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FILE 535

RA - RD

2162, SHERBROOKE STREET, W.,
MONTREAL

April 14, 1932

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have just read your very kind remarks about me in the Gazette and hasten to send this note of thanks and assurance.

I fully appreciate, Sir Arthur, the highly prized nature of this degree and how well the College has guarded it in the past, as about twenty only have been awarded during Wesley's entire existence. I, therefore, trust you will be assured that, in receiving it, I feel it is not for what I may have accomplished but what is expected of me in the future; and it will be a pleasure to earn it. "The greatest joy in work lies in work itself."

Believe me, dear Sir Arthur, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. Palmerton

Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B., M.D.,

Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal

CENTRAL DIVISION
66 DORCHESTER ST. E.



WESTERN DIVISION
1170 ESSEX AVE.

THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL
66 DORCHESTER STREET, EAST

MONTREAL June 28th, 1933.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am enclosing a reprint of an Address which I delivered before the Medical Undergraduates Society in February and which I hope you will find interesting reading in one of your hours of relaxation, if you ever relax.

Look after your health, Sir Arthur.
It is more important to you than the Principalship of McGill University.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

I. M. Rabinowitch
I. M. Rabinowitch.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

June 29, 1933.

Dr. I. Rabinowich,
Montreal General Hospital
Montreal.

My dear Dr. Rabinowich,

Let me acknowledge with many
thanks the reprints of your address on "Alcohol", to
which I had seen references in the press at the time
it was delivered. I have just read it with much interest.

I hope all goes well with you.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

December 12th, 1932.

Miss Mabel Hersey,
Royal Victoria Hospital.

Dear Miss Hersey,

I am interested in a student nurse at the Royal Victoria Hospital, whose name is Betty Radeliff. I understand that her people formerly came from my old home in Strathroy, Ontario. I knew Radeliffs there but had no acquaintance with this young lady. Her father is the manager of the Dominion Bank in Regina, Saskatchewan, and the Attorney General of that Province, whom I know very well, has written to me on the young lady's behalf.

I hope Miss Radeliff is getting along well, and that there is nothing likely to occur to interfere with the completion of her course at the Royal Victoria.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

May 2, 1921

Dear Mr. Currie:

I have your letter of April 29. I am very sorry indeed that you cannot come to us on our Commencement Day.

Sincerely yours,

L. B. R. Briggs

Principal A. W. Currie



The President and Council of Radcliffe College
in response to the invitation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College
to participate in the rites and festivities of the Tercentenary Celebration
and to share in the entertainment of the Delegates of the Colleges for Women
have the honor to invite

Vice Chancellor and Mrs. A. E. Morgan
to a dinner on Thursday evening, September the seventeenth
at seven o'clock in Agassiz House, Radcliffe College

The favor of a reply is requested

Accepted July 8

Mr & Mrs M.

de. sent Principal

COPY TO THE PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

The Principal and Mrs. Morgan accept with
pleasure the very kind invitation of The President
and Council of Radcliffe College for dinner on
Thursday evening, September the seventeenth, at
seven o'clock in Agassiz House, Radcliffe College.

July the eighth
Nineteen hundred and thirty-six

DOCKET STARTS:

RADIUM INSTITUTE



TREASURERS OFFICE

Québec, August 26th, 1922

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 25th instant enclosing copy of a letter to the Honourable the Prime Minister, in connection with the establishment of a Radium Institute in Montreal.

I note your remarks in regard thereto and will be pleased to take the matter up with the Honourable the Prime Minister.

Yours very truly,

A. Niel

1107
September
Fifth
1922.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, que.

Dear Sir:-

I was instructed by the Principal to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 29th, with reference to the purchase by the Government of radium for the use of the University of Montreal.

Sir Arthur left last Friday on the Board of Trade continental tour and as your letter only arrived that morning he did not have an opportunity of answering it. He will communicate with you upon his return to Montreal the first of October.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Principal's Secretary.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

AUGUST
Twenty-ninth
1922.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

The long established reputation of McGill has made me well aware of the standing held by your University as one of the leading medical schools and a pioneer in radium work and scientific researches. I am fully prepared to recognize all of the claims mentioned in your letter of August 25th, for which I am obliged.

But, as a matter of fact, the Government is not setting up a radium institution. After I have explained to you why and how we undertook to supply radium for the University of Montreal, I do not believe that you will have any cause to feel that McGill University has been overlooked.

