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MOA - MOQ, 1922- 1938

FILE 497

MOA - MOQ

February 4,
1936

My dear Moberly,

I believe that the Grants Committee were instrumental some years ago in assisting the universities generally to arrive at an agreed form for the presentation of their accounts.

We are proposing to remodel the form of our financial statements and if you could let me have anything which would indicate the accumulated wisdom of your office I should be very grateful.

I heard from Hetherington that you had now settled down in a house in Surrey and that you were pleasantly situated in quite extensive grounds. I hope that you are established comfortably and that the house has already become a home. We have just got into our house and when we have got the workmen and upholsterers, etc. through with their job I am sure we shall be very comfortable.

I know that if she knew I were writing my wife would want to join in sending very warm greetings to you and Lady Moberly. I hope to see you in the summer.

Yours ever,

Sir Walter Moberly,
University Grants Committee,
Westminster London. S.W.1. England.

May 31st, 1923.

E. G. Pratt, Esq.,
President, Modern Eloquence Corporation,
200 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge your letter
of May 28th.

Please do not put me on any list
of available speakers.

Yours faithfully,

MODERN ELOQUENCE

(Founded by THOMAS B. REED)

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May 28, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Mr. Currie:-

As a public speaker or one sometimes called upon to address organizations, we believe you will be interested in what follows and will write us "Yes" or "No" -

Several months ago a group of secretaries of important organizations were discussing the difficulties they encounter to find worth-while speakers for their business and luncheon meetings and for their banquets.

They agreed that the greatest handicap has been that there is no central source of information to obtain dependable data on qualified speakers outside of the professional booking agents or lecture bureaus.

The secretaries said that the booking agents were prepared to furnish many excellent speakers, but they could supply only a limited number of names of men who, while not known as professional speakers or orators, nevertheless have delivered most interesting and instructive speeches before Chambers of Commerce, Trade associations, sectional, social, scientific and commercial clubs.

Knowing our desire to further the cause of public speaking and to co-operate in order to bring speaker and audience together, these men suggested that we establish a Speakers Clearance Bureau. To this bureau they could furnish information and from it they could secure, without cost or obligation, dependable data regarding worth-while speakers for their organization meetings and banquets.

- 2 -

This give-and-take Bureau appealed to us as a practical service to secretaries, speakers, and to ourselves in connection with the publication of the new twelve volume Modern Eloquence. So we wrote to the secretaries of over one thousand important associations and clubs, asking for their reaction to the plan and suggesting that they co-operate by sending in names.

We have received over five thousand names from secretaries. Many ask us to suggest names of speakers; the requests ranging from speakers on Industrial Relations, Bonding of Salesmen, Business Conditions, Community Cooperation, Immigration, Management, Foreign Trade down to the laying out of a complete yearly program for an important Chamber of Commerce.

We are therefore writing to those speakers who have been recommended and to those whose names have been brought to our attention through favorable press comments

to ask whether you do or do not desire to have us furnish your name to secretaries or committeemen of important organizations, as an available speaker under certain conditions, for business meetings or banquets.

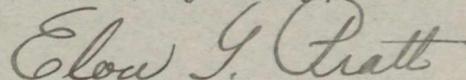
We are not going to distribute a printed list of speakers and your name will be suggested only in answer to definite, detailed requests.

In furnishing your name we will say that all inquiries and arrangements must be made directly with you or with your booking agent, as you indicate. No engagements will be made from this office. This Bureau is in no sense a booking agency and is conducted without fees of any kind.

The form will be of assistance to the men seeking information, and to us for our files, and we hope will prove serviceable to you.

If we do not hear from you, we will not know your desire, and therefore we will greatly appreciate it if you will fill in the form or write us that you are not interested.

Yours very truly,



President,
MODERN ELOQUENCE CORPORATION
Speakers Clearance Bureau

DOCKET STARTS:

MODERN LANGUAGES : CANADIAN
COMMITTEE

CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON MODERN LANGUAGES

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
CONFERENCE OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

June 18, 1925

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

Dear Sir:

Allow me to congratulate you upon your appointment to the presidency of the Conference of Canadian Universities, by virtue of which you become the chief sponsor for our work in connection with the enquiry into the teaching of modern languages. As President of McGill University, you have received copies of our bulletins and the minutes of our two meetings.

I am writing also to invite you to attend the next meeting of our Committee which will be held at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec City, on September 15th and 16th. Your presence will be greatly appreciated by our Committee.

With kindest regards,

I am,

Yours truly,

Milton A. Buchanan
Milton A. Buchanan
(Chairman)

MAB/S

June 22nd, 1925.

Milton A. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Modern Languages,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Buchanan:-

Thank you very much for your letter of June 18th and for your congratulations on my appointment to the presidency of the Conference of Canadian Universities. Had I been present at Halifax I think I would have objected. However, I hope that my term will not be altogether negligible in the matter of results.

I am going to the Old Country next Friday and if I return before September 15th shall endeavour to attend the meeting of the Committee on Modern Languages, to be held in Quebec on that date.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MINUTES of the Meetings of
The CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON MODERN LANGUAGES

Quebec, September 15 and 16, 1925.

First Session. Tuesday, September 15, 10 a.m.

Mr. Buchanan presided. Other members present:- Miss Creighton, Miss Doupe, Miss Tanner; Messrs. Du Roure, Eaton, Fee, Ferguson, Ford, Fuller, Heinzelmann, Hicks, Husband, Kerr, Levan, Macdonald, Needler, Osborne, Parmelee, Raicho, Shaw. Members of the American Committee: Messrs. Coleman, Crawford, Fife, Keniston.

The chairman announced that Mr. Walter E. Cannon, Secretary of Laval University, Quebec, had accepted membership on the General Committee.

The chairman gave an account of the purpose and contents of the Bulletins circulated to Canadian teachers of Modern Languages, and of meetings of the American committee attended by him and the investigators.

The chairman reported that an historical and statistical survey of modern language instruction in the different provinces had been undertaken, for which the following had made themselves responsible:- For Alberta, Mr. W.A.R. Kerr; for British Columbia, Mr. W.J. Fee; for Manitoba, Miss S.C. Doupe; for New Brunswick, Mr. A.S. McFarlane; for Nova Scotia, Mr. A.H. MacKay; for Ontario, Mr. I. Goldstick (secondary schools) and Mr. A.E. Lang (colleges and universities); for Quebec, Mr. G.W. Parmelee; for Saskatchewan, Mr. D.P. McColl.

An analysis, made by the chairman, of statistical information in the Annual Survey of Education in Canada for 1923, was put into the hands of the members.

It was moved by Mr. Kerr that complete information as to enrolment in modern languages in schools and colleges of all the provinces be obtained through questionnaires, from regional chairmen, or otherwise, by the investigating committee: carried.

The chairman read a letter from Mr. Cudmore of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, describing information which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is in a position to provide.

In a discussion by Messrs. Parmelee, Needler, Ford and others, the importance was pointed out of obtaining information as to the point at which the study of the languages is begun in representative schools.

The chairman reported on the answers received from libraries to the circular addressed to them regarding equipment in modern language books and periodicals. The list of answers is not yet complete.

It was moved by Mr. Needler that the census of modern language periodicals in libraries be completed: carried.

The chairman and Mr. du Roure called the attention of the committee to the importance of the library of the Sulpician Fathers in Montreal. Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Raiche spoke of the importance of other rich libraries in the province of Quebec, the catalogues of which are unpublished.

It was moved and carried that the investigating committee collect special information as to rare books in libraries.

The chairman read a letter from the Librarian of the University of Toronto, in which it was proposed that the committee should recommend the subjects in which individual libraries might profitably specialise.

After a discussion by Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Osborne, on class-room observations, it was agreed that the list of representative schools to be studied, no matter how obtained,

should recommend the subjects in which individual libraries might profitably specialise.

After a discussion by Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Osborne, on classroom observations, it was agreed that the list of representative schools to be studied, no matter how obtained, should be checked by the investigators, and that the names of schools chosen should not be published.

The chairman reported that the answers to the circular sent out to all those professionally interested, with regard to the proposed founding of a Canadian journal of modern languages, were nearly all favourable. He estimated that a quarterly periodical of 300 pages would cost about \$3000 annually: he believed that the universities and Provincial Departments of Education would be willing to meet a deficit if subscriptions were insufficient.

There was some discussion, especially by Messrs. Coleman, Crawford, Hicks, Ferguson and Kerr, as to whether the Modern Language Journal might not serve for Canadians as well as Americans, but the general feeling seemed to be that in Canada interest would be more easily aroused for a Canadian periodical.

It was moved by Mr. Husband that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider the feasibility of a Canadian periodical, and to proceed accordingly and report at the next meeting: seconded by Mr. Parmelee and carried.

The chairman reported that the Spanish Word Count on which he had been engaged, was almost completed. He raised a question as to the proper method of "weighting" the words, so as to give recognition to their range as well as to their frequency of occurrence. The question was discussed by Messrs. Henmon, Fife and Keniston.

The chairman also reported that a library had been collected and a bibliography prepared on the methodology of the teaching of languages, conditions of education in Europe, tests and statistics, all of which was accessible to members of the committee at the offices of the investigating committee. The list of publications was put into the hands of the committee.

The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Second Session. Tuesday, September 15, 2 p.m.

The number of those present at the first session was increased by the arrival of Miss Ketcheson, Mr. Keppel, and Mr. Mann.

Mr. Ford presented the report of the investigating committee.

Commenting on his report on the training of teachers, which had already been published, he made certain corrections, and called the attention of the committee to particularly important points, explaining the method followed in preparing the report. He accepted the suggestion of Mr. Osborne, that it would be useful to discover how many inspectors of schools were specially qualified as to the study of modern languages.

The information obtained by a questionnaire regarding provincial modern language associations was presented to the committee on manifold sheets.

Mr. Ford also provided the committee with copies of the questionnaire addressed to private schools, with an analysis of the information elicited. A discussion participated in by Messrs. Osborne, Hicks, Needler, Kerr, Ferguson, Ford and the chairman, led to an agreement that private schools are particularly important in the work of the committee because of the conditions that distinguish them from the public schools. Mr. Needler suggested

the advisability of tracing the history of individual pupils both in private and public schools, and Mr. Ferguson offered to provide such histories from the University of Toronto schools.

Mr. Ford then reviewed the list of Modern Language Problems of Special Interest to Canada prepared by him and already known to the committee. He explained the nature and importance of each, and the seventeen problems were discussed in turn, all being favourably received by the Committee. The solution of some of them has already been undertaken by some of the members of the committee.

There were placed in circulation copies of the list of 123 Suggested Problems for Modern Language Study prepared by Professor Henmon, as well as copies of the bulletin of the American Committee containing a statement on the Measurement of Ability in the Modern Foreign Languages and a Preliminary Bibliography of Modern Foreign Language Tests, Prognosis Tests, and Vocabulary Studies.

The chairman raised the question: what could be done with these problems, which were being surveyed with some trepidation by the committee. Mr. Husband suggested that the regional committees might be looked to for help. Mr. Ferguson said that students in the Ontario College of Education might undertake some of them as subjects for doctor's dissertations. Mr. Coleman proposed that individual teachers be selected and persuaded to undertake certain of these problems, and that they should be advised as to the proper method to pursue by members who were well versed in these matters. Mr. Osborne expressed the opinion that, in view of the overwhelming number and difficulty of the problems submitted, and the limited time at the disposal of the committee for

the whole investigation, it would be necessary to concentrate on a few of the problems which are of special importance to Canadians.

Mr. Fife did much to disperse the prevailing gloom by explaining the views of the American Committee on the whole situation. The aims of that committee were to prepare, in the limited time available, three statements: 1. A statement as exhaustive as possible of the statistical facts, and of the achievement tests necessary to obtain these facts; 2. A statement as to the objectives of modern language teaching in different institutions and classes; 3. A statement based on the whole study, as to the most desirable methods and subjects. These statements would have to be based chiefly on information gathered by the official investigators. It was not expected that all the problems proposed in the submitted lists would be solved during the present investigation. The problems were being presented in order to stir the imagination of teachers and scholars, and to show them how vast and how important is the field of enquiry that is being opened up. The results were already highly satisfactory: a large number of the problems were already being studied by individuals who had undertaken them with enthusiasm: Mr. Fife read a list of such studies. At the close of his remarks the Canadian Committee breathed more freely.

Mr. Fife reported that three kinds of tests had been prepared for French by Mr. Coleman and Mr. Henmon: a silent reading test, a vocabulary test, and a grammar test. Three others had been prepared for German, and five for Spanish. He explained the advantage of achievement tests, showing that they give results of fact instead of opinions.

Mr. Henmon described the different kinds of tests, following the

statement made in the bulletin of the American committee, already in the hands of the members. Of the nine achievement tests mentioned in that statement, he considered the vocabulary, silent reading, written composition, grammar, and aural comprehension tests to be the most useful. He held out but little hope for successful oral test.

