity to learn the language under the best conditions is probably one of the most valuable assets obtained from coming here.

"All the men who have visited the principal medical centres of the world seem to agree that this city far excels them all in the matter of postgraduate teaching. I feel confident in advising any recent graduate to put in some months over here before settling down to practise, when it becomes difficult to get away. And one of our older graduates, who is now spending four months here on his second visit, will tell the older ones that he considers it well worth while to come over every four or five years. There are ten McGill graduates here now, and I believe that there has hardly been a time when McGill hasn't had some representatives in Vienna."





# FEEDING THE THRESHERS

By May Newnham Jackman

I HAVE HAD only three years' experience as a farmer's wife and feel that I am still a very incompetent one. Three times only have I been through the ordeal that looms large to every farm woman, that comes at the close of the summer's activities, and that must be gone through before one enters upon the comparative repose of winter.

The threshers are not, after all, any very critical body of men, but only the "boys," the neighbours and their sons. One ought not to be afraid of them, and yet there is something awe-inspiring about the sight of a dozen hungry men, pouring into one's kitchen and expecting to be fed.

The threshing rig which we patronize is a small one, and employs about eight men: a spike-pitcher, whose business it is to feed the machine from the waiting racks, and six hundle teams or stook teams, who collect the stooks from the field and bring them to the machine. In addition to the stook teams, there are very often grain teams, which haul the wheat directly from the machine to the elevator. The individual farmer recruits his grain teams among the neighbours; to pay for this help he generally "helps back," for instance, "A" hauls so many bushels for "B" and "B" hauls so many for "A." Or, if he prefers it, he dispenses with grain teams, threshes into granaries, and hauls his wheat himself from these granaries later, usually during the winter.

For the big threshing rigs a cook and "cook car" are employed, when the owner of the rig caters for his own crew and charges the farmer a higher rate per bushel for threshing. In the case of the smaller rig, however, the farmer's wife caters for the men while they are threshing her husband's crop. There are four meals a day for the threshers; and a very long day theirs is, from dawn till dark, and often after dark, as the days close in early in the fall. Breakfast is served before daylight, usually at five o'clock; dinner is served at eleven o'clock; afternoon *lunch* at half-past three, and supper at seven, or even at eight o'clock.

All three years I have been fortunate enough to be able to obtain capable help. This year, as it seemed likely that I should be single-handed, I made my preparations beforehand as far as possible, in order to leave to myself time for the jobs that can only be done as one goes along,—the peeling of potatoes and the washing of dishes. I had plenty of time for my preparations, since my husband and the hired man were away helping neighbours for a whole week before our threshing. We had a few chores to do at noon, and sometimes at night;

(for example, the pigs and cows had to be fed): otherwise Baby and I were left to our own devices. I expected the threshers to be with us for three days and a half, that is, three lunches, three suppers, two breakfasts, and two dinners. I made fifteen loaves of bread and eight pounds of butter; and stored them in a cool place. I made two fruit cakes and cookies, as they are supposed to improve with keeping. These I put in a tin box with a tight fitting cover. Then I made two or three steamed puddings, the spicy kind, and half a dozen each of apple and cranberry pies. I put them in tin pails, covered them, and lowered them down an old disused well—and I prayed that the rope would not break!

Only one cake came to grief. I had just turned it out upon the kitchen table when Baby and I sallied forth to feed the pigs. Our screen door does not fit very well, so I dropped a spade against it as an extra precaution. As we passed the henhouse I saw the cat sitting inside, sunning herself and blinking innocently. When our chores were done and we approached the house once more, I saw, to my dismay, that the spade had fallen. Inside, the cat was on the table and most of the cake had disappeared.

The meat course does not present any difficult problem, for one can give a daily order to the butcher by telephone and he will send it across to the elevator for a grain team to bring home.

As for the afternoon *lunch*, it is a meal served in the field. One just packs up sandwiches and cake and takes a kettle of tea or coffee out to the machine. There all the men have a light meal as they come up with their loads. The engine does not have to stop running; the engineer merely delegates his duties to some competent person for a few minutes while he has his lunch. If the machine is not too far from the house, and the lunch not too heavy, one can carry it out oneself.