Last Spring representatives of the Montreal University came to us and stated their intention of establishing a radium laboratory so as to keep abreast of the time and offer the same facilities for scientific study and work as were possessed by McGill University. They proposed also making use of radium in the treatment of cancer and other similar diseases for the general benefit of our population, and were ready to add to their medical staff an eminent French scientist and physicist who would have charge of this radium laboratory.

Since they have received very few endowments, if any to speak of, from private sources, and since the help recently given them by our Government is all required to carry out their regular programme and could hardly be properly used for the purchase of radium, they asked whether we would not buy a gram of radium, which would remain our property and be used in their laboratory for research work as well as for the immediate treatment of cancer by experienced physicians.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

-2-

After carefully considering this proposition, and giving due thought to the claims which McGill might have in the matter, my colleagues and myself came to the conclusion that, with the war that must be waged on cancer, it was our duty to help the Montreal University in that field. As they were willing to establish a laboratory at their own expense and to secure the services of eminent European scientists, our purchase of radium constituted nothing else than an investment and a loan in order to help a most worthy undertaking.

I wish to make it very clear that the Government has no intention, as you seem to believe, of devoting money for the installation of a laboratory, and will not be spending one cent which might have been saved by going to McGill University. We are buying one gram of radium, which we were fortunate enough to secure at a price lower than was ever paid, that is \$77.00 per milligram, and from such a good firm as the United States Radium Corporation of New York. While we are merely paying \$77,000 for one gram of radium, the United States Radium Corporation undertakes, free of charge, to supply the University of Montreal with a Debiere-Duane Emanation apparatus complete, and to give the services ~~of~~ consultation of their physical research staff, including Dr. Hess, formerly of the Vienna Radium Institute. Dr. Duane will supervise himself the installation of his apparatus.

In the meantime, Dr. Gendreau has gone to France, Germany and Austria, with a view to organizing his university laboratory of radium on a scientific basis and ~~and~~ securing an experienced physician and scientist.

I feel convinced that, with this full explanation of our dealings with the University of Montreal, you will be satisfied that we have done the right thing on behalf of an institution that wished to promote scientific work and hasten the relief of those suffering from cancer. We will not give them any money to install a laboratory, but we are simply loaning them radium which remains our property.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. Taschman

167
August
Twenty-fifth
1922.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister of Province of Quebec,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:-

The announcement of the gift of \$100,000. from the Government of the Province of Quebec towards the establishment of a Radium Institute in connection with the University of Montreal has been noted with interest and appreciation by McGill University.

According to a report in the Gazette this morning, August 25th, it appears that only 75% of that amount is to be expended in the purchase of radium and that the balance will be used for the purchase of the intricate and costly apparatus required for the collection of radium emanation, and for the securing of a properly trained staff. May I respectfully point out that McGill University is peculiarly fitted to act as the custodian of radium and to carry out researches in connection therewith. In the first place there is already installed in the Macdonald Physics Building of this University the necessary facilities for the storing of radium and the apparatus and also the trained technical staff required for the collection of radium emanation. Nearly twenty years ago Sir William Macdonald presented to McGill the sum of \$10,000 worth of radium and purchased at the same time the apparatus above mentioned. Since that time McGill University has occupied a most unique position as one of the great radium centres in the world.

May I remind you that the laws of radio-activity were first discovered at McGill University. This discovery was made by Professor Ernest Rutherford, (now Sir Ernest Rutherford) Professor Soddy and their associates.

The successors of these gentlemen Professor Barnes, Professor Eve and Professor Gray (the latter two are now on the staff of McGill) have continued to extend the work and have attained great eminence as original researchers

in radio-activity. No place in the world is better known or longer known as a centre of radium study than McGill.

In the second place I think it will be universally acknowledged that the McGill Medical School is one of the great medical schools of the world. Many of the doctors on its staff and the professors of the medical sciences have been keen students of the medicinal value of radium emanation. McGill has the trained staff already; it has the necessary apparatus already; it has a long established reputation as a radium centre and as a great medical school, and I believe that the scientific world will be at a loss to understand why McGill University should have been ignored when it came to the matter of setting up a radium institution. They will consider it a pity if so large a proportion of the generous grant by the Government of the Province of Quebec is used for any other purpose than for the purchase of radium in view of the fact that the apparatus and the trained staff already exist in Montreal.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the whole of the \$100,000. be expended in the purchase of radium and that the Government entrust this radium to a committee of specialists to be called 'The Radium Institute' of the Province of Quebec'. The committee or institute should be composed of distinguished surgeons and physicians, both French and English, who have already had experience in radium work. There should also be on the committee at least one or two members who have attained distinction in pure science research and radio-activity. The members of the committee should serve without pay and the duty of the committee should be to control the distribution of radium emanation among the research institutes, hospitals and individual physicians of the Province in such a way as to serve the best interests of the public.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau - 3 -