Mr. Ford reported that he had already prepared vocabulary and comprehension tests in English for students in Quebec. A grammar test was in preparation.

Mr. Coleman described the difficulties to be met in framing a test, and pointed out certain present imperfections in these instruments. Mr. Henmon emphasised the importance of accompanying all achievement tests with an intelligence test.

The chairman read a letter in which Professor Sandiford of the Ontario College of Education reported that he had made intelligence tests for use in Canadian elementary schools, and other tests on special subjects, the results of which he was willing to place at the service of the committee. The offer was gratefully accepted.

Mr. Coleman placed in circulation certain examples of achievement tests, and they at once became the subject of discussion. Mr. du Roure remarked on the importance of an oral test in modern language work, and elicited the explanation that no satisfactory oral test had as yet been developed. Experiments in this direction were described by Mr. Coleman, who explained Professor Russell's attempt to overcome the difficulties.

Mr. Osborne criticised the elementary character of the questions asked. The tests were defended by Messrs. Fife, Henmon, Coleman, Ford and Keniston. Mr. Mann bore witness to the excellent practical results of analogous tests in other fields.

The meeting adjourned at six o'clock.

Third Session. Wednesday, September 16, 9.55 a.m.

Mr. Husband reported for the regional committees that the regional chairmen had studied the circular issued by the investigating committee, and had concluded that their respective committees could be of service chiefly in three ways:- 1, By finding suitable persons willing to undertake the study of problems already described; 2, by arranging for the trial of tests and for examinations within their regions; 3, by making known the nature and purpose of the whole investigation and circulating information for their particular regions. He believed that many of the problems which had been suggested could be undertaken profitably even by persons without special training for research, and that the interest which would thus be aroused would be one valuable result.

He mentioned some local problems which had hitherto passed unnoticed: the insufficient preparation of students who passed from continuation schools into the middle schools; the infrequency of inspection, and the lack of inspectors trained in modern languages; the uneven preparation of students of German in the middle west.

The chairman enquired as to a valuable circular issued by the Department of Education of Alberta on psychological subjects. Mr. Kerr explained that it was the result of a reorganization of the high schools, and could be obtained from the department in Alberta.

Mr. Husband remarked that during the Autumn, meetings would be held of Teachers' Federations in various districts. He could arrange to be present at some of these meetings and explain this investigation to the teachers. The chairman promised support.

Mr. Fuller offered to communicate with the teachers of Alberta in the same way.

Miss Ketcheson suggested the Federations of Teachers as the means for arranging for the study of special problems by individuals. The teachers undertaking these studies would need clear instructions.

The chairman said that if selected lists of teachers were furnished by the regional chairmen, interviews could easily be arranged with volunteers.

Mr. Fuller suggested that Problem 17 on Mr. Ford's list, regarding the effect of examinations on methods of teaching, might be solved by studying the examinations in different provinces and comparing them with the results obtained in those provinces. Mr. Coleman proposed that, as part of that problem, there should be studied the comparative success of teachers who had been prepared in an unusual way, and of students taught in places where unconventional methods were used.

Mr. Levan suggested the problem: Can examinations be framed so as to improve the teaching? Mr. Parmelee said that in Quebec, until an oral examination was introduced, instructions to use an oral method of teaching had been useless.

Mr. Ferguson said that the kind of examination was determined by the difficulty of finding the best kind of teacher: hence the companion problem to no. 17:- What is the effect of teaching on the examinations?

Mr. Levan suggested the advantage of introducing an oral examination in Ontario. Mr. Kerr said the oral examination had been given up in Alberta because teachers could not prepare students

for it.

Miss Ketcheson suggested that the difficulty of examining numbers of students orally could be overcome by admitting to the oral only those who had passed a written examination. This was done in France for matriculation.

Mr. Ford reported on the immediate objectives of the investigating committee. The tests, which are now almost ready, are to be applied to obtain tentative "norms" of achievement for classes and kinds of schools. This is to be done as soon as possible. The tests themselves are then to be revised and prepared for a preliminary trial in February, to be followed by a much more extensive use in June. Most of the problems of the investigating committee are to be studied by means of these tests and can be settled in this way. Other objectives are not immediate and will be announced in the Bulletins.

Mr. Kerr emphasized the importance of acquainting the teachers and the public with the method of the tests, in order to secure co-operation and sympathy. Mr. Parmelee said there was a widespread feeling that the committee was concentrating on the making of the tests, and not thinking sufficiently of the final use to which the information derived from them was to be put. The most common criticism was that the tests would only provide a more accurate answer to questions which were already being considered and answered in a manner satisfactory for all practical purposes.

Mr. Coleman said that the attitude in the United States was favourable to the tests, and it was not thought that the problems in question could be solved without them. The chairman pointed out that in Canada too intelligence tests have been used exten-

sively, for example in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Propaganda was needed chiefly in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Mr. Ferguson remarked that they are used at Toronto in the Ontario College of Education.

Mr. Mann after complimenting the committee on the progress made during its life of a year and a half, said the committee had before it three main enterprises:- 1, the gathering of informative data as to the modern language situation; 2, the making of tests to find out what treatment the situation required, and the perfecting of those tests; 3, the reforms that were to be based on the results given by the tests. The task was to establish for each school the norm or standard of efficiency, and then see what is to be done to improve those which have a low standard.

Mr. Osborne favoured the questionnaire as a means for obtaining the needed information, and enquired what was being done in that regard.

Mr. Ford provided the committee with copies of the questionnaire which is to be addressed to the schools. It was taken up by the committee section by section, and criticisms and discussion followed.

It was then moved by Mr. Kerr and seconded by Mr. Osborne that the questionnaire be approved and referred back to the Investigating Committee for such revision as might seem necessary: carried.

Mr. Heinzelmann enquired what means would be adopted for insuring sufficient and adequate replies. He recommended that the questionnaire be sent out, if possible, through the Departments of Education. After discussion this matter also was left in the

hands of the investigating committee.

Mr. Ford then passed around copies of the questionnaire addressed to colleges and universities, which was criticised and discussed more briefly, and referred back to the investigating committee with the same recommendation as in the case of the previous document, this time without a formal motion.

As to whether class-rooms in the universities should be visited by investigators, the sense of the meeting was that action should depend on invitation by the universities.

The meeting adjourned shortly after midday.

Fourth Session, Wednesday, September 16, 2 p.m.

The presence of the new member of the committee: Professor the Abbé Walter Cannon, was noted with appreciation.

Mr. Ferguson moved that the next meeting be held at Toronto, and the date left to be decided by the executive committee: seconded by Mr. Osborne and carried.

There followed consideration of the "New Problems to be assigned to the investigating committee" listed in the Agenda for the meeting (no.10). All the items were approved with some alterations and additions. There was some discussion as to how opportunities for study of French in Quebec could be organised, and as to the possibility of provincial scholarships for study in Quebec or in France. The possibility of "travelling libraries" in modern language subjects was suggested.

The chairman proposed the problem: To what extent is French used in business correspondence, and what opportunities are there for training for business correspondence?

Other suggestions in letters received by the chairman from

members of the committee were considered next, and approved; some, however, had already been adopted. Mr. Osborne suggested the use of examinations not on prescribed texts, which is already current in Great Britain.

The chairman's Financial Budget for 1925 and his report on Estimates for 1926, were approved.

Mr. Kerr expressed the committee's sense of indebtedness to the chairman for his management of the investigation and his conduct of the meetings, and to the members of the American Committee for their presence and valued counsel, in a motion seconded by Mr. Osborne, and carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

J.E. Shaw, Secretary.

ACTE CONSTITUTIF
DE
L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES LANGUES MODERNES

1. Cette Association sera connue sous le nom de "ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES LANGUES MODERNES" et son organisme sera constitué comme suit:

(a) Tous les professeurs et institutrices des langues modernes et toute personne occupée comme traducteur ou préposée à la tenue de la correspondance dans quelque langue moderne étrangère, seront éligibles comme membres de cette Association, et il s'associeront volontairement et gratuitement pour l'avancement de l'étude des langues modernes et s'efforceront d'établir des relations réciproques avec L'ASSOCIATION AMERICAINE DES LANGUES MODERNES. Cette Association sera sous les auspices des Universités de Montréal et de McGill de même que des autres Universités du Canada, avec leur consentement.

(b) Le Bureau Général sera à Montréal.

(c) Les Associations dans les autres villes du Canada seront connues sous le nom de "SUCCURSALE D'OTTAWA DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES LANGUES MODERNES"; chaque langue étrangère en exercice sera représentée par sa section particulière.

(d) Les Succursales auront pleine autonomie, cependant, elles s'engageront à faire tenir au Bureau Général copie de leurs comptes-rendus trimestriels et de même les unes aux autres à base de réciprocité, dans le but de développer l'étude des langues modernes.

(e) Toute application pour être admis à l'Association sera résolue au moyen de bulletins de scrutin, à l'exception de celle des membres fondateurs qui sera résolue par le Comité organisateur.

2. Les Associés s'engageront à:

(a) Faire tenir au Secrétaire du Bureau Général et de la Succursale respective, état de leurs expériences et connaissances, afin que leur compte-rendu trimestriel soit conservé dans les archives de l'Association.

(b) Faire tenir à la Succursale à laquelle ils se sont associés un relevé des problèmes qu'ils ont rencontrés dans leur travail pédagogique, littéraire, commercial ou professionnel, soit en anglais, soit en quelque langue étrangère, et de quelle manière ils en ont trouvé la solution; mais, au cas où la solution en soit restée introuvable, ils auront le privilège d'en discuter avec le Secrétaire ou aucun des Associés de la Succursale, soit par appel téléphonique ou par écrit; dans ce dernier cas il leur faudra inclure une enveloppe affranchie et adres-

sée pour la réponse. Telles consultations et solutions seront inscrites dans l'agenda pour le rapport trimestriel expédié au Bureau Général et à toutes les Succursales.

3. L'organisation du Bureau Général de l'Association se composera d'un Président Général, d'un Vice-Président Général, d'un Secrétaire-Trésorier Général et d'un Bibliothécaire. Celle de la Succursale, d'un Président, d'un Vice-Président, d'un Secrétaire-Trésorier et d'un Bibliothécaire.

4. Il y aura un comité exécutif formé de quatre membres pour aider les Officiers du Bureau Général et de chaque Succursale.

5. Les Officiers de même que les membres des Comités Exécutifs seront nommés annuellement par les Associés du Bureau Général et des Succursales au moyen de bulletins de Scrutin.

6. Le Secrétaire-Trésorier du Bureau Général et de chaque Succursale inscriront dans un registre les noms et adresses des Associés.

7. Toute question sera mise aux voix et résolue par une majorité simple; tout Associé aura droit de vote.

8. Il y aura au moins une réunion mensuelle de l'Association au Bureau Général et aux Succursales et le Secrétaire Général et les Secrétaires des Succursales y dresseront les procès-verbaux, les problèmes des Associés et les questions d'intérêt philologique seront aussi abordés.

9. On fondera avec le temps, au Bureau Général et aux Succursales, une Bibliothèque contenant des ouvrages commerciaux, légaux, techniques, de même que des traités d'assurance dans les langues étrangères. L'accès devra en être facile à tous les Associés.

10. Pour couvrir les frais et procurer l'argent nécessaire pour fonder les Bibliothèques des Associations respectives, les Associés paieront une cotisation trimestrielle ou annuelle.

11. Les Locaux du Bureau Général et des Succursales seront déterminés et leurs adresses seront données dans les Actes Constitutifs des Associations et indiquées dans les rapports trimestriels.

12. Les fonds des Associations seront administrés par les Associations mêmes.

13. Les Actes Constitutifs des Associations seront signés par les Officiers du Bureau Général et des Succursales et les Associés en signeront le contrôle en témoignage de leur adhésion.

14. Les Actes Constitutifs des Associations pourront être modifiés de temps en temps.

Montréal, 14 janvier 1929

Monseigneur le Recteur A.V.J.Piette,
Université de Montréal,
Montréal.

Monsieur le Recteur:

Nous soussignés, sommes désireux d'établir une association canadienne de langues modernes, dont les fins sont exposées dans la minute ci-incluse, et nous estimerions grandement le privilège d'être sous les auspices de votre Université.

Daignez agréer, Monseigneur le Recteur, l'expression de notre considération très distinguée.

Humblement votre,

JHL

Montréal, 14 janvier 1929

Monsieur le Rédacteur en Chef,
La Presse,
Rue Saint-Jacques,
Montréal.

Monsieur:-

Nous soussignés, sommes désireux d'établir une Association Canadienne des Langues Modernes, dont les fins sont exposées dans la minute ci-incluse, et nous estimerions grandement le concours précieux de votre Journal pour le succès de l'entreprise et vous prions d'en faire une mention favorable dans vos colonnes.

