



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Dentistry,

January 6, 1933

Col. W. Bovey,
Dept. of Extra-Mural Relations,
McGill University,

Dear Col. Bovey.

I am returning herewith correspondence which you so kindly loaned for friendly discussion at the last Board meeting of the College of Dental Surgeons of this Province.

Yours very sincerely,

A. L. Walsh

Acting Dean. *Per A. 27*

ALW/AF.

Université de Montréal



Faculté de Chirurgie Dentaire

Affiliée à l'Association Nationale des Facultés Dentaires Américaines

Montreal, January 26th 1933

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal

Sir,

Owing a mistake in the text of
a copy of the resolution passed by our Council concerning
the admission to the study of Dental Surgery, which I
sent you some time ago, I take the liberty to send you
today a corrected copy.

Yours truly,

Ernest Charron
Dr Ernest Charron
Secretary

*To Col. Zouy
What is this
note*

R E S O L U T I O N

10.- Attendu, qu'il existe à l'heure actuelle une agitation assez considérable au sujet de la préparation exigée des candidats à l'étude de la chirurgie dentaire;

Attendu, que cette épineuse question des conditions d'admission à l'étude, fut réglée en 1927-28, à la satisfaction de la profession, de la Faculté et des universités;

Attendu, qu'en ressuscitant d'anciennes dissensions, cette agitation pourrait créer des ennuis sérieux à l'Université et à la profession.

20.- Nous, les membres du Conseil de la Faculté de chirurgie dentaire, considérons de notre devoir de dégager la responsabilité de la Faculté en cette affaire et à laisser savoir nos sentiments une fois pour toutes.

- (1) Nous tenons à rassurer nos confrères de l'Université McGill et à leur dire notre ferme décision de ne pas nous départir de l'entente formelle de 1924.
- (2) Nous croyons que notre race, ayant ses caractères particuliers et ses aptitudes distinctes, doit s'en tenir à sa culture spéciale.
- (3) Nous estimons que les Canadiens-français ne doivent pas être les premiers à considérer les professions simplement comme des industries lucratives destinées au simple gagne-vie, mais que les besoins actuels de notre race exigent des futurs professionnels, non seulement la culture scientifique strictement nécessaire à leur spécialité, mais, aussi une culture générale qui les rende aptes au rôle social de leur profession et justifie leur titre d'anciens élèves d'Université française et catholique.

EN CONSEQUENCE, il est résolu que la Faculté maintient sa décision confirmée par l'Université, d'exiger en septembre 1933, le baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Final

The U of Montreal
by resolution of
Faculty will require
the BA as prerequisite
for Dentistry after
Sept 1933

But no appeal
to Legislature to
make it compulsory
for us
SM

CURRIE COMMENTS ON DENTAL COURSE

Takes Cognizance of News-
paper Article Suggesting
McGill Change

NO AMENDMENT NEEDED

No Word From University of
Montreal Regarding Pro-
posed Bill and Doubts
Such Action

Two years in the faculty of arts at McGill University is still adequate preparation for the study of dentistry, in the opinion of Sir Arthur Currie, principal of the university, who issued a statement to The Gazette yesterday in connection with an article that appeared in Tuesday's La Presse in regard to pre-dental qualifications at the University of Montreal and McGill.

This article stated that there was a move afoot to have a bill introduced at the next session of the Legislature requiring an arts degree for all students entering the dental profession. It was explained that this was necessary because of present inequalities in the standard of students entering dentistry at McGill and the University of Montreal.

It said: "The English university of Montreal only requires dental students to have completed the second year in the arts course; while the French university, which in the past required one additional preparatory year over and above the two years in arts, has now decided that in future two further years will be required. This offers an inequality between students of the English and French language before the Dental College. The French Canadians, better prepared and with more knowledge than Canadians of the English tongue, nevertheless have to study two more years prior to entrance and graduate two years later."

The article went on to explain that the bill in mind would require that standards at McGill be raised to the same degree as now obtains at the University of Montreal.

In commenting on this report, Sir Arthur Currie said:

"I cannot understand the article in La Presse. So far as it deals with the equivalence between training at McGill and at the classical colleges, it is of course rather misleading. We have never attempted to establish any equivalences because our courses are quite different in content and in arrangement.