One very important function of the committee would be to choose carefully the persons and the institutes to be entrusted with the emanation. The curative properties of radium are by no means fully understood. It is undoubtedly useful in some types of cancer and other diseases, but it is apparently useless and possibly harmful in others. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that supplies of material should only be given to those who will use it properly, study its effects carefully and report the effects without prejudice to the committee and to the profession at large.

I have brought this matter to your attention, believing that my suggestion will result in the greatest scientific benefits being derived from the money voted by your Government and that, I know, to be your only desire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Principal.

August
Twenty-fifth
1922.

Personal.

Hon. J. Nicol,
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Nicol:-

I am enclosing herewith a letter which I have today addressed to the Prime Minister.

I think I may add little to what I have said to him, but to me, and to many others, it is altogether inexplicable and unjustifiable for the Government of the Province to choose the University of Montreal in preference to McGill or in preference to setting up an independent Radium Commission. The Government seem to have forgotten that since the days of Professors Rutherford and Soddy McGill has been one of the first centres in the world for the study of radium. Rutherford was the man who first discovered the principles of radio-activity.

I believe the Government have voted this money in the hope that the medicinal value of radium may become more thoroughly known and understood. Surely it cannot be contended that the medical school of the University of Montreal ranks with the medical school of McGill University; nor does the University of Montreal enjoy a reputation as a radium centre at all comparable to McGill's.

My view is that the Government should set up a radium commission who would act as I have outlined in my letter to Mr. Yaschereau, and that none of this money should be spent for any other purpose than for the purchase of radium. Why spend money for apparatus and

Hon. J. Nicol,

- 2 -

trained staff when such are already in existence?

I hope that you will see your way
clear to support my view.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

3 copies.

Please send this to
Sir Arthur with a
typewritten copy, &
or you have another copy.
all

19. 8. 22.

Palpford Radium Institute.

The proposed gift from the Government of the Province of Quebec of \$100,000 towards the establishment of a Radium Institute in connection with the University of Montreal is noted with interest and appreciation.

It is respectfully submitted that a similar sum should be assigned to McGill University for the reasons stated below.

I. At the Macdonald Physics Building the Theory of Radioactivity and the laws governing the radiations from radium, were discovered by Sir Ernest Rutherford & Professor Soddy. This work has been and is being carried on by numerous successors notably Professors Barnes, Ede, Gray.

The important research work is hampered and restricted for lack of an adequate supply of radium.

The original gift of Sir William Macdonald, magnificent at the time, supplied about 30 milligrams of radium, altogether insufficient today. Well equipped laboratories now require 1000 milligrams, costing about \$100,000

II If McGill University received such a gift the following results would follow.

A. The research work into the properties and physical possibilities of radium could be properly continued and developed. This is a necessary preliminary step.

B. The emanation from the radium supply could be collected and issued to the Physiologists & Pathologists of McGill in order to continue and develop research work on the effect of the radiations on cell tissues and structures. This is a necessary step towards cancer research.

The supply of radium is not diminished by collection of the continuously evolved gas, or emanation

which has properties as powerful as the radium itself. In fact this distribution of the emanation is the usual procedure.

C. Supplies of emanation could be issued in small sealed tubes to the leading Medical Officers of the Chief Hospitals for the actual treatment of patients.

A representative committee of chosen physicians would be required to control the issue.

If a grant to McGill University is suggested this proposal is ~~made~~ as a necessary or desirable step in addition to the proposed grant to the University of Montreal; not as an alternative.

Such a grant to McGill would be a great boon to the Medical Profession associated both with the University and with the great hospitals in Montreal & in the Province of Quebec.

A. J. Ives D.Sc. F.R.S.
Macdonald Professor of Physics
McGill University
Montreal.

To Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G.
Principal of McGill University

RADIUM INSTITUTE TO BE IN THIS CITY

Quebec Will Equip Department in University of Montreal

By Canadian Press.