Daignez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de notre considération distinguée,

Vos dévoués,

JHL

14. Les Assemblées constitutives où seront mis aux voix et signés
les Actes des Associations seront convoquées le.....
à.....

JHL

THE EDITOR,
EDITORIAL SECTION,
MONTREAL DAILY STAR .

Dear Sir :

We, the undersigned, are desirous of forming a Modern Language Association, to be called THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, the aims of which are set forth in the inclosed draft of ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION, and shall greatly appreciate the valuable assistance of your Journal in launching the enterprise, and if you will be good enough to make favourable mention thereof in your columns. We have the advantage of being under the patronage of the Unversities of McGill and Montreal .

Yours truly ,

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

105 Decarie Boulevard, Apt. 10,
Notre Dame de Grâces,
23 February, 1929 .

R.M. Sugars, Esquire,
Professor of Spanish ,
McGill University ,
Montreal .

Dear Sir :

I have the pleasure of inclosing drafts of Articles of Association of a Modern Language Club, to be called THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, and of letters to Universities and Newspapers of Canada inviting their cooperation, drawn up by myself and rendered by myself in French, in duplicate .

We wish the initiative to come from your University and shall greatly appreciate if you will lay the matter before Sir Arthur Currie and the University Council for consideration, and, in case of approval, if you will be good enough to bring the matter to the notice of the other Universities and the Canadian Press.

The writer has had sixteen and a half years' experience with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and is in charge of Spanish Death Claims and of the work in German, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, Modern Greek and Latin .

Yours faithfully ,

James H. Lightbourn
James H. Lightbourn

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of
THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

1. This Association shall be called THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA and shall be constituted as follows :

(a) All teachers of Modern Languages and all persons actively employed as translators of and correspondents in Foreign Languages shall be eligible for membership and shall associate themselves voluntarily and gratuitously for mutual advancement and shall establish reciprocal relations with similar associations in Canada and the United States ;

(b) The Association in Montreal shall form the General Office ;

(c) The Associations in the other cities of Canada shall be called the Ottawa Branch of the Modern Language Association of Canada, &c. ;

(d) There shall be Sections for each language represented ;

(e) Each Branch shall be independent but shall send a quarterly report of its activities to the General Office and to one another , and the General Office shall send a like report to all the Branches , in order to promote the study of Modern Languages ;

(f) All correspondence shall be through the Secretaries of the General and Branch Offices ; but nothing shall prevent the correspondence of the Members with one another ;

(g) All applications for charter membership shall be submitted to and decided by the Organizing Committee ; but all subsequent applications shall be balloted upon at the General Meeting .

2. The following shall be expected of every Member of the Association :

(a) He shall send the Secretary of the General Office and the Secretary of the Branch Office under which he is a statement of his experience and attainments , which shall form part of the first quarterly report of the General and Branch Office and be filed with the Records of the General and Branch Offices ;

(b) He shall report to the General Office or the Branch of which he is a Member the difficulties which he has met with in his work and how he has translated the same into English or into the respective Foreign Language ; or, if he is unable to solve them , he may request the advice of the Secretary by telephone or by letter, including a stamped and addressed envelope for the reply . Such difficulties and their solutions shall be entered in the agenda for the quarterly

report

report to the General and Branch Offices.

3. The organization of the Association shall consist of the following Officers : General President, General Vice-President, General Secretary-Treasurer and Librarian , and of each Branch Office , of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and Librarian .

4. There shall be an Executive Committee of four members to assist the Officers of the General and Branch Offices.

5. The Officers and the Executive Committees shall be appointed annually by ballot.

6. The Secretary-Treasurer of the General and Branch Offices shall keep a register of the members with their names and addresses.

7. All matters shall be decided by the majority of votes , and each member shall have a vote .

8. There shall be at least a monthly meeting of the Associations of the General and Branch Offices , the minutes whereof shall be kept by the Secretary. At the meetings problems of a practical nature and matters of philological interest shall be discussed.

9. If practicable, reference libraries of commercial, legal, insurance and technical works and dictionaries of the foreign languages in practical use shall be formed at the General and Branch Offices, to which the Members of the Association shall have access.

10. In order to defray expenses and to raise funds for forming the said libraries, the Members of the Associations shall pay a quarterly or yearly subscription as may be decided at the first General Meeting of the General and Branch Offices.

The funds of the respective Associations shall be their own property

11. The premises of the General and Branch Offices shall be determined and their addresses be entered in the respective Articles of Association and be shown in the quarterly reports.

12. The Articles of Association shall be signed by the Officers of the General and Branch Offices , and the Members of the Associations shall sign their names in the Roll-Books in token of their acceptance thereof.

13. The organization meetings , at which the Articles of Association shall be drawn up , adopted and signed, shall be held at.....on the

14. The Articles of Association may be amended from time to time by a majority of votes.

March 16, 1929

James A. Lightbourn, Esq.,
Apartment 10,
105 Decarie Blvd.

Dear Mr. Lightbourn:-

Dean Ira MacKay has forwarded to me your correspondence of February 23rd last, with the request that it be laid before the Principal on his return.

I think that most of the ground which you wish to cover is already being dealt with by the Canadian Committee on Modern Languages carried on under the auspices of the Conference of Canadian Universities.

Professor H.A. Buchanan of the University of Toronto has been much interested in the work of that Committee and I feel sure that he would welcome your co-operation.

I suggest that before going any further with the present scheme you communicate with him. It would be somewhat difficult for this University to take the initiative in

forming a new organization, when the matter has already
been discussed and dealt with by the Universities Conference.

Yours faithfully,

Director.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

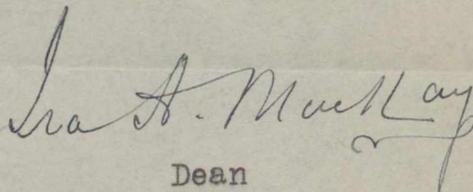
March 8, 1929.

Col. Wilfrid Bovey,
Dept. of Extra-Mural Relations.

My dear Bovey,

I am enclosing to you some material submitted by Mr. James H. Lightbourn of the Sun Life and a covering letter written by me. I suggest that you may probably be interested in this question in the meantime, as it appears to me to properly come under your Department.

Yours very truly,


Dean

Encls.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 8, 1929.

COPY for Col. W. Bovey

Mr. James H. Lightbourn,
Apartment 10,
105 Decarie Blvd., Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Professor R.M. Sugars has handed to me your letter to him dated February 23rd last, and I now wish to reply that it will be impossible, I think, for the University to move in this matter until the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, returns from Europe in May next. I have read over your Articles of Association and other material with great interest, but I confess that I do not understand clearly what you wish McGill University to really do. As near as I can make out, however, from your letter to Mr. Sugars, your wish is that this University should initiate and carry through the organisation of this Association. I cannot really say what attitude the Principal would take in a proposal of that character, but I shall see that it is brought to his attention after he returns.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Ira A. MacKay

Dean

105 Decarie Boulevard, Apt. 10,
Notre Dame de Graces,
19 April, 1929 .

Prof. Bovey,
Extramural Relations Department,
McGill University,
Montreal .

Dear Sir :

I had much pleasure to receive your communication of the 17th March, in behalf of Dean Mackay, suggesting that I communicate with Prof. Buchanan of Toronto University, relative to the project of a Modern Language Association .

I have not yet heard from Prof. Buchanan directly, but had the pleasure to get an interesting letter from Prof. C. H. Mercer, of Dalhousie University, with reference to Foreign Language Institutes through the medium of Radiobroadcasting, on which he is working under the auspices of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, and informing me that Professors Buchanan and Ferguson had shown him my communication. Prof. Mercer has in a second letter which I received from him on the 17th expressed his approval of

my ideas and requested that I allow him to make use of them in working out his enterprise ,as they will be of great value to him . In explanation of this ,I have to state that I sent Prof.Mercer copies of the draft ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION and other papers in connection therewith .

In view of this tacit approval of Toronto University and Prof.Mercer's commendatory remarks ,I assume that my ideas are meritorious and of a different nature from those of the Association of which Prof.Buchanan is an active member,and shall,therefore,be greatly obliged if McGill University will be good enough to sponsor my project ,dealing with it direct ,and communicate with Prof. Buchanan and request his cooperation in Ontario .

Yours faithfully ,

James H. Lightbown

May 10, 1929

Reverend J.H. Lightbourn,
105 Decarie Boulevard,
N.D.G.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letters of April 19th and 22nd concerning the formation of a Modern Language Association.

I regret that I cannot see how the University can foster the scheme as outlined. Any good instructor in Modern Languages must charge a proper price for his services. This must be met from payments made by the students, and you would therefore save nothing by adding a new association with its own teachers, when the Universities provide all the instruction that could be desired. Persons desirous of taking up the study of modern languages who do not wish to become undergraduates at a University can follow Extension and Extra-Mural classes.

I might point out that if you had one hundred members in your association, your proposed charge of \$1.00 per annum would only provide about six lectures at the usual fee paid to lecturers.

As far as the phonograph systems are concerned, these are already organized by various institutions in Canada and England; anyone interested has only to write for them and pay the fee. I do not know whether you could convince the Department of Romance Languages here that the system is a good one. Personally I must confess that I have no faith in it whatever and could not conscientiously co-operate in any such scheme.

I do not want you to think that I am not anxious to further the work of modern language study. If you wish to organize a special group in Montreal, the University would be only too glad

to supply you with conversation, language or literature classes.
If you cared to initiate such a scheme I shall be only too grateful
for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey,

Director.

105 Decarie Boulevard, Apt. 10,
Notre Dame de Grâces,
16 May, 1929 .

Wilfrid Bovay, Esquire,
Registrar,
McGill University ,
Montreal.

Dear Sir :

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 10th and thank you for your offer of placing at my disposal any material that I might require for teaching modern languages .

But , in the first place , I must point out that I am not a teacher and a clergyman , although I have a relative in the immediate vicinity of Montreal who is the last mentioned . I am a translator and correspondent in German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, Dutch, Modern Greek, Latin, Roumanian, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and am an expert in Legal and Insurance matters . In the course of my experience, I have compiled 20,000 insurance and legal terms in German, French, Spanish and Italian and 8,000 in Portuguese , and in my general study and work have also compiled 7,500 advertising and technical terms in the five last mentioned languages .

I have frequently cooperated with my friends at the Head Office of the said Company and conceived the idea last year of a Mutual Modern Language Club for the love of the study , and subsequently thought of an Association of Teachers and Translators on a gratuitous mutual basis . The two plans might be kept separate and apart , be considered as complementary or be merged into one Association . The drafts which I have submitted are by no means intended to be the definite and final, but

are offered as a basis for discussion, amendment and adoption at the first General Meeting of an Association. I shall be glad of the benefit of your valuable experience and the suggestions of your Department of Modern Languages so that concrete, pertinent proposals may be submitted to such General Meeting and an Association be established on solid, visible bases. I would not insist on the inclusion of language classes, if it were thought advisable to drop that matter, but the mutual, consultative features of the Draft Articles of Association of a MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION should find favour and have success. In any case and in any way, I shall be always ready to cooperate individually or as a member of an association in the advancement of the knowledge of modern languages.

Yours faithfully,

James H. Lightbourn

*Modern Language
Association*

May 20, 1929

J.H. Lightbourn, Esq.,
105 Decarie Boulevard,
N.D.G.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter. I regret that I made an error as to your calling.

I return herewith the material which you forwarded to us. The University cannot undertake the formation of such an Association as you suggest.

Should you find it possible to form a Modern Language Association and wish to utilize the resources of the University in any way, I hope you will let me know.

Yours faithfully,

Director.

DOCKET ENDS:

MODERN LANGUAGES: CANADIAN
COMMITTEE

DOCKET STARTS:

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA

The Modern Language Association of America

ORGANIZED 1883
INCORPORATED 1900

JOHN WHYTE, TREASURER

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST, NEW YORK, N.Y.

August 21, 1930

The Secretary to the President,
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

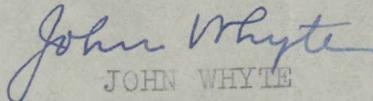
Dear Sir:

Wishing to keep our files up-to-date, I am enclosing a list of teachers in the modern languages in your institution.

Could you check this list for me, deleting, correcting, or adding any names necessary to make our files complete for the academic year beginning 1930?

Thank you for this assistance.