"This has nothing to do with the main point at issue. Several years ago, after very full consideration of the contents of our course, it was agreed by the University of Montreal, the Dental Board, and McGill, that two years in arts at McGill provided quite an adequate preparation for the study of dentistry. This situation is unaltered. I know it to be satisfactory to the board. We had no word of any proposed change from the University of Montreal, and I can hardly believe that our sister institution would appeal to the Legislature over our heads."

Dr. Edouard Montpetit, secretary-general of the University of Montreal, said that the matter was in the hands of the dental faculty at that institution and had no comment to make.

DENTAL SURGEON

NATURE OF WORK

The responsibilities of the Dental Surgeon cover first the preservation of the teeth, temporary and permanent, and the care of the tissues of the Oral Cavity. When, owing to lack of care, disease has made such progress as to cause serious lesions and destruction of the teeth and surrounding tissues, it becomes the dental surgeon's duty to administer treatment and aid nature in the repair of such destruction. The profession, though it is by no means an easy calling - involving, as it does, much thought and many trying moments - is one of extraordinary interest. A dental surgeon must have a thorough knowledge of the normal and be able to diagnose the abnormal or pathological conditions of the mouth. He must be a skilled technician with a thorough knowledge of all the materials used in his work and of the highly developed art which enables him to handle them properly. The dental profession is still young, much opportunity is offered in the field of scientific investigation and a graduate of McGill University will find ready co-operation in his desire for research.

The applicant for entrance must have completed the equivalent of two years of study in the Faculty of Arts, including the subjects Physics, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, and Biology. His application is then considered for registration in the first year of a four-year Dental course. During the first and second years the student will complete the following Medical Science subjects:- Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Bio-Chemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology, and Pharmacology. In addition he will be given laboratory technical training in the mechanics of Dentistry. During the third and fourth years he will practice dentistry at the infirmary under competent supervision.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICE

The need for dentists in the Province of Quebec at present is very great. Commercial institutions are realizing that the health of employees is a very important consideration and that much ill health results from lack of mouth hygiene. Graduate dentists, therefore, are being offered appointments by large companies. Insurance companies are beginning to appreciate the importance of thorough mouth examination and the elimination of infections in the mouths of applicants for policies. Hospitals include graduate dentists on their staffs. Further opportunities are continually arising. School Boards, for instance, are awakening to the need of dental supervision for their pupils, while various Government authorities are co-operating, so far as possible, with the agencies interested in Oral Hygiene.

PERSONAL QUALITIES NECESSARY

- (1) Interest in Health Service and in the development of stronger Canadian manhood.
- (2) Sympathy for the suffering and the desire to alleviate pain.
- (3) Aptness for higher education coupled with the technical ability required to work out with the hands the plans of the head.
- (4) A natural bent towards scrupulous cleanliness.

COST

The cost of training includes the cost of maintenance during a period of six years in the university after matriculation. For the undergraduate course leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, the cost of tuition at McGill University is as follows:-

<u>Arts Faculty:</u>	First year.....	\$177.00
	Second year.....	177.00
<u>Faculty of Dentistry:</u>	First year fees.....	237.00
	First year instruments.....	180.00
	Second year fees.....	237.00
	Second year instruments.....	120.00
	Third year fees.....	247.00
	Third year instruments.....	100.00
	Fourth year fees.....	247.00
	Fourth year instruments.....	75.00
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1,797.00</u>

The instruments included will be used later in general practice.

Université de Montréal



Faculté de Chirurgie Dentaire

Affiliée à l'Association Nationale des Facultés Dentaires Américaines

Montreal, December 6th 1932

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal

Sir,

I am instructed to communicate to the McGill University a text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Faculty of Dental Surgery of the University of Montreal, at a meeting of its Council, held on November 15th.

Respectfully yours,

Ernest Charray

Secretary of the Faculty
of Dental Surgery of the
University of Montreal.