It is always thrilling to see a threshing rig running, to note the field gradually growing bare, to see the stooks hustled into the machine, and the grain pouring out of the spout, to ask what the tally is, and what the yield per acre is likely to be. All the more thrilling is it when the grain is grown on one's own farm, on the land that one has seen covered with snow in the winter, then brown and bare in the Spring, then plowed and harrowed and seeded, then faintly tinged with green, then a deeper green, gradually turning yellow until the fully ripened grain is cut and finally threshed.

When the last bushel is threshed and the rig moves off one heaves a sigh of thankfulness at the thought that some other woman will have to prepare breakfast for five o'clock tomorrow morning.



# HOSPITALS, MEDICINE AND NURSING IN CHINA

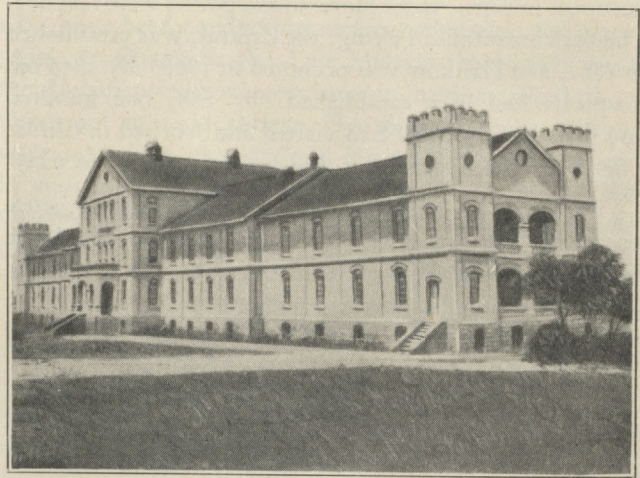
A SKETCH OF DEVELOPMENT

By F. M. Auld, M.D.

CHINA has for centuries been a land where scholarship is revered. Her culture and civilisation were highly developed when Europe was in mediæval darkness. Centuries before Columbus discovered the New World she had produced an enormous literature of which she is justly proud. It is more than passing strange, therefore, with such regard for scholarship and the deference paid to intellectual attainments that her progress in science should not have kept pace with that of the Western world. China has a system of medicine older than the Christian era. Symptoms of certain diseases are known and accurately described. A considerable knowledge of drugs has been acquired empirically, but experimental methods were not developed, nor the aid of other sciences brought to the elucidation of problems in medicine. It is strange too, that in a land where benevolence is a primary virtue, no hospitals should have been evolved, and the medical and nursing professions as such quite unknown till introduced from the West; and more particularly from Great Britain and the United States.

Nearly one hundred years ago the pioneer bearers of the torch of medical science first entered China. In the early years of the nineteenth century a ship about to sail for the far East was seeking a medical officer in lieu of one who had failed to report for duty. Thomas Richardson Colledge, of St. Thomas Hospital, London, a favourite student of Sir Astley Cooper, was recommended by Sir Astley the post. A few years later, having joined the East India Company, Colledge was located at Macao, in South China. Here an extraordinary sight met his eyes. On the crowded streets of the Chinese city were everywhere seen evidences of preventable and neglected suffering. The old man blind from cataract making his way slowly along by the aid of a cane, young adults who had lost their sight from neglect during an attack of measles or small-pox, children with acute inflammation of the eyes trying to avoid the glare of the Eastern sun, contagious disease on every hand with little or no knowledge of how to prevent its spread, tumors of every conceivable description—these all moved the soul of Colledge to pity, as he made his way about among the sufferers.

With characteristic energy; he set about practical measures of relief, and in a short time the first hospital



*A Modern Hospital in China*

in China was opened (1827)—the Macao Ophthalmic Hospital. The following year a dispensary was opened at Canton. A visitor has left us the the following description:

“At an early hour in the morning one may daily witness the sick, the blind and the lame, of all ages and both sexes, crowding around the doors of the dispensary. We have seen helpless children brought here in the arms of their nurses, or more commonly, according to the custom of the country, lashed upon the back of a young servant. We have seen old, blind, decrepit men with staff in hand, led thither by their little grandchildren, while others, who were in better circumstances, were brought in sedans. The number of those who have come for aid has been very great, and the cures not a few.”