Sincerely yours,



JOHN WHYTE
Treasurer

Enc:

McGILL UNIVERSITY
Montreal, Canada

English:-

Prof. Cyrus MacMillan ✓
Asso. Prof. George Latham ✓
Asst. Prof. Harold G. Files ✓
Asst. Prof. A. S. Noad ✓
Mr. A. R. McBain ✓
~~Mr. T. F. M. Newton~~
~~Miss Jean Gurd~~
Miss Leona Gray ✓
~~David M. de C. Legate~~
Miss Mary MacKenzie ✓
~~Mrs. Elsie D. Kiefer~~

Romance:-

Prof. R. du Roure
~~Mlle. L. Benoit~~
Mrs. Touren Furness
~~Asst. Prof. Regis G. Messac~~
Asst. Prof. P. Villard
Mr. L. d'Hauterive

German:-

Dr. Herman Walter
Miss B. Meyer
Asst. Prof. W. L. Graff

August 23, 1930.

Mr. John Whyte,
Treasurer,
The Modern Language Association of America.
New York University, New York.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of August 21st, I give below a list of the staff at McGill in the Departments of English, German and Romance Languages:-

Department of English

Professor: Dr. Cyrus Macmillan

Associate Professors:-	George W. Latham
	Harold G. Files
Assistant Professor:-	A.S.Noad
Lecturer:-	Mary Mackenzie
Lecturer :-	Leona Gray
Assistants:-	A.R.McBain Esther England
	Nora Sullivan Freda MacGachen
	Marjorie MacGachen

Department of German

Professor:-	Dr. H. Walter
Associate Professor:-	W.L.Graff
Lecturer:-	Miss B. Meyer

Department of Romance Languages
(French)

Professor:-	R. du Roure
Associate Professor	P. Villard
Assistant Professors	George Edouard Lemaitre
	Mme. Touren Furness
	L. d'Hauteserve
Lecturer:-	Mme. Durand-Joly

Yours very truly,

To Profs Walter and du Roure.
Wanted this bc of any value to us.
Jan. 4/33 JAMES

Shall we pay?
this 25.00

University of Minnesota
College of Science, Literature and the Arts
Minneapolis

Jan 25, 1933

Sir Arthur M. Currie, President
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

By the very practical and economical method described in the enclosed circular, the Modern Language Association of America is supplying teachers in its field with research materials which enable them to develop or continue their creative scholarship and thereby increase their efficiency in serving the institutions with which they are, or will be, connected. The Association was led to undertake this service because many institutions cannot afford to supply their faculty with the manuscripts and books needed for their research and much less pay them the salaries which would enable them to procure this material for themselves or go abroad in search of it. Any properly accredited teacher of modern languages may use our reproductions whether he be, or be not, a member of the Association.

To finance this enterprise the Association asks annually a relatively nominal contribution on the part of American Colleges and Universities of twenty-five dollars. We do not believe that any institution which is interested in higher education can make a more profitable investment of its funds. Much is constantly being done, and at considerable expense, for the comfort, the convenience and even the entertainment of students; this request merely asks for a comparatively small outlay which will enable us to supply a very vital need of a considerable portion of the teaching staff.

Very truly yours,

COLBERT SEARLES.

Colbert Searles

to Sean Mackay
What do you recommend?
Arthur

The Modern Language Association of America

100 Washington Square, East,
New York City, January, 1933

Dear Sir:

The committee on the Reproduction of Manuscripts and Rare Printed Books, in seeking your support for the year 1933, begs leave to submit a brief summary of the general purpose and plan of this important project undertaken by the Modern Language Association of America.

By making accessible through rotograph reproductions the manuscripts and rare books stored in English and continental libraries, the Association aims, first, to promote and facilitate the researches of American scholars in the field which it cultivates. Beyond this immediate and more tangible purpose it has in view the formation of a great reference collection of these reproductions, which in future years will put American professors of Modern Languages and Literatures in a position to engage in productive scholarship upon something like an even footing with their colleagues across the seas. Each reproduction of a manuscript or of a rare printed book which is made and deposited in this collection, subject to the demand of any American scholar in the field, is an acquisition of original source material added to the library resources of us all. It brings to our doors this material hitherto inaccessible in this country; duplication and consequent waste of funds is avoided; the storing of these reproductions in the National Library furnishes an element of time-saving certainty to scholars in search of material which they need. The Committee feels justified in insisting that the subscription which it calls for must be regarded, not as a contribution, but as a very profitable investment; an investment which is administered as follows:

Colleges, Universities and Public Libraries are asked to send to the Treasurer of the Association twenty-five dollars a year for the purpose of procuring rotographic reproductions of manuscripts and rare printed books in foreign libraries. The rotographs are deposited in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress which undertakes the entire expense of administering the plan, of binding the reproductions, and of printing library cards describing the content of the matter reproduced. Contributing institutions have first claim upon the material collected, but reproductions not being used by scholars belonging to contributing institutions are at the service of other institutions and of accredited individuals, under regulations formulated by the officials of the Library of Congress and the Committee of the Modern Language Association.

Rotographs are sent to those who desire them by mail, in accordance with the familiar system of inter-library loans. Applications should be addressed by the Librarian of the institution requesting the loan, to the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, and should state distinctly that the volume is desired for the use of a professor or other well known scholar whose name is given, or for a student working under the auspices of a teacher thus named.

Institutions borrowing will be expected to inform the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress whether the reproduction is desired (1) for brief consultation, or (2) for careful study, or (3) for the making of a critical edition. In the first case, the reproduction must be sent back within two weeks from the date of receipt at the borrowing library. In the second, it must be returned within three months. In the third, in which case the editor's name must be given, it must be returned within six months, unless written request for renewal is made, supported by statement of progress. Renewal will be for another period of six months, after which the reproduction is to be returned to the Library of Congress. It may then be re-issued, if desired and if adequate reasons are given, for another period of six months with further privilege of renewal.

Members of contributing institutions are urged to suggest, each year, material which they desire to have reproduced. A special effort is made to meet the immediate needs of professors and graduate students engaged in literary and linguistic researches. The schedule for the year's work in reproduction is made out by a Committee on Selections. Suggestions and requests for reproductions should be sent to the chairman of this Committee, Professor Walter L. Bullock, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Duplicate copies of rotographs made under this plan can be supplied by a commercial photographer in Washington. Inquiries as to cost, in any given case, may be addressed to the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, which will secure and forward the photographer's estimates.

The New York Public Library has copies of considerably more than half of the collection, and will doubtless have copies made of the remainder and of future acquisitions as rapidly as this can be done without prejudice to the interests of those who are using them for research purposes. The copies are available for study or consultation. It is hoped that other public libraries will follow the example of the New York City Public Library.

The list of reproductions already completed is published from time to time in the *Publications* of the Modern Language Association. They are also listed in *A Union Catalog of Photo Facsimiles in North American Libraries* issued by the Library of Congress and compiled by the Curator of Union Catalogs of the Library of Congress, Mr. Ernest Kletsch. Institutions having in their possession photostatic reproductions of manuscripts or of rare printed books are requested to communicate this fact to Mr. Kletsch in order that future editions of this *Catalog* may be made as complete as possible.

Eighty colleges, universities, public libraries and publishing houses interested in the development of Modern Language and Literature study have lent their support to the Association's enterprise during the past year. The list follows:

Amherst College
Library of the City of Boston
Bowdoin College
Brooklyn Public Library
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
University of Buffalo
Butler University
University of California at Berkeley

University of California at Los Angeles
California State Library
Catholic University of America
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
Clark University
Colgate University
University of Colorado
Columbia University

Dartmouth College
University of Delaware
Duke University
Enoch Pratt Free Library
The George Washington University
Gettysburg College
Goucher College
Hamilton College
Haverford College
Henry E. Huntingdon Memorial Library
Howard University
University of Indiana
Johns Hopkins University
University of Kansas
Lafayette College
Lebanon Valley College
Lehigh University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of Michigan
Middlebury College
Mills College
University of Minnesota
Mount Holyoke College
Public Library of Newark, New Jersey
The Newberry Library, Chicago
New York Public Library
New York University
University of North Carolina
Northwestern University
University of Notre Dame
Oberlin College

Ohio State University
Ohio Wesleyan University
Oklahoma State University
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
Princeton University
Radcliffe College
University of Rochester
Public Library of Saint Louis
Smith College
University of Southern California
Stanford University
Swarthmore College
Syracuse University
University of Toronto
Tulane University
Vassar College
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
University of Washington
Washington University
Washington and Lee University
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan University
University of West Virginia
Western Reserve University
Wheaton College
Williams College
University of Wisconsin
Yale University

Since the Modern Language Association has its annual meeting late in December of each year, we are forced to do business on the basis of the Calendar rather than the Academic year. Subscriptions run from January the first to the thirty-first of December. The Committee would be grateful if subscriptions (subscriptions, or pledges,) could be sent as early as possible to Professor Lyman L. Bradley, Treasurer of the Modern Language Association, 100 Washington Square East, New York City. Acting upon a suggestion offered by many of our subscribers, we enclose invoices which may serve possibly as a convenience.

WALTER L. BULLOCK,
COLBERT SEARLES,

*Co-Chairmen of the Committee on Rotographs
of MSS. and Rare Printed Books of the
Modern Language Association of America.*



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Arts and Science
Office of the Dean

February 15, 1933.

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

My dear Principal,

I am returning the circular letter from Colbert Searles dated January 25th which you handed to me recently, and I now wish to say I consulted both Professor Walter and Professor du Roure about the proposals in this letter. Dr. Walter replied that whilst the plan suggested by the Modern Language Association might not be of any immediate use to his department, he thought the plan was a good one and that McGill should subscribe since the University of Toronto had done so. Professor duRoure replied in writing as follows:-

"I have consulted the members of my Department and I feel that the organisation mentioned in the enclosed letter might be useful in certain cases, but it is certainly not indispensable, and with the financial position of McGill what it is I think that we can easily forego such an expenditure."

Personally, I think that the plan suggested is an excellent one and serves to show how wide awake our neighbours to the south of us really are in such matters. I am not interested in modern languages, but if I could find a similar library in the ancient languages I know of at least two originals which I should like very much to have in my possession for a period of three or six months at present. I really think, therefore, that we should subscribe to

say
no



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

2.

this plan if we have the funds available. It at least deserves
our sympathetic support.

Yours very truly,

Ira A. MacKay.

Dean

Encl.

THE ROTOGRAPH SERVICE

College, University and Public Libraries are asked to send to the Treasurer of the Modern Language Association twenty-five dollars a year for the purpose of promoting rotographic reproductions of manuscripts and rare printed books in their libraries. The rotographs are deposited in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, which prints and catologues them without cost to the Association. Contributing institutions have their names upon the material collected, but reproductions are being made by rights connected with contributing institutions are at the service of other institutions and of individual individuals under regulations formulated by the officials of the Library of Congress and the Committee of the Modern Language Association.

Rotographs are sent to those who desire them by mail in accordance with the mailing system of their library. Large orders should be addressed by requesting the loan in the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, and should specify that the reproduction is desired for the use of a professor or other well known scholar whose name is given, or for student working under the direction of a teacher.

THE ROTOGRAPH SERVICE
of the
Modern Language Association
of America

▼

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named. A written acceptance of liability for replacement in case of loss or damage enables the applicant to use these rotographs in his private office or his study instead of in the library through which the reproductions are borrowed.

Institutions borrowing will be expected to inform the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress whether the reproduction is desired (1) for brief consultation, or (2) for careful study, or (3) for the making of a critical edition. In the first case, the reproduction must be sent back within two weeks from the date of receipt at the borrowing library. In the second, it must be returned within three months. In the third, in which case the editor's name must be given, it must be returned within six months, unless written request for renewal is made, supported by statement of progress. Renewal will be for another period of six months, after which the reproduction is to be returned to the Library of Congress. It may then be re-issued, if desired and if adequate reasons are given, for another period of six months with further privilege of renewal.

Members of contributing institutions are urged to suggest, each year, material which they desire to have reproduced. A special effort is made to meet the immediate needs of professors and graduate students engaged in literary and linguistic research. The schedule for the year's work in reproduction is made out by a Committee on Selections. Suggestions and requests for reproductions should be sent to the chairman of this Committee, Professor Norman L. Torrey, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Duplicate copies of rotographs made under this plan can be supplied by a commercial photographer in Washington. Inquiries as to cost, in any given case,

may be addressed to the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, which will secure and forward the photographer's estimates. Films (to be used with a projector) can be furnished at a normal cost of hardly more than one cent a page.

The list of reproductions already completed is published from time to time in the *Publications* of the Modern Language Association. They are also listed in *A Union Catalog of Photo Facsimiles in North American Libraries* issued by the Library of Congress, and compiled by the Curator of Union Catalogs of the Library of Congress, Mr. Ernest Kletsch. A catalogue of the first three hundred and more reproductions was published in 1935. Copies of this catalogue may be had on application to either of the Co-Chairmen of this Committee.