R E S O L U T I O N

Il est proposé par le docteur J.A.Pinault,
secondé par le docteur J.P.Lantier,

- 1o. Attendu qu'il existe à l'heure actuelle une certaine agitation au sujet de la préparation exigée des candidats à l'étude de la chirurgie dentaire;
- 2o. Attendu que cette épineuse question des qualifications intellectuelles fut réglée en 1927-28, à la satisfaction de la profession, de la Faculté et des universités.
- 3o. Attendu qu'en ressuscitant d'anciennes dissensions, cette agitation pourrait créer des emuis sérieux à l'université et à la profession.

IL EST RESOLU:

Que la Faculté maintient sa décision, confirmée par l'université, d'exiger le baccalauréat en septembre 1933.

December 10, 1932.

Dr. Ernest Charron,
Secretary, Faculty of Dental Surgery,
University of Montreal,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the
6th of December with enclosure and note that your
Faculty of Dentistry will require the B.A. degree
as an entrance qualification in September 1933.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

November 9th, 1932.

Dr. Valmore Olivier,
President of the Provincial Board of Dental Surgery,
SHERBROOKE, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Olivier:-

I thank you very much for your
letter of November 7th.

No proposal has been made by the
universities, for any modifications in the Dental Act.
The second article would have been accurate had it
stated that the two universities were in accord
concerning such a modification in the sense that
they had no intention that the law as now existing
should be altered. When the present law was made
it was, as you remember, the result of a conference
between your Board and representatives of the two
universities. The requirements for students of
our University were considered separately and there
was no intention of establishing an equivalence
between the McGill course and that of the classical
colleges.

If any explanation of the fact
that two years in Arts at this University is an
adequate preparation, it lies in the training in
scientific subjects given to our students in those
years and the school years which precede them, in
the fact that only three years are required as a
preparation for our medical course which is much
more difficult than the dental course. There is,
of course, no need to remind you of these things
with which you are just as familiar as I am.

As soon as I read the press report which seems to have given rise to the article you sent me, I took the matter up with the University of Montreal, who agreed entirely with my view, that the law as at present existing was quite satisfactory, and in the interview which I gave the press I stated that I felt quite confident that your board and the University of Montreal would not think of going to the Legislature over our heads.

Many thanks for your letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

LE DIPLOME 26 Oct / 32 DE BACHELIER SERAIT EXIGE

Montréal, 26—Afin de mettre tous les étudiants sur le même pied, ceux des universités françaises et ceux de l'Université McGill, le collège des chirurgiens-dentiste a décidé de présenter cette année un bill à la Législature pour faire amender la loi des examens. L'amendement exigera le diplôme de bachelier tout comme les autres études universitaires, c'est-à-dire que pour être admis à l'étude de la chirurgie dentaire, un candidat devra être porteur de baccalauréat et de la sorte disparaîtra l'année dite pre-dentaire. Ceci mettrait sur le même pied et canadiens-français et canadiens-anglais. A McGill un élève n'est pas tenu de posséder le baccalauréat.



Trois arrestations ont été faites.

L'ART DENTAIRE

*L'action
catholique*

2 nov 1932

Montréal, 2. — Sir Arthur Currie, principal de l'Université McGill a annoncé que l'Université de Montréal et l'Université McGill sont entièrement d'accord au sujet de la modification du bill de l'enseignement de l'art dentaire, qui sera présenté par le collège des médecins et chirurgiens dentistes de la province à la prochaine session.

DR. V. OLIVIER
DENTISTE
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Sherbrooke, November 7th 1932

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal.
McGill University
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

May I be permitted to call your attention to the enclosed two clippings from L'Action Catholique of Quebec City.

I had prepared a "mise au point" for that paper and was ready to mail it when on the second of November appeared the second news item: "L'Art Dentaire", which disarmed me completely.

I am very anxious at this time, to learn from you Sir, if the ~~comprise~~ ^{Compromise} referred to in L'Action Catholique is an accomplished fact. If it is not, will you authorize me to publish you denial of its authenticity?

Yours respectfully,

Yves Olivier

President of the Provincial Board
of Dental Surgery.

Bachelor's Degree will be required.