Quebec, August 15.—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister, was at his office this morning at an early hour attending to business and receiving visitors from all parts of the province.

"I believe," said the Premier, in response to a query regarding Labelle, "that the Liberal candidate will be elected by a large majority, larger than on the previous occasion, which was in the last general election in 1919, when M. Honore Achim, now a magistrate, was called to the Lower House by 800 votes over his opponent."

Asked if the Government would grant money for radium experiments to promote the cure of cancer, the Premier said that he and his colleagues were always in favor of scientific progress and willing to help to the fullest possible extent.

"Any time," said Hon. Mr. Taschereau, "the Government's aid is required for educational, scientific, and even material developments, we have endeavored to do our share generously and intend to do it again in the future."

Then the Prime Minister confirmed the report of the grant of \$100,000 recently made in favor of Montreal, and expressed the hope that high achievement would follow as a result of the Government's action in the matter.

As a result of this announcement by the Premier, the much-discussed radium institute for the cure of cancer will be a reality in the province of Quebec before long. After looking over various locations, the Government decided that Montreal was an ideal spot for this work, and the University of Montreal was chosen, where a department will be equipped and started shortly. It will be fitted up with the most modern equipment, and the sum of \$100,000, set aside by the Government for the purpose, will be given to the university.

This has been the first definite statement made by the Government regarding the location of the institute.

Forward Step By Quebec

SOME time ago we were able to give our readers information in regard to important investigations and tests which are still being carried on in Great Britain in regard to the efficacy of radium as a cure for cancer. The tests were fairly successful, but they had not proved conclusive. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the development of medical and surgical knowledge the dread disease is still a great mystery. Its causes are not known with any degree of certainty; and the sure remedies for it are still an unwritten book. Knowledge has overtaken other diseases which not many years since were regarded as fatal. Today the fear of diphtheria and smallpox is greatly minimized; they have been mastered. Tuberculosis can be cured. Meningitis is no longer beyond the power of the physician. But cancer is yet to be conquered.

The Government of Quebec is now taking a step forward in regard to this enemy of the race. The sum of \$100,000 is set aside for the establishment of a radium institute for the purposes of experimental treatment of the disease. The Montreal Star referring to the matter regards this action of the government as "a splendid proof of the modern outlook and humanitarian sympathies of the administration."

It is well; and the government is to be commended for applying the money to such a useful public purpose. We have no doubt that other governments in Canada as soon as their financial resources will permit will be glad to follow the example of Quebec. We may fervently hope that the time when there will be such an institute in every province is not far away.

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PROPOSED RADIUM INSTITUTE.

The proposed gift from the Government of the Province of Quebec of \$100,000. towards the establishment of a Radium Institute in connection with the University of Montreal is noted with interest and appreciation.

It is respectfully submitted that a similar sum should be assigned to McGill University for the reasons stated below.

I. At the Macdonald Physics Building the theory of Radioactivity and the laws governing the radiations from radium, etc., were discovered by Sir Ernest Rutherford and Professor Soddy. This work has been and is being carried on by numerous successors, notably Professors Barnes, Eve, Gray.

The important research work is hampered and restricted from lack of an adequate supply of radium. The original gift of Sir William Macdonald, magnificent at the time, supplied about 30 milligrams of radium, altogether insufficient to-day. Well equipped laboratories now require 1000 milligrams, costing about \$100,000.

II. If McGill University received such a gift the following results would follow.

A. The research work into the properties and physical possibilities of radium could be properly continued and developed. This is a necessary preliminary step.

B. The emanation from the radium supply could be collected and issued to the Physiologists and Pathologists of McGill in order to continue and develop research work on the effect of the radiations on cell tissues and structures. This is a necessary step towards cancer research.

The supply of radium is not diminished by collection of the

continuously evolved gas, or emanation, which has properties as powerful as the radium itself. In fact this distribution of the emanation is the usual procedure.

C. Supplies of emanation could be issued in small sealed tubes to the leading medical officers of the chief hospitals for the actual treat-ment of patients.

A representative committee of chosen physicians would be required to control the issue.

This proposal of a grant to McGill University is suggested as a necessary and desirable step in addition to the proposed grant to the University of Montreal, not as an alternative. Such a grant to McGill would be a great boon to the medical profession associated both *with* the university and with the great hospitals in Montreal, and in the Province of Quebec.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Dean's Office:

FRANK D. ADAMS, PH.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.—DEAN.