Since the Modern Language Association has its annual meeting late in December of each year, we are forced to do business on the basis of the Calendar rather than the Academic year. Subscriptions run from January the first to the thirty-first of December. The Committee would be grateful if subscriptions (or pledges) could be sent as early as possible to Professor Lyman R. Bradley, Treasurer of the Modern Language Association, 100 Washington Square East, New York City. Acting upon a suggestion offered by many of our subscribers, we enclose invoices. These invoices carry no implication of obligation; nothing is further from the intention of the Committee. Unless they may serve as a convenience in bookkeeping they are to be disregarded.

We print below the list of Colleges, Universities and Public Libraries which have given their support to the Rotograph Service of the Modern Language Association during the past year.

List of Subscribers

AMHERST COLLEGE
BOSTON COLLEGE GRADUATE SCHOOL
BROOKLYN COLLEGE
BROWN UNIVERSITY
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT
LOS ANGELES
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
DUKE UNIVERSITY
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
GETTYSBURG COLLEGE
GOUCHER COLLEGE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
HAVERFORD COLLEGE
HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND
ART GALLERY
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
MACALESTER COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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(Continued on Next Page)

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NORMAN L. TORREY,

COLBERT SEARLES,

*Co-Chairmen of the Committee
on Rotographs of MSS. and Rare
Printed Books of the Modern
Language Association of America.*

The Modern Language Association of America

100 Washington Square East
NEW YORK CITY

RECEIVED FEB - 2 1937

January, 1937

Dr. A. E. Morgan, President
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Permit us to repeat what has often been said in previous letters that the Rotograph Service of the Modern Language Association was created to meet the needs of scholars in Language and Literature. It brings from the Libraries, Museums and Monasteries over-seas, fac-simile reproductions of Manuscripts and Rare Printed Books which cannot be consulted in this country. Through the efficient and very generous co-operation of the Library of Congress the raw material for research and creative scholarship is brought to the very door of the American scholar at a minimum of cost and trouble to all concerned.

It is an enterprise which calls for a certain magnanimity on the part of those who are called upon to support it. While the first-hand, direct benefits which it offers are utilized by relatively few, it contributes largely to American creative scholarship which all educational institutions are engaged in fostering. The fac-similes, brought to this country by the Rotograph Service form the basis of from thirty to fifty philological and literary-historical studies every year.

Now conditions abroad during the past year have given to the work of the Rotograph Service an additional significance and importance out of all proportion to the resources at our disposal. The imminence of war is a constant menace of irreparable destruction to precious Manuscripts and Rare Printed Books stored in European Libraries, Museums and Monasteries. Many have been already destroyed in Spain and many more will be unless something can be done for their preservation. The Rotograph Service will draw upon its surplus and devote all that can be spared from this year's contributions in an effort to ensure the continued existence in fac-simile of as many as possible of the most valuable Manuscripts and Rare Printed Books now in such imminent danger. We plead then with special earnestness for contributions to enable us to do what we can to alleviate this tragic situation.

Very sincerely yours,

Colbert Searles,

Chairman of the Rotograph Fund Committee
of the Modern Language Association of
America.

Colbert Searles

DOCKET ENDS:

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA

48
January
Sixteenth
1922.

F. W. Molson, Esq.,
200 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Molson:-

Almost every evening when at home I think of my carelessness in not before this writing you a letter to congratulate you on being made the President of The Molson's Bank of Canada.

Will you please accept my most sincere congratulations and warmest good wishes. I assure you that all your friends heard the good news with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction. They feel that you have thoroughly deserved the honour and that the prestige, prosperity and usefulness of the Molson's Bank are bound to be deeply enhanced under your leadership and direction.

With all good wishes I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

W. D. M. Y. S.

Principal L.W. Douglas:

Though it is perhaps hardly seemly for me to presume to speak personally of the late Colonel Herbert Molson, yet in the little time during which I enjoyed the honor of his friendship I learned quickly of the sterling qualities of the man, of his sincerity, of his high sense of duty, of his loyalty to his friends and to the many causes with which he identified himself, and of the affection which he inspired in all who knew him.

Speaking on behalf of the University, may I say that we have lost one of our most ^{loyal} devoted governors, the latest in the long line of this remarkable family to devote their time and their money to the advancement of its work. Colonel Herbert Molson became a Governor in 1918, upon his return from rendering gallant service in the War. His devotion and loyalty to his former General, the late Principal Sir Arthur Currie, are remembered by all who knew both men. He accompanied Sir Arthur Currie on his 1920 tour of Canada when the graduates of McGill were rallied to the support of their Alma Mater, and year by year ~~he~~ never spared himself in the ^{Cause} ~~service~~ of the

University, willingly devoting his time and energy to the work of the many committees on which he was asked to serve.

In 1933 Colonel Molson himself wrote the preface for a volume, *The Molson Family*, privately published. He said: "We live in an age when the possession of a distinguished ancestry brings little but an obligation to more than ordinary service; and those alone have any right to pride in their forbears who use the talents and the position which they have inherited for the good of their fellow-men." These words epitomized the guiding principles of his life. They are for him a perfect epitaph.

18th April 1936

Dear Mr. Molson,

Many thanks for your letter which accompanied the portfolio containing the history of your family and other interesting records of your notable firm. The name of Molson and its activities are so much bound up with this University that naturally I am interested in it.

Again many thanks for having thought of sending me a copy.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Molson, Esq.,
Vice-President,
Molsons Brewery, Ltd.,
P.O.Box 1600. MONTREAL.

RECEIVED
APR 18 1936



P. O. BOX 1600
MONTREAL

April 15th, 1936.

A. E. Morgan, Esq.,
Principal of McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Morgan;

In the hope that you will find it interesting, I am having delivered with this letter a portfolio containing a brief history of my family and copies of the advertisements that the Brewery is publishing on the occasion of our 150th anniversary.

We feel that this anniversary is an important milestone in our history and that it is of interest not only to our friends, but to Canadian business as a whole. The story of the growth of Montreal, as told by the artwork and the copy, must bring home to everyone who reads it the remarkable progress made by this city and indeed, by all Canada, in the relatively short space of a century and a half.

In times like the present, such facts are a challenge to the pessimists who question the future possibilities of this country. The men who founded Canada and Canadian business, John Molson amongst them we are proud to say, showed character and courage, and we hope by telling our story in the way we are, that many will read it and believe that what has been done in the past can still be done in the future.

Sincerely yours,

H. William Molson
Vice-President.



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

25 March 1938

My dear Mr. Molson,

Thank you for your letter of the 24th March.

I think I do know a little of what the University
meant to Colonel Molson - I know much more of what Colonel Molson
meant to the University. He will be very, very sorely missed here.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Molson, Esq.,
1517 McGregor Street,
MONTREAL, QUE.

Fidelity Onion Skin

WALTER MOLSON
MONTREAL

March 24, 1938.

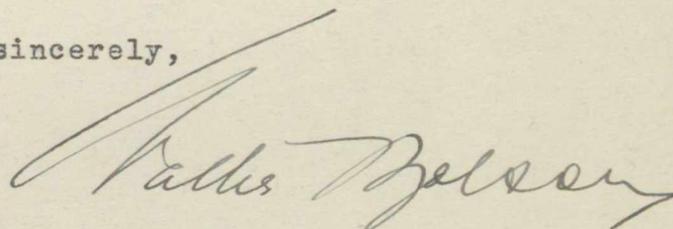
Personal.

Dear Doctor Douglas,

May I for the moment, while Herbert's immediate family are unable to deal with so many matters they want to do, express their recognition and great appreciation for the kindly tributes paid to him by the University and its members.

What the University meant to him is so well-known that it needs no emphasis, and I know that the family would like their full appreciation to be known for the honour and deference paid him by the University.

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Walter Molson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Dr. L. W. Douglas,
Principal,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street W.,
Montreal.

WM/EB.

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

April 25, 1938

My dear Mrs. Molson,

May I send you herewith a copy of the resolution
which was passed at the last meeting of Senate on the 20th of
April?

With kindest personal regards,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Herbert Molson,
3517 Ontario Avenue,
MONTREAL. QUE.

750-1000-1000
Onion Skin
ESTABLISHED 1860
MADE IN U.S.A.

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

April 25, 1938

My dear Mr. Molson,

I have sent a copy of the enclosed resolution
to Mrs. Herbert Molson, but I thought possibly you might
also care to have it.

With kindest personal regards,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Molson, Esq.,
1517 McGregor Street,
MONTREAL. QUE.

Onion Skin

SLEEPER MED. CO.
MADE IN U.S.A.

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

May 3, 1938

My dear Mr. Molson,

Thank you so much for your kind letter of the
28th April. It was a privilege for me to have had an opportunity
to make even a brief acquaintance such as was possible with
Colonel Molson.

I am so much looking forward to fishing
the Bonaventure.

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Molson, Esq.,
1517 McGregor Street,
MONTREAL.

WALTER MOLSON
MONTREAL

April 28, 1938.

My dear Mr. Principal,

It is most considerate of you to have thought of sending me a copy of the resolution of the Board of Governors on the death of my brother Herbert, as, of course, I am exceedingly glad to receive it.

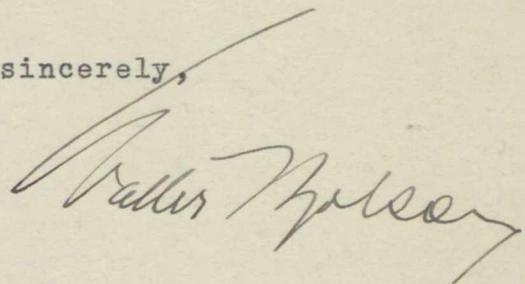
I take the opportunity also of telling you how happy I was that you paid Herbert a visit following our introduction at the Mount Royal Club. I must confess I approached you in the hope that you would suggest a visit, as I was aware of his critical condition and was afraid the opportunity might not arise later. You gave him a lot of pleasure in so doing.

I was pleased to learn that you had accepted Mr. Purvis's invitation to fish at the "Bonaventure", and I shall be there during part of your stay.

With kindest regards and appreciation of your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the resolution,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,



Principal Lewis W. Douglas,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street W.,
Montreal.

WM/EB.

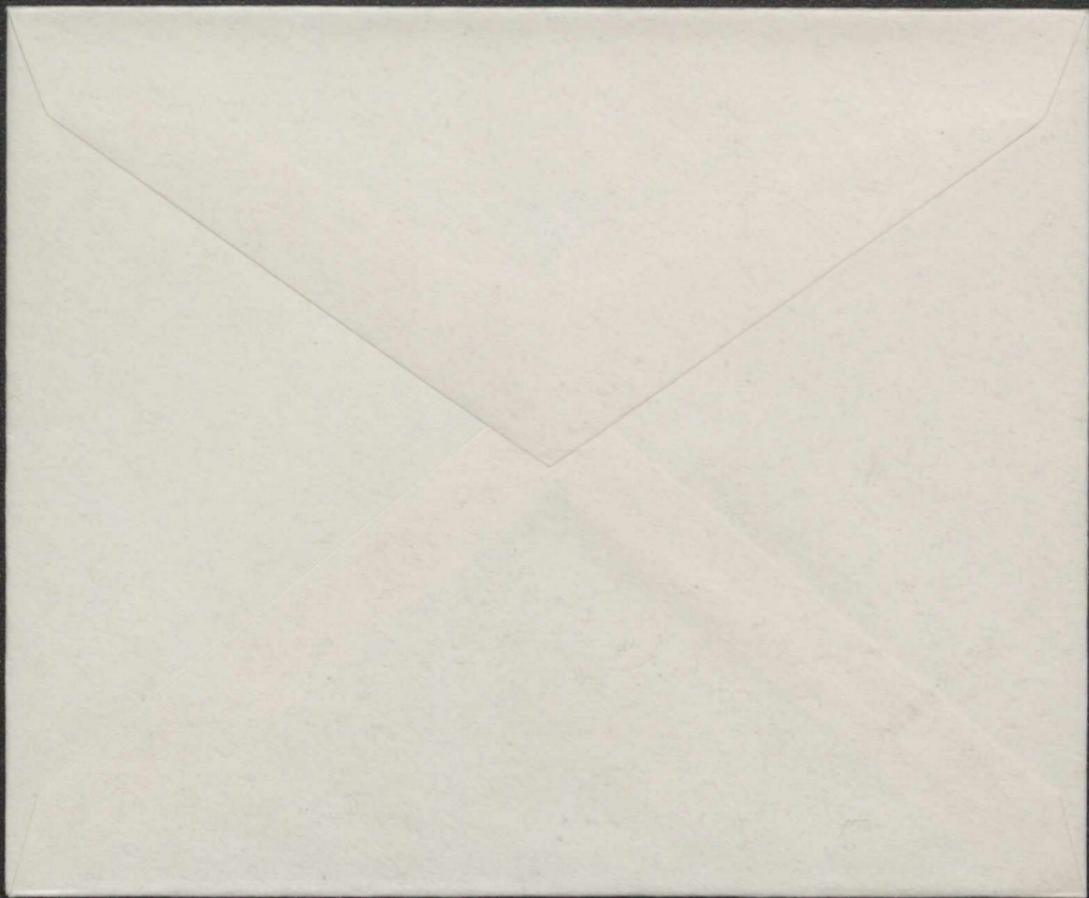


*The Senate, and Faculty
of
Monmouth College
request the honor of your presence
at the Inauguration of
James Harper Grier
as
President of the College
Thursday, October twenty-eighth
nineteen hundred and thirty-seven
Monmouth, Illinois*

THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

Monmouth College

Monmouth, Illinois



THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT

MONMOUTH COLLEGE

OCTOBER 28, 1937

INSTITUTION

Founded in _____

Will be represented by

FULL NAME

DEGREES

TITLE OR POSITION

ADDRESS

PLEASE REPLY BEFORE OCTOBER 14, 1937



Montreal Amateur Athletic Association

GROUNDS
WESTMOUNT
CLUB HOUSE & OFFICE
PEEL STREET.