Montreal 26th - In order to put the students of the French colleges and those of McGill University on the same footing, the college of dental surgeons has decided to present this year a bill to the Legislature amending the examination laws. The amendment requires a bachelor's degree from all university students, that is to say in order to be admitted to the study of dental surgery a candidate should have a bachelor's degree and so do away with the so-called pre-dental year. This would put the French and English Canadians on the same footing. At McGill a student does not have to have a Bachelor's degree.

The Dental Profession

Montreal, 2 - Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University has announced that the University of Montreal and McGill University are completely in accord on the subject of the modification of the bill for the requirements for the dental profession which will be presented by the college of physicians and dental surgeons of the province next session.

October 27th, 1932.

- (1) Dr. Montpetit. I explained the whole situation to him and told him about the various resolutions passed by the Dentists, of which he had known nothing. Discussed generally the equivalents in the B.A. courses and agreed that the question at issue for dentists was not the academic, but the scientific preparation.
- (2) Mgr. Piette, Canon Chartier, Dr. Montpetit. Mgr. Piette knew about the resolutions passed by the dentists. Canon Chartier knew about the interview, but did not know that it had been published. He had told the La Presse reporter not to publish anything because it was a contentious matter.

There has been a good deal of discussion at the University of Montreal and it has been finally decided that, so far as the university is concerned, they will require the B.A. after 1933 and this is now in the rules of the College of Dentists.

So far as the university is concerned they never had any idea of making, or of sanctioning, any appeal to the Legislature. Dr. Dubeau had no right to make the statement he did and has been told that he cannot speak of official matters as a private citizen, that when he speaks, he must accept responsibility as dean. They were under the impression that we were bound only to accept students from classical colleges under the same conditions as they, i.e. if they require a B.A. we must require a B.A. (Classical colleges only) I said that I did not think this was in the laws or regulations, but that we would have no objection to insisting upon a B.A. from classical college students, and that we would not take them without it anyway. I also said that if it had been the intention to take any action before the Legislature, we should, with regret, have had to oppose it and that I was quite sure we would have been successful so far as we are concerned, and that the Legislature would probably end by abolishing the requirement as far as they were concerned.

They reiterated that they had never had any intention of appealing to the Legislature and would not approve of any such appeal being made.

My impression is that a good deal of the trouble comes from a private feud between Dubeau and Charron.

Wilfrid Bovey.

October 25th, 1932.

Mgr. V.-Joseph Piette, P.A., D.L. d'H.,
Rector, University of Montreal,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

My dear Monseigneur Piette:-

Some time ago Dr. Dubeau, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Montreal, indicated to Dr. Walsh, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, that he had determined to insist upon a change in the requirements for admission to the study of dentistry. Officially, however, I have heard nothing nor has any word come to me from your institution regarding such a suggestion.

I was astonished to read in La Presse a statement, which on the face of it seems to have some official sanction, to the effect that at the next session of the Provincial Legislature an amendment to the Dental Act would be proposed, which would require students of this University entering the study of Dentistry to have the degree of B.A.

I can scarcely believe that your University, without any notice to us, can have decided to ask the Legislature to change, without our consent, an agreement which was made between us. The present provision of the law was prepared after long consideration by the accredited representatives of our two institutions, and of the Dental College; it has, so far as I know, been loyally adhered to and I am unable to see any reason for change.

The article in La Presse appears to me misleading in many ways, and likely to arouse feelings of racial animosity which, I think you will agree, are most undesirable. I trust I shall hear from you that the reporter was misinformed, that the proposal has no sanction from your institution, and that we may regard as unauthorised the intimation that the Legislature will be appealed to to alter, without our consent, the existing agreement.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

I cannot understand the article in LaPresse. So far as it deals with the equivalence between training at McGill and at the classical colleges it is of course rather misleading. We have never attempted to establish any equivalences because our courses are quite different in content and in arrangement. This has nothing to do with the main point at issue. Several years ago after very full consideration of the contents of our course it was agreed by the University of Montreal, the Dental Board and McGill that two years in Arts at McGill provided quite an adequate preparation for the study of Dentistry. This situation is unaltered. I know it to be satisfactory to the Board. We have had no word of any proposed change from the University of Montreal and I can hardly believe that our sister institution would appeal to the Legislature over our heads.