MONTREAL

23rd August, 1922.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

I saw Dr. Armstrong last evening, and we talked over the radium institute matter at some length. He is very much interested in the subject, and we agree, of course, that it would be an admirable thing if the Government could be induced to give McGill a gram of radium, as proposed by Dr. Eve. We have little hope, however, that this can be arranged, and Dr. Armstrong agrees with me that the proposal which I outlined to you yesterday is much more likely to be acceptable to the Government. I have therefore drafted the enclosed memorandum, which I trust you will find clear and to the point.

Dr. Armstrong authorized me to say that he approves of the proposals set forth in the memorandum and that he will be glad to discuss them with you and anyone else whom you may name.

With reference to the question you raised yesterday as to the best way of introducing the matter to Mr. Taschereau, Dr. Armstrong suggests that you first lay it before Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Beatty, with a view to securing their support in your attack upon the Premier. Dr. Armstrong believes that Dr. Harwood, Dean of Medicine at the University of Montreal, will look favourably upon the proposal, but we both think it would be inadvisable to consult him before presenting the matter to the Premier in the way above suggested.

Yours very sincerely,

John Gaseel Fortin
Chairman of Faculty.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have had an opportunity to discuss the whole matter with Dr. Macallum and have his authority to say that he approves of the above proposals, and that he thinks they offer the best way of attacking a very difficult situation.

MEMORANDUM ON RADIUM INSTITUTE.

The Premier of this province, having indicated his intention of giving substantial assistance to research in the properties and medical uses of radium, it is respectfully suggested that the most effective way of giving this assistance will be for the Government to expend the whole amount of the proposed grant in the purchase of radium, of which one gram will cost approximately \$105,000.00, and that the Government entrust this radium to a committee of specialists, who may, if desirable, be called "The Radium Institute of the Province of Quebec".

The committee, or Institute, should be composed of distinguished surgeons and physicians, both French and English, who have already had experience in radium work. There should also be on the committee at least one member who has attained distinction in Pure Science research on Radioactivity. The members should serve without pay, and the duty of the committee should be to control the distribution of radium emanation among the research institutions, hospitals and individual physicians of the province in such a way as to serve the best interests of the public.

NOTES:

- I. One gram of radium, costing approximately \$100,000., is the smallest quantity which is likely to prove effective. For example: The Radium Institute of New York has four grams, The Middlesex Hospital, London, five grams, and so on, but several successful institutes in other parts of the world have only a single gram, and this amount, if properly cared for and conserved, will supply sufficient emanation for medical and scientific research and also for hospital use in Montreal, and a certain amount will also be available for distribution among competent private practitioners throughout the province.

- II. It should be noted that radium itself is not directly used in medical work, nor to any great extent in Pure Science, but that it gives off an emanation, or gas, which possesses radioactive properties. This emanation is collected by the use of suitable apparatus and methods and sealed in small glass tubes for use as required, the original radium in the meanwhile, without appreciable diminution in quantity or activity, continuing to produce more of the emanation.

III. While it is desirable that the committee should include representatives of the leading medical colleges, both French and English, and that the radium emanation should be supplied to those institutions and persons (regardless of affiliation) who are most competent to use it effectively, it may be pointed out that the Physics Department of McGill University is peculiarly fitted to act as custodian of the radium itself. The laws of radioactivity were first discovered at McGill by Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor Soddy and their associates, and the successors of these gentlemen, Dr. Eve and Dr. Gray, have continued and extended the work, and have attained great eminence as original researchers in radioactivity. Furthermore, the Macdonald Physics Building possesses the intricate and very costly apparatus and also the trained technical staff required for the collection of radium emanation, and McGill is thus in a position to secure the largest possible supply of emanation for distribution by the Committee.

IV. One important function of the committee will be to carefully choose the persons and institutes to be entrusted with the emanation. The curative properties of radium are by no means fully understood. It is undoubtedly useful in some types of cancer and other diseases, but it is apparently useless, and possibly harmful, in others. It is therefore of the utmost importance that supplies of material should only be given to those who will use it properly, study its effects carefully, and report the effects without prejudice to the committee and to the profession at large.

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radium
over advertised

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MEMORANDUM ON RADIUM INSTITUTE.

The Premier of this province, having indicated his intention of giving substantial assistance to research in the properties and medical uses of radium, it is respectfully suggested that the most effective way of giving this assistance will be for the Government to expend the whole amount of the proposed grant in the purchase of radium, of which one gram will cost approximately \$105,000.00, and that the Government entrust this radium to a committee of specialists, who may, if desirable, be called "The Radium Institute of the Province of Quebec".