Montreal,

November 12th, 1935.

Mr. A. E. Morgan,
Principal,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke St. W.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Morgan:

I thought you would be interested in receiving a copy of the Golden Jubilee Edition on our Association. As you no doubt are aware the M. A. A. A. is the oldest athletic organization in Canada, in fact this coming winter we will celebrate the ninety-sixth anniversary of one of our clubs called the Old Tuque Bleue, which was started in 1840.

I do trust that in the not too distant future you will take the opportunity of visiting our Club. Kind personal regards, we remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman,
PRESS AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

CGB:CA
Encl.

December 24
1935

Dear Mr. Gardner,

Thank you for your kind letter of the 20th December. I very much appreciate your courtesy in sending me the membership pass entitling me to the privileges of the M.A.A.A. for a month, and I shall hope to avail myself of the facilities of the Club.

It was a pleasure to meet the members of the Association this month.

Yours sincerely,

W. McG. Gardner, Esq.,
Tramways Building,
159 Craig St. West,
Montreal, Que.

Mr. A. Eustace MORGAN,

HAVING BEEN PROPOSED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE



Montreal Amateur Athletic Association

GROUNDS
WESTMOUNT
CLUB HOUSE & OFFICE
1001 STAMPT

Montreal.

IS GRANTED Complete Senior PRIVILEGES

NO. 291
UNTIL January 31, 1936.

THIS CARD MUST BE EXCHANGED FOR
MEMBER'S PASS WHEN ELECTED.

J. J. Handette

Secretary-Treasurer.



Montreal Amateur Athletic Association

GROUNDS
WESTMOUNT
CLUB HOUSE & OFFICE
PEEL STREET.

Montreal,

December 20th,
1935.

Mr. A. Eustace Morgan, M.A.,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

The welcome accorded to you by the Wheelmen's Club of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association during your recent visit, was sincere. It is difficult to believe that the splendid address which you made to us on that occasion was entirely extemporaneous and we thank you sincerely for the forethought which entered into its preparation. You have constantly sounded a high note in all your public messages and the address given to us was no exception.

It has always been the aim of our Association to encourage genuine sportsmanship and an active participation of our members in healthful games for the physical and moral benefits to be derived. Consequently, we were very pleased to hear that you have taken so favourable a view of worthwhile sporting activities and that you will approve the engagement of your University's students in beneficial sports.

It is our hope that you will yourself make an opportunity to enter into some sporting activities, as we sincerely believe in your assertion that intense mental effort requires the maintenance of a capable body to bear it.

As a token of our appreciation of your visit, we are enclosing a membership pass which entitles you to all the privileges of the Association for one month. We would be honoured if you find yourself able to make some use of these privileges.

At the direction of our Executive Committee, I have the pleasure of expressing to you on behalf of our membership, the very sincere thanks of the Association for your visit and the splendid address which you made to us on that occasion.

Yours very truly,

W. McG. Gardner,
Tramways Building,
159 Craig Street, West,
Montreal.

THE MONTREAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND
(INCORPORATED)

PATRONS

HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Lord Atholstan

Lord Beaverbrook

Lord Shaughnessy

Sir H. Montagu Allan

T. B. Macaulay, Esq.

Hugh Paton, Esq.

John P. Black, Esq.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

7010 Sherbrooke Street West, Notre Dame de Grace
Tel. DExter 8450

INDUSTRIAL HOME

6980 Sherbrooke Street West, Notre Dame de Grace
Tel. DExter 8458
MONTREAL

PRESIDENT

Philip E. Layton

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dr. W. D. Woodhead
Dean of Arts, McGill University

Sir Gordon Johnson, Bart.

HON. TREASURER

Lt.-Col. R. Starke

HON. SECRETARY

Mrs. P. E. Layton

GEN. MANAGER & SECRETARY

Gilbert Layton

October 6th, 1936

RECEIVED OCT 7 1936

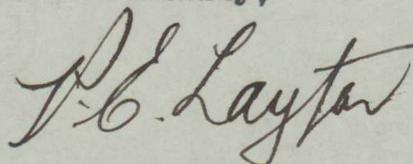
Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Morgan:-

Last night, my son Gilbert, before leaving for Quebec, asked me to please forward you a copy of a report which will give you an idea of the work done by our Institution to help the Blind.

We think it is wonderfully kind of you to preside at our Annual Meeting next Tuesday night, October 13th, when I will personally have the pleasure of thanking you.

Yours faithfully,



President.

Montreal Actors Association are having a benefit concert in
Victoria Hall for the needy actors. Mr. Johnson.

\$1.25 a ticket. Will you help by subscribing?

Ha.6396.

Repet



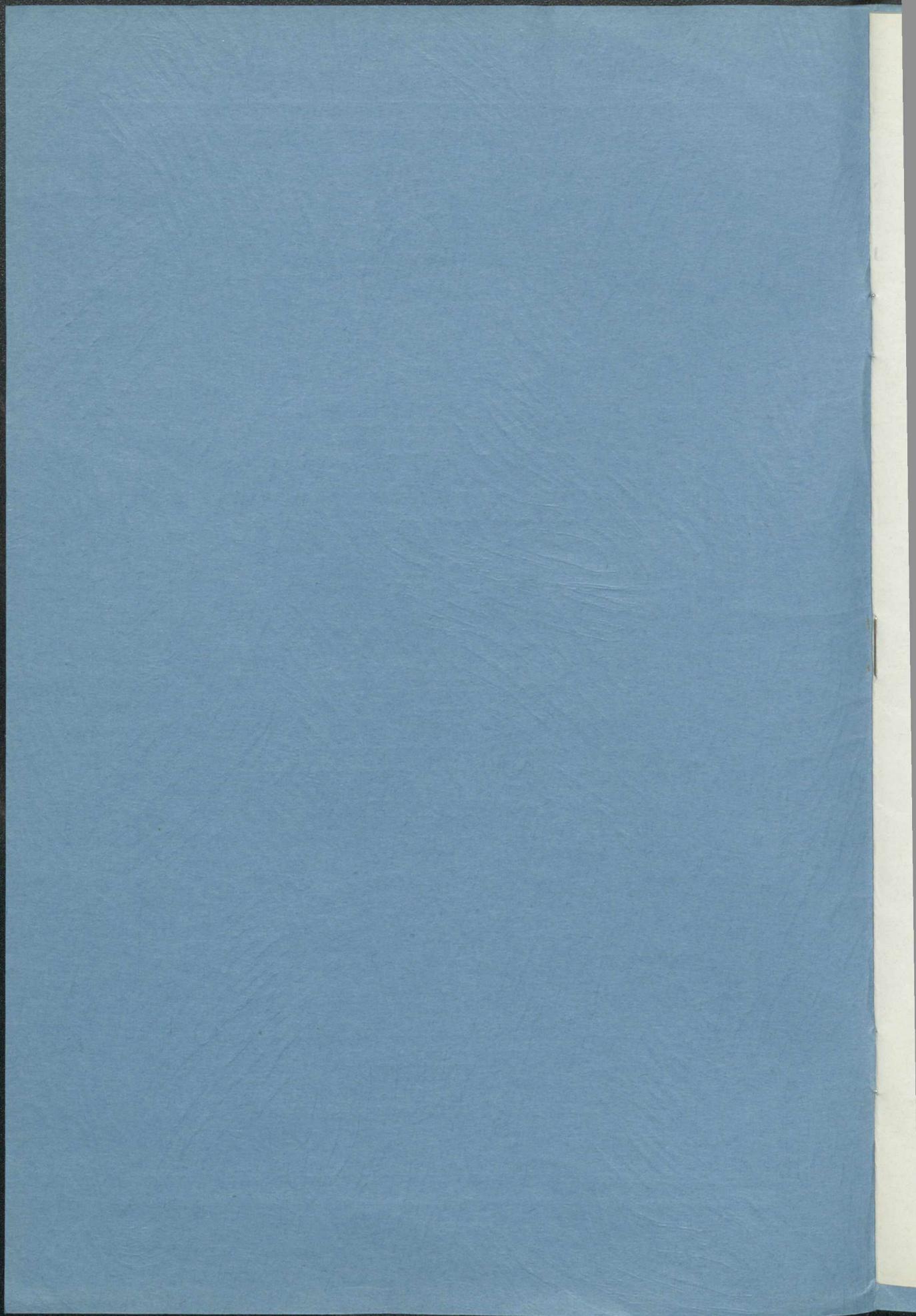
SOUVENIR
ANNUAL REPORT

« « 1934 » »

Commemorating
THE
SILVER ANNIVERSARY
1908-1933

THE MONTREAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE BLIND

Sherbrooke Street West — Montreal



The
Montreal Association for the Blind
(Incorporated)

•
PATRONS

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
LORD ATHOLSTAN LORD BEAVERBROOK
LORD SHAUGHNESSY SIR MONTAGU ALLAN
JOHN P. BLACK, Esq. HUGH PATON, Esq.
T. B. MACAULAY, Esq.

President:

PHILIP E. LAYTON

Vice-Presidents:

Dr. W. D. WOODHEAD WM. CLELLAND

Honorary Secretary:

Mrs. P. E. LAYTON

Honorary Treasurer:

Col. ROBERT STARKE

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

J. W. BEATON GEORGE MEACOCK
Ald. W. H. BIGGAR Dr. W. J. PATTERSON
T. A. G. BISHOP Rev. ELTON T. SCOTT

GILBERT LAYTON, *General Manager and Secretary*

School for the Blind:

7010 Sherbrooke Street West, Notre Dame de Grace
Telephone — DEXter 8450

Industrial Home:

6980 Sherbrooke Street West, Notre Dame de Grace
Telephone — DEXter 8458



MAP READING

*Geography is taught by means of raised maps, students soon
attaining speed and accuracy.*

Board of Management Report

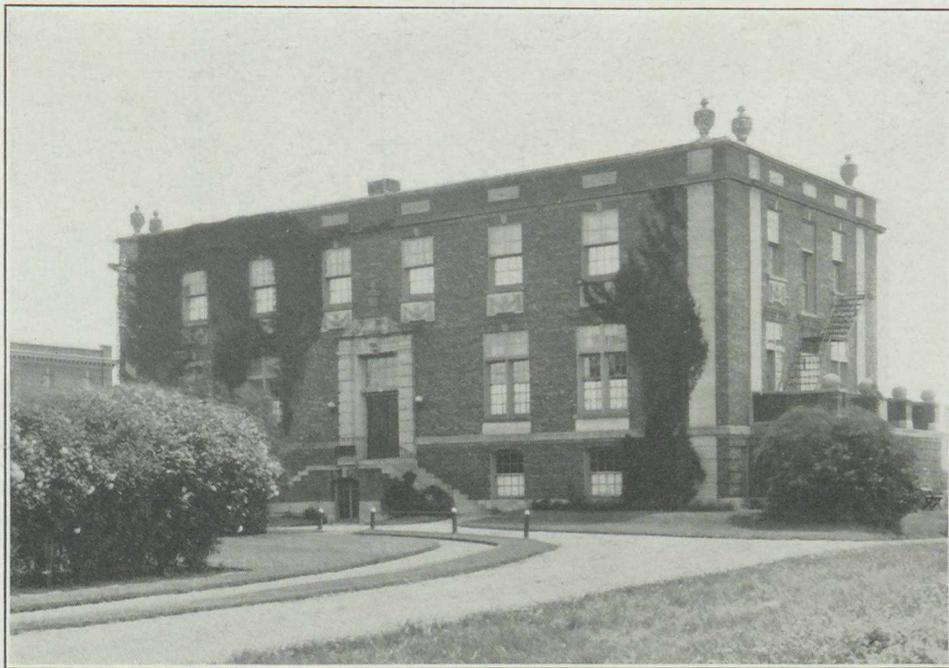
THE Board of management of the Montreal Association for the Blind in presenting its 26th Annual Report has pleasure in reporting a year of great progress in the varied activities carried on by this Organization.