October 29th, 1932.

Monsieur J.V.Piette, P.A.,
Rector, Université de Montréal,
Montreal. P. Q.

Let me thank you for your letter of
October 27th, confirming what Colonel Bovey had already
told me, following the interview you so kindly granted
to him the other day. We were quite sure that someone
had spoken without authority. Yet such incidents, if
not put right at once, very often lead to unnecessary
complications.

With every assurance of our good will
and kindest wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.



CABINET DU RECTEUR

October
Twenty-seventh
1932

Dear Sir Arthur: -

Just as I was reading your letter referring to a statement in "La Presse" in connection with the requirements for admission to the study of dentistry, Colonel Bovey was here.

I gave him all the necessary explanations and he kindly said he would convey them to you.

These explanations can be summed up as follows: The authorities of the University of Montreal have never done or said anything in view of bringing out again the question of the agreement made between the two universities on this subject.

The reporter simply published a private conversation which had not even come to my knowledge.

Dr Dubeau was not authorized to speak as Dean of the Faculty in this occurrence.

Yours truly,

J. P. P. P.
Rector.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL.

I cannot understand the article in LaPresse. So far as it deals with the equivalence between training at McGill and at the classical colleges it is of course rather misleading. We have never attempted to establish any equivalences because our courses are quite different in content and in arrangement. This has nothing to do with the main point at issue. Several years ago after very full consideration of the contents of our course it was agreed by the University of Montreal, the Dental Board and McGill that two years in Arts at McGill provided quite an adequate preparation for the study of Dentistry. This situation is unaltered. I know it to be satisfactory to the Board. We have had no word of any proposed change from the University of Montreal and I can hardly believe that our sister institution would appeal to the Legislature over our heads.

The doing away with the pre-dental year at the University of Montreal beginning next September, and the putting in force, as a consequence of this action, of a ruling requiring a bachelor's degree of every student wishing to be admitted into first year to the dental faculty, will have its echos at the next session of the Legislature so as to force the College of Dentists of the Province of Quebec to exact equivalent diplomas from McGill and University of Montreal dental students.

The English university of Montreal ~~xxxxxxx~~ requires students in dentistry only ~~that they~~ to have completed the second year of the arts course, whereas the French university, that in the past exacted a preparatory year of second year students before entering the dental course, will in future demand two additional years in arts. One sees here an inequality as between French and English students before the College of ~~Surgeon~~ Dentists. One also sees a danger. The French-Canadians, better prepared and better instructed than the English speaking Canadians, will nevertheless have to pass two additional years in study and will be received in their profession two years later.

The bill demanding the equalization of the diplomas for the practice of dentistry will ask no other qualification than that already existing for the study of medicine, law and pharmacy, where only at McGill as at the University of Montreal, those are admitted who are bachelors or who have obtained a professional "brevet". This "brevet" is nevertheless tending to disappear from all the professions, due to the severity of the examiners who allowed to pass only those candidates who are thoroughly grounded for their own particular study.

The bill in question in no way concerns the University of Montreal, always desirous to lift as high as possible the intellectual standard of its diploma holders, especially in this last profession in which one might say there is a need for improvement. It will be asked, in brief, to recapitulate, that the standard of knowledge of young men studying dentistry at McGill be brought up to the same degree as that now found at the University of Montreal.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT

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2nd VICE PRESIDENT

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Dr. J. S. Bagnall, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 15th 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

My Dear Sir Arthur:

With further reference to the matter discussed at our interview of January 21st. I am enclosing herewith copy of correspondence which may be of interest. I would also refer you to the Dominion Dental Journal of November 1926 pages 352-355.

I believe we have reached a very important and critical period in the development of our Dental Education and Legislation in Canada, and do not anticipate any bad results from a frank discussion by representatives of the various Universities. On the other hand, if Quebec is disposed to take some immediate action in the matter and co-operate with the D.D.C and other Provinces, I would regret any action on our part that would antagonize the members of the profession in that Province.

As chairman of the committee on Dental Education and President of the D.D.C, I will be glad to co-operate in what ever action your programme committee may consider desirable.