The committee, or Institute, should be composed of distinguished surgeons and physicians, both French and English, who have already had experience in radium work. There should also be on the committee at least one member who has attained distinction in Pure Science research on Radioactivity. The members should serve without pay, and the duty of the committee should be to control the distribution of radium emanation among the research institutions, hospitals and individual physicians of the province in such a way as to serve the best interests of the public.

NOTES:

- I. One gram of radium, costing approximately \$100,000., is the smallest quantity which is likely to prove effective. For example: The Radium Institute of New York has four grams, The Middlesex Hospital, London, five grams, and so on, but several successful institutes in other parts of the world have only a single gram, and this amount, if properly cared for and conserved, will supply sufficient emanation for medical and scientific research and also for hospital use in Montreal, and a certain amount will also be available for distribution among competent private practitioners throughout the province.

- II. It should be noted that radium itself is not directly used in medical work, nor to any great extent in Pure Science, but that it gives off an emanation, or gas, which possesses radioactive properties. This emanation is collected by the use of suitable apparatus and methods and sealed in small glass tubes for use as required, the original radium in the meanwhile, without appreciable diminution in quantity or activity, continuing to produce more of the emanation.

III. While it is desirable that the committee should include representatives of the leading medical colleges, both French and English, and that the radium emanation should be supplied to those institutions and persons (regardless of affiliation) who are most competent to use it effectively, it may be pointed out that the Physics Department of McGill University is peculiarly fitted to act as custodian of the radium itself. The laws of radioactivity were first discovered at McGill by Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor Soddy and their associates, and the successors of these gentlemen, Dr. Eve and Dr. Gray, have continued and extended the work, and have attained great eminence as original researchers in radioactivity. Furthermore, the Macdonald Physics Building possesses the intricate and very costly apparatus and also the trained technical staff required for the collection of radium emanation, and McGill is thus in a position to secure the largest possible supply of emanation for distribution by the Committee.

IV. One important function of the committee will be to carefully choose the persons and institutes to be entrusted with the emanation. The curative properties of radium are by no means fully understood. It is undoubtedly useful in some types of cancer and other diseases, but it is apparently useless, and possibly harmful, in others. It is therefore of the utmost importance that supplies of material should only be given to those who will use it properly, study its effects carefully, and report the effects without prejudice to the committee and to the profession at large.

DOCKET ENDS:

RADIUM INSTITUTE

57
October
Fourth
1921.

W. Rankin, Esq.,
Office of the Chief Commissioner,
Dept. of Colonization & Development,
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Rankin:-

I am sorry that I have not
before this acknowledged your letter of
September 28th and the copy of The Canadian
Illustrated Monthly, in which there appeared
your Article on the Royal Military College.

I had already seen the article
and had enjoyed it very much. I congratulate
you on the interesting story.

I hope we may see your brother
Allan at the Centenary Celebration.

Yours faithfully,

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL

Private.


September 28th., 1921

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Wanklyn has asked me to forward you a copy of "The Canadian Illustrated Monthly" which published the little story I wrote when visiting Kingston at the time of the Board of Visitors inspection. You may recollect that I sat opposite to you during lunch on the train and that you then referred to knowing my brother Allan, now Dean of the Medical Faculty of Alberta University. The story also appeared in the September issue of "The Veteran" under the title "A Soldier & A Gentleman" and in various English publications.

I would ask you to bear in mind in criticising the article to remember that my visit to the College was my first, and that I had to get the atmosphere for the article into my system within the three days I was there. I have had a very appreciative letter from General Macdonnell about it, and will comply with his request to get it into French publications.

Yours respectfully



General Sir Arthur Currie, KCMG. Etc.
Principal - McGill University

April
Twelfth
1923.

Rev. E. J. Rattee, B.A.,
Windsor, Que.

My dear Reverend Rattee:-

This will acknowledge
receipt of your letter of the 11th instant. I
remember you very well.

I shall keep the subject matter
of your letter in mind and if an opportunity
comes where I think the suggestion made by you
can be used I shall let you know. There is no
possibility of our increasing the present resi-
dential accommodation for some time to come, but
there may be some changes in the houses already
conducted.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

2.

18.1.36

"Les Lavandes"
an Liouquet
LA CIOTAT

(B du R)
France.