In spite of a very difficult year due to financial conditions which meant decreased revenues, a greater number of blind men and women have been aided and in many cases supported by the Association. A quite drastic decrease in donations and grants made more necessary than ever rigid economies and necessitated greater sales efforts being made. The following is a summarized list of blind persons under care of the various departments of the Institutions:—

School — Blind Pupils	23
Workshops — Men and Women including Salesmen, Collectors, etc.	47
Pensioners	25
Social Service and Home Teaching .	72

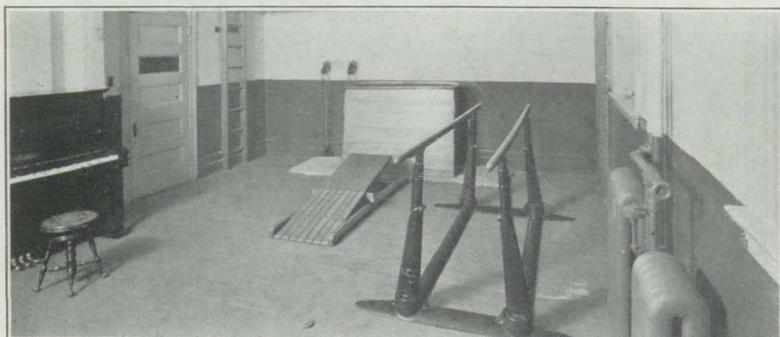
SCHOOL: During the past year 23 pupils were enrolled. Pupils came from

various parts of the Province and in addition from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The health of the students throughout the year was generally very good and enabled all to take full advantage of the splendid playground facilities. Once again we are indebted to the authorities of Loyola College for allowing our children the privilege of skating on the Loyola rink. Skating was also enjoyed in the open-air rink at Trenholme Park. The toboggan slide in the Association grounds is constantly used during the winter months and last season, due to the cold, was exceptionally fast and thrilling. The Westmount Y.M.C.A. once again very kindly allowed the boys to attend gymnasium classes each week and we are much indebted to Mr. David Hobbs and Mr. Gordon Beale for the keen interest they take in the physical development of our boys. In addition, leaders from the "Y" come to the School one evening each week and hold special classes in the School gymnasium. The



SCHOOL BUILDING — 7010 Sherbrooke Street West. Erected 1913

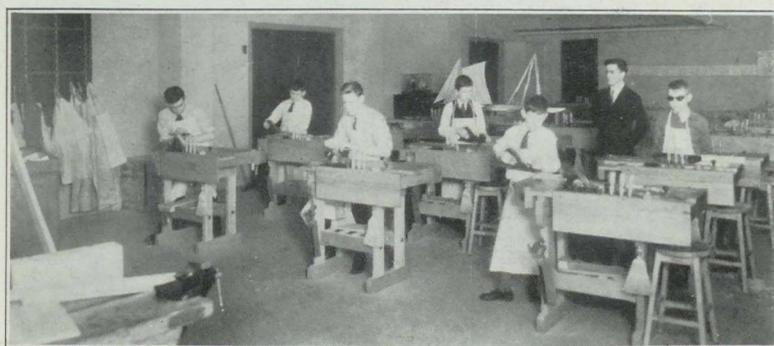
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT REPORT



GYMNASIUM



GAMES



WOODWORKING



TYPEWRITING

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT REPORT

girls attend regularly the swimming classes at the Y.W.C.A. and great progress has been made. Several of the pupils swim exceptionally well and we are much indebted to the Y.W.C.A. for placing these facilities at our disposal, and in particular to Miss Stoneham, the instructress.

The children were once again the guests of the Thistle Curling Club on the occasion of the Annual Bonspiel and were enthusiastically received by the members of that Club. They were well rewarded for their songs and pianoforte solos with the serving of ice cream, cakes, ginger ale, etc.

During the year the Choir of the School was enlarged by the inclusion of members from the workshops for men and women, and is now known as the Institutional Choir of the Montreal Association for the Blind and is under the direction of Professor G. Vanderpoll. Excellent programmes have been given at all the Association gatherings and, in addition, at several churches and a special annual concert at the Old Folks Home at Longue Pointe. The old people, who are largely shut in, greatly appreciate this entertainment.

Nine of our pupils prepared for the music examinations held each year under the auspices of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, and all were

successful in passing; five with honorable mention. Great credit is due to Mrs. E. A. Radcliffe, who is in charge of this department.

Inspector England, of the Montreal School Board, paid his annual visit to the School in June and examined the classes. His report states that the work carried on is in keeping with the high standard of education that has always been maintained in this School, and compares favorably with the public and high school classes in Montreal.

The closing exercises were held on June 18th, and Dr. W. D. Woodhead presided. The varied programme showed careful preparation. Every one of the pupils contributed in some form or another to the entertainment, which included singing, playing, recitations, etc. Prizes were distributed to the winners in the various subjects.

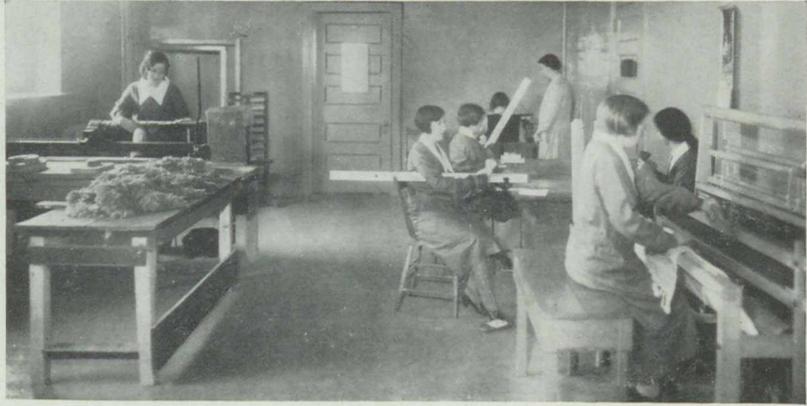
Manual training was carried on again at the Montreal West High School and the Institution is indebted to Mr. T. Cadman for his close interest and the instruction given in this work.

WORKSHOPS: The workshops have been enabled to remain open full time for the last eighteen months without layoffs or wage cuts for the blind employees. This condition only goes to prove that if it were possible for all blind persons to be employed in subsidized workshops

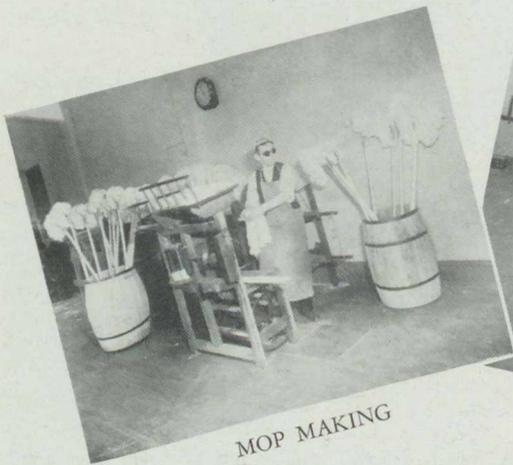


PUPILS

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT REPORT



WOMEN'S WORKSHOPS



MOP MAKING



BRUSH MAKING



POWER SEWING MACHINES

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT REPORT

their occupations would keep them happy, and the fear and uncertainty of financial dependence on charity would be removed. As this is not possible, it is earnestly hoped that the Provincial and Federal Governments will soon take steps to bring State Aid in the form of pensions for the large mass of blind of Canada who for various reasons are unemployable.

Sales during the past year showed an increase of 20%. Wages paid to blind men and women amounted to \$16,000 and, in addition, augmentation paid to supplement actual earnings amounted to \$6,152.

The corn situation during the past year has been a very trying one. Prices have been uncertain and have advanced almost 300% over those paid some twelve months ago. The management, anticipating the rise, bought largely for many months ahead last spring, and thus helped to reduce the price average for the year.

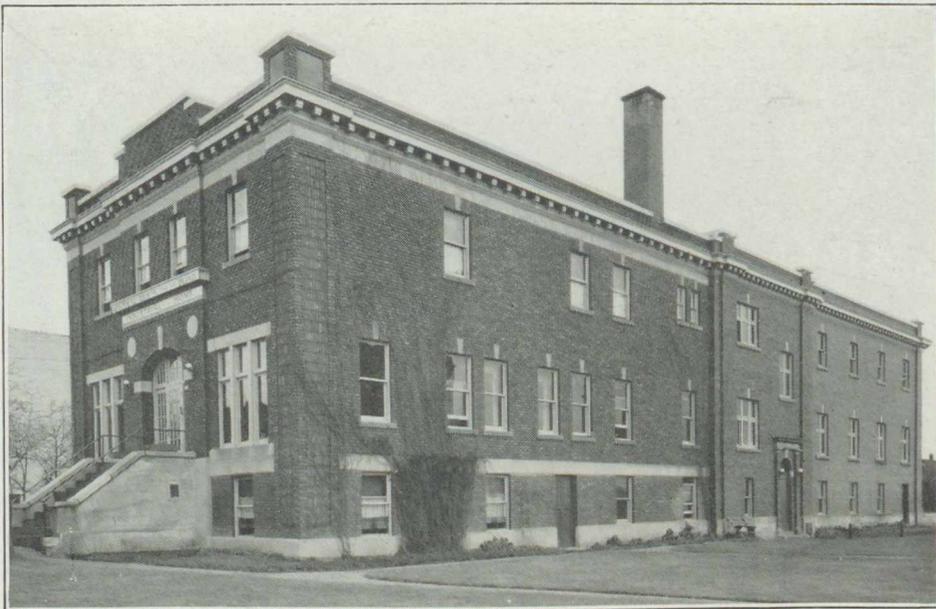
Due to special sales efforts the chair caning department shows a large increase and many orders for piano tunings have enabled two blind men to keep them-

selves largely employed and supported during the past season.

During the year the Board were pleased to appoint Mr. James Carragher, a blind employee for the past 25 years of this Association, as foreman of the workshop. He has as a capable sighted assistant foreman, Mr. Wm. Whyte. Since taking over his duties the workshop has run very smoothly and the Board is confident that Mr. Carragher will be another living example that hard work and ability will enable a blind man to achieve high positions in the business world.

Women's Workshops have been running steadily and increased sales have been achieved in the brushes and mops manufactured in this Department.

BOARDING HOME: The splendid accommodation in this part of the Institution is fully appreciated by those resident there most of the year. The accommodation has been almost fully used up the entire year. The smoking-room and grounds offer recreation and social centre for the blind from all over the city. Radio broadcasts are closely followed and reading by kindly visitors, games and music are much enjoyed.



INDUSTRIAL HOME—6980 Sherbrooke St. West.—Erected 1914.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT REPORT

HOME TEACHING AND SOCIAL SERVICE: This is indeed a very busy Department. Hundreds and hundreds of visits to sightless persons in their homes bring happiness, occupation, and news of what is going on in the blind world to those who are shut-in. Reading and writing in the touch system of Braille are taught to many. Hand work is taught and materials are supplied at cost and the goods largely sold by the Association. During the past year a total of 72 people were visited, making a total of 1650 calls during the twelve months.

Also, through the medium of this Department, relief in the form of money, clothing, food, etc., is distributed, glasses are supplied for those who cannot afford to pay, radios are supplied and serviced, theatre passes are distributed and hospitals, doctors, teachers, ministers are called upon and every effort made to locate new cases of blindness which can be assisted. Over five thousand dollars was paid out in pensions, relief, and general social service activities during the year.

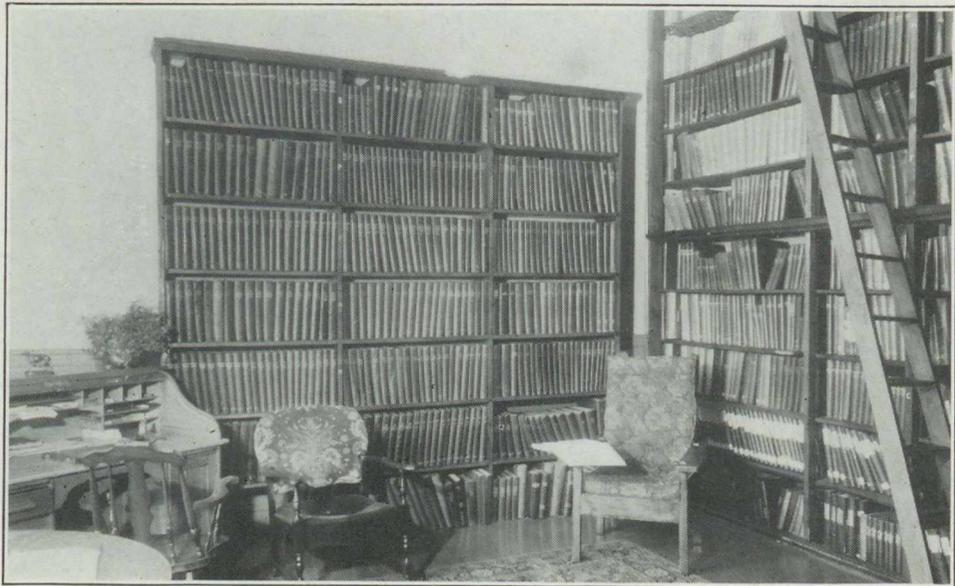
During the past year the men in the workshops organized a visiting committee of their own and now regularly call upon sick or retired blind employees, taking with them presents of tobacco,

fruit, candy, etc. The efforts of the employees in this direction are much appreciated by the Board of Management.