Yours faithfully,

George Kerr Thomson

.....
GEORGE KERR THOMSON.

GKT/RO.

COPY.

Souris, Manitoba 5th March. 1927.

Dr. G.K. Thomson,
Halifax, N.S.

*for the study of
medicine & dentistry*

My Dear Dr. Thomson:

Yours of the 11th February to hand. I am very glad to learn that you had the opportunity of discussing D.D.C. matters with ~~xxx~~ both Dr. Nolin and Sir Arthur Currie at Montreal.

The admission that two years of the Arts Course in the "English" Universities are more than the equivalent of four years in the French Arts Course will be very important, if you mean by "English", the English speaking Universities of Canada, which I take your remark to mean.

*Robert
Stewart*

After Dr. Sedcombe's bomb regarding higher education regarding dentistry, at the D.D.C. meeting last August, I think that it would be well to have a discussion of Dental Education and Legislation at the Conference of Canadian Universities. Why does Dr. Nolin think it not wise? We might as well have a show-down and see where the various Universities are at regarding raising the standards. It may come to a split between the East and the West if the Eastern Universities persist in raising the standards. Of course, the University of Manitoba is not interested in Dental education other wise than handling the examinations for the Board.

Will you please let me know what changes would be required in the requirements of the D.D.C. to suit the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia? I am in favour of a statement being published to all the dentists of B.C. and Quebec stating what the desires and requirements of the D.D.C. are at the present time and that to bind the whole of Canada into a united Dental Profession the D.D.C. will do ~~xxx~~ everything possible in justice to all the Provinces.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) H.A. Croll.

xxx Rep. for Manitoba

Chronicle Building.

March 14th, 1927.

Dr. G.H. Ling,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.

My Dear Dr. Ling: Re. yours January 8th.

Please pardon delay in my acknowledgment and reply. I have had a very busy winter and as President of the Dominion Dental Council have devoted some time to the matter of Dental Education and Legislation.

In January, in an interview with Sir Arthur Currie, he suggested that the matter receive special consideration at the Conference of Canadian Universities in June. Dr. Nolin, representative of the University of Montreal, and the dental profession of Quebec, does not think it would be wise to provoke further discussion at the present time, as it might result in delaying desirable action by the Quebec Dental Board.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from one of the D.D.C. representatives. I am asking for an expression of opinion of other representatives of the D.D.C. and while awaiting these, would be glad to learn whether or not the suggestion has been considered by your programme committee. I am sending Sir Arthur Currie a copy of this letter.

I am not sure that I will be at the Conference, but if I cannot be present, with your approval will ask Dr. Secombe to act as chairman of my committee.

Sincerely,

GKT/RO.

.....
GEORGE KERR THOMSON.

University of Saskatchewan

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

December 14, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

Your letter of December 8th with copy of letter to Dr. Thornton arrived this morning.

This is the first that I have heard of the proposed legislation. It is initiated apparently by the Licensing Boards and has not yet come to either University. I have heard nothing about it from President Tory. They have a Dental School in Alberta and consequently they feel more acutely the discrimination against them of Quebec, but in any case I think the action foolish. Apparently its object is to force Quebec to concede reciprocity to Alberta and Saskatchewan. As a matter of fact the advantage of the reciprocity is slight, for not one graduate of Saskatchewan or Alberta in a thousand will go to Quebec while several graduates, particularly of the French Schools, seek registration in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

I assure you that I will oppose the matter to the best of my ability if it comes before our Senate. I think there is a better way to effect this measure and that is by a direct appeal to those in charge of the Dental Schools at Montreal University, and possibly Laval. They will be only too quick to see the limiting effects of their action.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Murray
President.

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

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



CABLE ADDRESS: "VERA"
CODE A.B.C. (5TH ED.)

EDMONTON,
ALBERTA, CANADA

December 14th, 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie,
President,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have your letter of December 8th with the enclosures from Cowan. In reply I beg to say that the Dental Association of Alberta has been urging upon us for the last year and a half to take action with regard to the situation existing between Alberta and Quebec. Naturally they feel that if they are not permitted to practise in Quebec, Quebec graduates should not be permitted to practise in Alberta. They have not the slightest desire to put the regulation into force if Quebec will not break with her provincialism, as we are firmly of the opinion that these organizations should be Canadian-wide and not provincial.