A few years later (1834), Peter Parker, a graduate of Yale, landed in Canton. He was sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as the first medical missionary to China. He and Colledge soon became fast friends. This friendship is a good illustration of the co-operation between Briton and American which has done so much during the past century to found and support the beneficent enterprise of medical missions in China and elsewhere; an agency that has relieved a vast amount of suffering, has been a



powerful factor in bringing about international understanding and goodwill: an agency also that has introduced the whole body of modern scientific medicine into China.

During the years which followed, other medical men came in the wake of Colledge and Parker, and gradually other centres were visited. Much of the work in those early days was of a pioneering and itinerant character, but gradually hospitals grew up in the chief cities along the coast line extending northwards from Canton. Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai were occupied in turn. Later more inland points were reached. The first hospital in Peking, the capital, was established in 1861, and Hankow was occupied in 1866. By 1850 ten hospitals had been established. By 1887 one hundred and fifty doctors in all had visited and worked in China. The number of hospitals at this date had grown to sixty.

We speak of "hospitals," but only by courtesy, since no greater contrast with present-day hospitals could be imagined than those pioneer institutions. They were in reality hostels, or inns where patients could reside while under treatment. The "wards" were usually one-storey Chinese buildings employed for the housing of patients. There were, in the main, dark, ill-ventilated rooms with crude wooden beds, or brick platforms used as beds. The patients were cared for by friends or some members of the family. The hospital "kitchen" consisted of a "lean-to" with two or three open fires where the attendants of the patients did such cooking as was necessary, the patients themselves deciding what their diet should be. A small, ill-equipped, but usually well kept operating room completed the "hospital." No such "modern" things as a bath and change of clean hospital clothing were known. There were no clinical laboratories, no nurses, and no dieting. And yet some wonderful surgical results were achieved in these primitive surroundings; good will prevailed, suspicion was disarmed, and the way opened for later and much needed developments.

Within more recent years the number of general hospitals has increased. There have also been established a number of special hospitals for women and children, homes for lepers, for the blind and mentally afflicted, and in addition sanatoria for the tuberculous. A great advance has been made within recent years—especially since 1915—in the direction of raising hospital standards in China into harmony with modern requirements. This has only become possible through the development of trained nursing, of which more anon. In a total at the present time of more than three hundred hospitals, upwards of one third are conducted in accord with modern standards, having good wards, skilled nursing and efficient laboratories: and standards are being raised steadily.

Among those hospitals conforming to modern standards are found various grades or classes, according

to the constituency they serve or the function they are intended to perform. Mention should first be made of the hospitals in connection with the leading schools of medicine. In these one sees institutions which in equipment and efficiency are entitled to rank with the best in London and Edinburgh, or Montreal, New York and Baltimore. In the great seaports and other large cities are found hospitals less elaborately equipped than the teaching hospitals, but rendering a thoroughly efficient service to their respective communities. In many of the more inland cities at strategic centres one finds another class of hospital smaller than those belonging to the two groups just mentioned, but nevertheless quite modern and doing highly efficient work in their own sphere.

Most important of all, some of the best hospitals have been organized and are being maintained by the Chinese themselves. In this connection special mention might be made of the Central Hospital and the Isolation Hospital in Peking, institutions fitted out and equipped in the most modern manner.

From the very first it was realized that the tremendous problem of China's sickness and suffering could never be adequately cared for except through the efforts of her own sons and daughters. Hence the need for medical education was early realized. At the time of which we write anyone who chose might hang out his sign as a medical practitioner—in fact that is still true of most places in China today. The practitioner of the old school had no training in the fundamentals of medicine. So important a fact as the circulation of the blood was never even suspected. A medical profession in the proper sense of that term could not be said to exist. The practitioner had no standing in the social scale. He was regarded as a combination of soothsayer and quack. There was no such thing as assuming responsibility for the treatment of a patient during the entire course of his illness. When a "doctor" was called in he felt the pulse, gave a fanciful dissertation on the nature of the disease and its causes, wrote a prescription and left, never to return again, unless specially invited to do so. If the prescription did not produce immediate results, a whole series of "doctors" would be called to repeat



*A Public Ward in the Hospital*



the performance just described. There can be no doubt that many facts of importance in connection with disease had been observed during the centuries, but since no medical profession existed, the facts so observed remained proprietary, were guarded as secrets, and often died with the possessor. Try to imagine the loss to medical science if Pasteur had kept secret the discoveries which have brought contagious disease under control and are now the foundation on which our system of public health laws is reared. What a tragedy if the secrets of anesthesia had died with Morton and Simpson! How great would have been the loss to suffering humanity if Lister had kept the knowledge of antiseptics in surgery, and had never been made the secret known to the world. Amid the new conditions in China described above, it was not long before the opportunity of making a contribution to medical ethics and medical education was eagerly seized upon.