Sir.

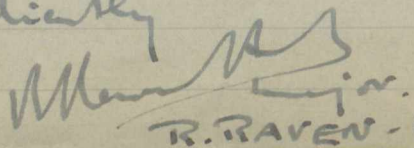
I am proposing to do a canoe-cruise in Canada this coming Summer, in the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of obtaining material for articles & probably for a book or part of a book on the lines of my "Canoe Excursion" (see leaflet enclosed) & others.

It has been suggested to me that I might find a student interested in joining me. No previous canoeing experience is necessary (I use the collapsible canoe with the double paddle so that experience in Canadian canoes is useless); but on the other hand a good knowledge of your wild life is indispensable (Trees, birds, beasts) and some experience of fishing & cooking. The area I think probable is that of the Manuan & Kempt lakes; but one of ~~the~~ ^{my} reasons for wishing to get into touch with someone now is so that he could investigate for me more quickly than I can by mail. Duration 2 weeks, date mid-June.

Faculty of no importance: psychology mildly preferred. Expenses shared, I providing boat, tent, sleeping bags, he the cooking & fishing gear: I might however consider paying all expenses in special circumstances.

Trusting that you will be so good as to pass on this letter & enclosed leaflet to the suitable quarter (? Students' Union), I remain, Sir,

yours obediently


R. RAVEN-HART



An old mill.

SARTHE



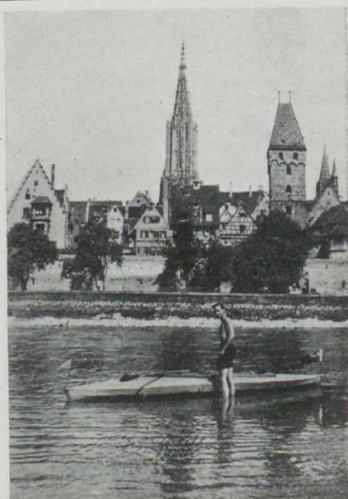
"Even near Paris so lonely that one
'has no need to dress to bathe'."

SEINE

CANOE ERRANT

BY

MAJOR R. RAVEN-HART



ULM: "step-gables and half-timbering
and city walls and the Minster tower."

DANUBE



THE HALL OF LIBERATION: "superbly
placed, white stone above green-blue
forests."

DANUBE

FROM THE AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION

CANOE-CRUIISING has occupied my summers for the past five years, giving me some ten thousand miles—from Lübeck in the north to Les Saintes-Maries on the Mediterranean and Kotor on the Adriatic, and from Budapest in the east to Nantes ; and even within this area there must be another two thousand miles of worth-while waterways, to say nothing of Poland and Greece and Scandinavia and Finland, that canoer's paradise.

I say "canoe-cruising" deliberately, rather than "canoeing", because to me the canoe is more a perfect means of travel than a sport in itself. For this reason, my rivers have very rarely been the difficult ones, although such exist, and in abundance, for those who want that side of canoeing. In fact, one of the outstanding advantages of the sport is the enormous variety it offers, from rivers like the Lech or Enns, which are as dangerous as many mountain peaks, to "arm-chair" rivers like the majority of mine, where one is safer than on the average high-road to-day.

This to answer in advance criticism by readers who like "real sport"; and to assure them that they can get it from canoeing.

Again, many people like to use the canoe as an accessory; to camp somewhere, preferably in the wilds, to cook, and perhaps even to hunt, their own food, canoeing around the central fixed camp and returning there every night. Given the suitable area this must be superb, but such areas are rare in Europe, and cash has not yet allowed me to try elsewhere, in New Zealand or North America for instance. Personally, I prefer to move on every day, to "cruise" in fact, eating and sleeping at riverside inns rather than camping and cooking, especially in Central Europe where the foods are excitingly unknown and where

most of these inns have contracted themselves to the Canoe Union as "Canoe Stations", guaranteeing me cheap food, camp-beds or haylofts for 4d. or so, as well as real beds should I feel luxurious, of course, always free garage for my boat, and usually a free camping-site should I prefer this.

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Address.....

Date.....

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.1

January 30
1936

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of the 18th January
with regard to the possibility of securing the co-
operation of a student in your proposed canoeing
tour in the summer. I will see if it is possible
to find someone and if I succeed I will let you know.

Yours very truly,

Major R. Raven-Hart,
"Les Lavandes",
La Clotat, (B. du R.)
FRANCE.