When the matter was submitted a year ago to our Senate, which is in control of the situation here, I asked them to defer action that we might have a conference over the matter and be able to lead Quebec to see that they

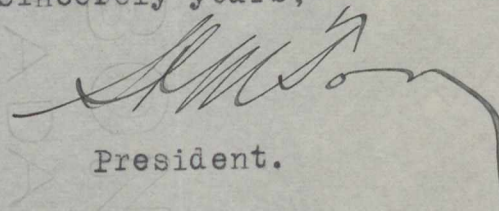
Sir Arthur Currie -2-

had everything to gain and nothing to lose by a reciprocal arrangement. As a matter of fact, the going of a dentist from Alberta to Quebec would be a very rare event while without question both McGill and Laval students would be finding their way into Alberta. The matter will come up in our Senate at its next meeting and I propose again to defer action in the hope that more sensible views may prevail in Quebec.

We have now a course in Dentistry in Alberta covering five years' work after matriculation.

I would be glad if you would let me know what progress you make in having the matter reconsidered in Quebec. I shall write to Dr. Nolan also in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. Currie', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

President.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRESIDENT

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Dec 15 th 26

Regina, Sask.,

192

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

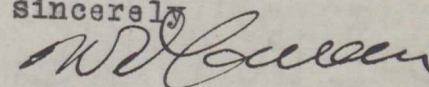
My dear Sir;-

Yesterday I received your letter re the resolution (Dental) passed by the Alberta Dental Board and endorsed by the Sask Dental Council. To day I received a letter from Dr Murray . This latter I have answered as per enclosed. From it you will gather pretty well the attitude of the dentists here.

You will please note that I suggest to Dr Murray that he try and arrange a meeting when you are in Moosejaw (as per press announcement) If this is done a very clear view of the whole situation can be gained. I trust you will agree.

I had the pleasure of discussing this whole situation with you in Ottawa just after you had assumed present duties. But that is so long ago that I fancy you will have forgotten it all

Yours sincerely



W.D. Cowan

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

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Regina, S.Dac 15 th 26

192

Dr Walter Murray
President University Saskatoon Sask

Dear Sir:-

Your letter re the resolution recently passed by the Alberta Board and concurred in by the Sask. Board received to day.

Permit me to say that the Dominion Dental Council had nothing whatever to do with the passing of this resolution. Indeed it was passed quite a while before we were aware of it.

Alberta, however, is not to be blamed in my opinion for wanting to terminate a very one sided condition

Quebec has steadfastly refused (for twenty four years) to come into the Dominion Dental Council. All that time the door has been wide open to her, but she said "No". The result has been very injurious to Quebec, especially to McGill. McGill is being punished severely for the refusal of Quebec to become dentally Canadian. The Dominion Dental Council would like to recognize McGill but cant because it is located in Quebec- a province that refuses to reciprocate with the rest of Canada.

Far from us to want any provincialism. The very opposite is what we are aiming at. We want to nationalize every diploma issued by any of the existing colleges. But Quebec refuses to permit it. The attitude therefore of an awful lot is "If Quebec is determined to isolate herself why make the isolation complete" It is a most regrettable spirit but only a natural result.

I see by the papers that Sir Arthur Currie is to be in Moosejaw in February. Presumably some educational gathering. If so I fancy you will also be there. If so would it be possible for you to arrange a half hour conference between yourself, Sir Arthur and probably three members of the Sask Council. I would like to be there myself as Secty of the Dominion Council. We could then clearly understand the situation.

Yours respy

W.D. Cowan
W.D. Cowan

Also sent to:
Dr. Walter Murray,
President, Univ. of Saskatchewan.

December 8th, 1926.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
President, University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Dr. Tory:-

Dr. Thornton, Dean of the Dental Faculty of McGill University, has received from Dr. W. D. Cowan, Secretary of the Dominion Dental Council of Canada, a letter of which I am enclosing you a copy.