As early as 1850, a beginning was made in the preparation of text-books for the teaching of medicine. But since the very terms had to be coined and defined before they could be used it can easily be understood how great was the undertaking. For nearly three quarters of a century successive workers have laboured on this task of preparing a scientific medical terminology in Chinese. After a continued series of efforts a nomenclature has finally been compiled by the joint labours of Chinese and foreigners which has received official approval of the government and the task may now be considered as completed.

The earliest form of medical education was the training of "student-assistants" or technicians to do duty as dispensers, anesthetists, dressers, and even as surgical operators. Many of those trained in this way rendered valuable and efficient service to their fellow countrymen, and a few achieved considerable fame. Subsequently numbers of specially selected students went abroad to study medicine. The first of these was Dr. Wang Fun, who graduated from Edinburgh in 1855. Subsequently the numbers of those trained in this way greatly increased and included such distinguished men as Dr. Wu Lienteh (Cambridge), and Dr. S. P. Chen (Cambridge).

The year 1881 is notable for having seen the first attempt to establish a medical school in China. The difficulties were very great, but in 1887 was established the school of medicine of the University of Hong Kong, and on this foundation has developed one of the schools of medicine conducted by the Chinese. The most rapid development in medical education, however, has been in this century. In 1906 the first medical college in Peking was opened—the Peking Union Medical College. This was the joint effort of British and American Missionary Societies. Several medical schools on similar lines of organisation have been developed in other centres and are doing excellent work, notably the following. The Medical School of Shantung Christian University is maintained by the co-operation of a number of

British, Canadian and American Missionary Societies. The Mukden Medical College, in the capital of Manchuria, is supported by several Missionary Societies of Great Britain in conjunction with the Manchurian government. In the far West, at Chengtu, the capital of China's largest province, Sze Chwan, is found the Medical Department of West China Union University, maintained by the joint effort of British, Canadian and American Missionary Societies. In East and Central China are also found two other colleges at Shanghai and Changsha. In the former city the University of Pennsylvania, in co-operation with St. John's University, have been conducting medical education for many years. In Changsha the Yale Mission, conjointly with the Hunan provincial government, have established an important medical college. To some of these colleges women students are admitted for the study of medicine. In addition, movements are in progress for combining the forces of existing women's colleges so as to form one thoroughly efficient medical school for women in Shanghai.

The Chinese themselves have also established a few medical schools and are striving to maintain one efficient medical college in each province. The realization of this policy and the maintenance of the schools already established are handicapped by inadequate staff and finances, and the unstable political conditions in China at the present time.

The greatest stimulus to medical education in China has come from the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation, whose work is well known. The magnificent new medical college and hospital provided under the Foundation were formally opened in 1921. This institution—the Peking Union Medical College and Hospital—trains research workers and teachers of medicine and provides a centre for post graduate study rather than the training of medical practitioners.

Several of these schools employ the English language in teaching, but the majority teach in Chinese, and require the students to have a reading knowledge of English. Since the Chinese language must ultimately be the medium of instruction in science, an effort is being made to bridge the gap between the assimilation of knowledge in a foreign tongue and the imparting of that knowledge in the language native to the people.

The progress in hospital development which we have outlined would not have been possible without the advent of the trained nurse. Her arrival in China is quite recent, and not so sharply marked historically as is the coming of the pioneers in medicine. A few individual nurses had indeed found their way to China before 1900, but only since that date have they come in any considerable numbers.

To appreciate the situation confronting the pioneers in nursing we shall need to remind ourselves of the type of hospitals formerly all but universal in China. The "wards" housed not only the patients, but their friends