I hope that the Senate of the University of Alberta will not endorse the action of the Dental Board of that Province.

Let me say that we at McGill do not approve of the policy pursued by the Dental Board of this province in setting up in Quebec a closed door to the graduates of any Dental School outside of this province. Such a policy is provincialism of a very objectionable sort and I was hoping that in time we might change matters, but there will no hope of any change if these resolutions are supported by the Universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Such action would be interpreted as supporting a provincial rather than a national policy for Canadians. I think our policy in this province is unwise and unCanadian and I should be very sorry to see the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan follow suit.

I shall bring the matter up at the Conference of Canadian Universities, and in the meantime I hope you will induce the Senate of your University to delay action.

With all good wishes, I am,
Yours faithfully,

December 7th, 1926.

Dr. W. D. Cowan,
Sec'y Dominion Dental Council of Canada,
Regina, Sask.

My dear Dr. Cowan:-

Dr. Thornton has handed to me a copy of your letter of November 19th to him. Your letter sets forth a copy of a resolution which was passed recently by the Dental Board of Alberta and which you say is almost sure to be passed by the Dental Board of Saskatchewan.

I am sorry that the Dental Boards in these provinces feel called upon to take such action. Let me say that I have no sympathy whatever with the stand taken by the Dental Board of the Province of Quebec. It is little use for us to talk of the dangers of provincialism when representative bodies have as a policy one so scandalously provincial as the policy of the Dental Board of this province. You know the influence of the English-speaking population of the Province of Quebec is not always sufficient to control the action of our French-speaking fellow citizens, but this I can say that we always oppose as strenuously as we can these ultra provincial policies. I was hoping that in time we could induce them to change. If we could it would be for the benefit not only of dental matters generally, but of interprovincial relations in their wider scope. If, however, the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan take the action outlined in your letter our hopes of influencing the Quebec Board become extremely remote. Two wrongs

Dr. W.D. Cowan

- 2 -

never make a right and because the Dental Board of the Province of Quebec is narrow minded from a Canadian point of view is no reason why the Dental Boards of Alberta and Saskatchewan should follow suit.

I am writing to Dr. Tory with reference to this matter and hope that you can induce the Board of Saskatchewan to delay action.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

McGILL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

MONTREAL, December 6th, 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Enclosed you will find a letter which I received from Dr. Cowan, Secretary of the Dominion Dental Council. Dr. Cowan's letter deals with matters which will require very careful attention.

If the present condition of affairs is allowed to exist, it will mean that the number of our students will be very materially decreased.

I am sending this so that you will have a chance to look into the matter before the meeting of Corporation. You yourself, will determine whether the matter should be discussed at the approaching meeting of Corporation.

I am,

Very truly yours,

A.W. Horton
Dean.

AWT/EA

C O P Y.

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL
of CANADA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
REGINA, SASK.

November 19th, 1926.

Dr. A. W. Thornton,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

I thought you would be interested in and would possibly like to have a copy of the following resolution which was passed recently by the Dental Board of Alberta, and then sent to Saskatchewan for indorsement. The Saskatchewan body at their meeting indorsed the resolution which reads as follows:

"Whereas graduates from the Dental Schools in the Province of Quebec are free to take any Canadian Provincial Dental Board examination and obtain a license to practice, while the Dental Act of the Province of Quebec absolutely forbids the admission to examination or practice of graduates other than Laval or McGill Dental Colleges. Since the students of Alberta University will not be allowed to enter the province of Quebec at all, we suggest that, to equalize the state of affairs, the Senate of the University of Alberta use the power it has under the Alberta Dental Act and in future refuse to extend the privileges of our Dental Board Examination to graduates of Dental Schools in the Province of Quebec. This does not refer to Dental Courses but to prohibitive Dental Legislation passed by the Dental Board." "Carried"

This resolution is I think indicative of the feeling in other provinces as well as these two western ones and I thought possibly it might act as a guide to those of you who are thinking of this question at the present time.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) W. D. COWAN,

Secy. D.D.C. of C.

P.S. Saskatchewan will enact the same as Alberta.