THE SOCIAL CLUB, which was the first activity or department of the Montreal Association for the Blind when it was founded 26 years ago, holds various functions during the year. The Hallow'e'n party, to which Miss Jessie Dow has continuously given a generous donation each year for candy and fruit, is exceptionally well attended. The Christmas tree distribution of presents, the New Year's party and the annual automobile drive in June, among other events, are keenly looked forward to.

In connection with the automobile drive, the Board of Management is deeply appreciative of the splendid support given by the Knights of Columbus, the Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Rotary Club and other bodies and individuals who generously donate busses and cars each year.

THE LIBRARY of the Association, containing over 2,000 volumes of various works, is used extensively by blind people all over the Province. Books are sent post free. The Association has just purchased a new machine known as the Talking Book Machine. Records similar



THE LIBRARY

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT REPORT

to gramophone recordings are made of books, novels and all forms of literature. These recordings play for periods ranging from fifteen minutes to half an hour, and thus the world's best literature is brought to those who are not able to read in Braille or who can find no one to read to them. A large library of these recordings is gradually being made and we trust in the near future we shall be enabled to add this service to the many already performed by this Association.

The Curlers of Montreal and district held their annual charity bonspiel again this year, and the Association deeply appreciates the help from these old friends.

During the past year the Assembly Hall has been loaned to the West-end (Rosedale) Men's Brotherhood on Sunday afternoons and also to the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Federation of the Blind for their regular meetings.

During the year the sum of \$5,600 was received from the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Louise (Layton) Armstrong, being the balance of the residue of her estate amounting to \$39,000, bequeathed to The Frances Layton Memorial Pension Fund.

This fund, created in 1922 by the sons and daughters of Frances Layton — Philip E. Layton, Herbert A. Layton, Miss Kate Layton, Mrs. L. Armstrong, Mrs. H. F. Chamen, Mrs. J. Mosenthal — now amounts to nearly \$50,000. The interest from this amount is distributed

by this Association in pensions of \$10 monthly to needy blind persons.

The Board of Management desires to thank the Branches of the Canadian Federation of the Blind throughout the Dominion for their thoughtfulness in sending two beautiful colored etchings suitably framed as a token for the work done by Philip E. Layton for the blind throughout the Dominion. These were received in time for the visit of His Excellency, in November, and have been placed one on either side of the Memorial Tablet.

The Board once again desires to thank the Sun Life Club for its annual presentation in the Windsor Hall. The amount realized this year exceeded the previous year and netted the amount of \$1,100 as compared with \$900 last year.

The thanks of all blind people are due to the Montreal Tramways Co. for street car passes and to the United Amusement Co. for Theatre passes. The institution is indebted to Dr. Maynard Cook and Dr. Richard Kerry for their continued invaluable services.

In conclusion, the Board of Management wishes to sincerely thank all those who have contributed during the past year to the welfare of this association either through services rendered or donations of money, clothing, or furnishings for the Institution.

GILBERT LAYTON,
Secretary.

Donations or Bequests

Those desirous of subscribing, or wishing to leave a legacy to forward the work carried on by this Association, should indicate clearly that the beneficiary is to be:—

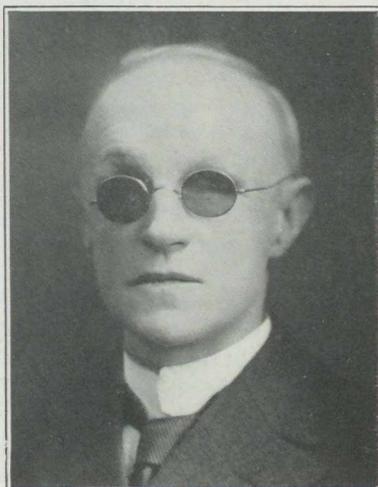
THE MONTREAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND
Incorporated
6980 Sherbrooke Street West

SILVER ANNIVERSARY — 1908-1933

FOUNDING OF THE MONTREAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

ON April 21st, 1908, Mr. Philip E. Layton invited fifteen blind men to meet at his home, where in a concise and comprehensive address he showed what was being done for the welfare of the blind in Great Britain and other countries. He urged the establishment of a Residential School and Workshops for the Blind in Montreal, and stressed the immediate necessity of forming an Association whose object should be to aid them by educational and industrial training, thereby creating employment and making their lives a much happier lot.

On the motion of Dr. A. Fisher, it was unanimously agreed that an Association be formed at the meeting to be known as The Montreal Association for the Blind, and a Board of Directors consisting of six sightless members was accordingly elected.



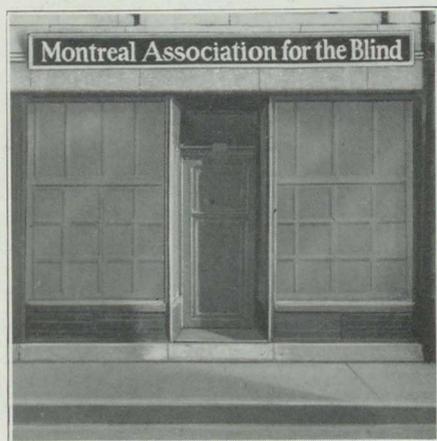
PHILIP E. LAYTON
The Founder:

The first effort of this Association was to give industrial training to blind men. On December 1st, 1908 a small workshop was opened on Notre Dame Street West, and four blind men were admitted to receive instruction in the manufacturing of corn brooms. This little shop was honored by a visit from His Excellency Earl Grey on December 17th, 1908, and two months later an order from the Federal Government was received for 12 dozen brooms.

From this little workshop of two rooms on Notre Dame Street came the erection, on the beautiful grounds at Sherbrooke Street West, of a modern fireproof School in 1913, and an Industrial Building in 1914. The latter building, proving inadequate to meet the increasing demands of blind people seeking employment, was enlarged in 1926.

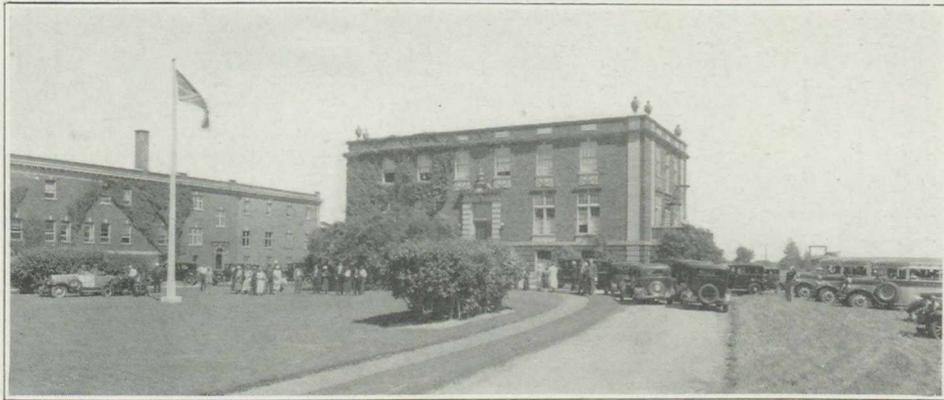
The factory as it now stands is considered to be one of the most modern and best equipped plants for blind workers on the continent.

The sales of products which in 1908 amounted to \$876.00, have since attained a maximum of \$75,000.



The first workshop for Blind men in Canada — Opened 1908.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY — 1908-1933



View of building last year showing Automobile drive.

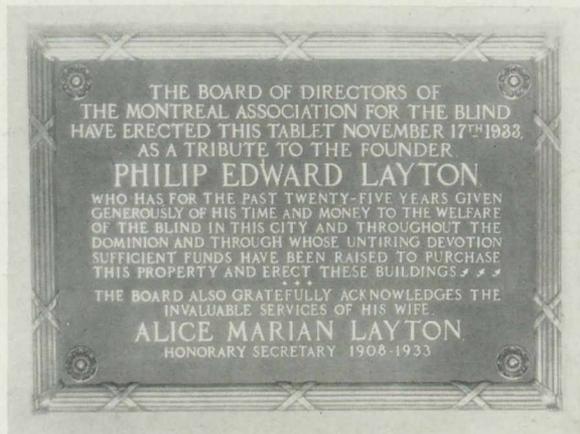
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE AND PROGRESS

LAST year the Association celebrated its Silver Anniversary. Hundreds of invitations to subscribers and supporters were sent out and undoubtedly the most representative gathering in the history of the Association was assembled on November 17th in the Institution Hall. Many of its old friends of early days were present.

On this occasion we were honored by an official visit from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. His Excellency showed keen interest in the various departments, and the work carried on in the two buildings. He was most courteous and kindly in his remarks from the platform and officially unveiled the tablet, erected as a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Layton for the founding of the Association and for the fine work done by them during the past 25 years.

A gift of two etchings received from the Branches of the Canadian Federation of the Blind, and placed on either side of the tablet were a further tribute to the founder.

Following the visit we were the recipients from His Excellency of a very appreciative letter thanking us for the arrangements that were made and forwarding to us autographed portraits of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Bessborough. These were suitably framed and are now hung in the Association Hall.



Tablet, erected November 17th, 1933, and unveiled by His Excellency The Earl of Bessborough.

The Montreal Association for the Blind

INCORPORATED

Balance Sheet—June 30, 1934

ASSETS

<i>Current:</i>	
Accounts Receivable	\$4,646.57
Advances to Blind Persons—	
Commercial and Social Service	760.37
<i>Less:</i> Reserve	\$ 5,406.94
	463.95
	\$ 4,942.99
Office Working Fund	125.00
Inventory—Cost or Market—taken under supervision of Manager	11,664.62
Accrued Interest on Investments	537.04
	\$ 17,269.65
<i>Investments at Cost in Marketable Securities, Mortgages and Special Deposit:</i>	
General Account	\$ 86,464.24
Endowment Account	10,500.00
Trust Account (Frances Layton Pension)	45,355.55
	142,319.79
<i>Fixed—at Cost:</i>	
Real Estate — Land	30,768.01
Buildings	110,534.36
	141,302.37
Plant and Machinery	7,103.67
Furniture and Fixtures	7,894.51
Motor Truck	1,035.00
	157,335.55
	<u>\$316,924.99</u>

LIABILITIES

<i>Current:</i>	
Bank Overdraft	\$ 1,993.52
Accounts Payable	2,792.86
Accrued Liabilities Reserve	749.03
	\$ 5,535.41
<i>Reserves:</i>	
Reserve for Depreciation of Buildings	8,840.00
Reserve for Depreciation of Plant and Machinery	6,670.05
Reserve for Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures	7,894.51
Reserve for Depreciation of Motor Truck	269.53
	23,674.09
<i>Capital:</i>	
General Account	\$233,947.58
<i>Less:</i> Excess of Expenditure over Revenue for the Year ended June 30, 1934	2,087.64
	231,859.94
Endowment Account	10,500.00
Trust Account—Frances Layton Pension	43,707.65
Funded Revenue—Layton Pension Fund	1,647.90
	45,355.55
	287,715.49
	<u>\$316,924.99</u>

*Audited and Certified in accordance with our
attached Certificate.*

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, September 7, 1934.

The Montreal Association for the Blind

INCORPORATED

Comparative General Summary of Income and Expenditure for the years ended June 30, 1933 and June 30, 1934.

INCOME	Year ended June 30, 1933	Year ended June 30, 1934
Revenue from Investments and other Interest.....	\$ 4,608.97	\$ 4,406.91
Subscriptions	8,924.50	8,753.57
Dominion of Canada	4,500.00	4,050.00
Province of Quebec	8,000.00	8,000.00
City of Montreal	4,250.00	500.00
Protestant Board of School Commissioners	525.00
Federated Catholic Charities—Two Years.....	1,000.00
Students and Scholarship Fees	1,733.00	1,877.31
Board Revenue	3,573.75	3,905.75
	<u>36,115.22</u>	<u>32,493.54</u>
Sale of Brooms and Other Manufactures	46,351.29	55,397.63
Totals	<u>\$82,466.51</u>	<u>\$87,891.17</u>
 EXPENDITURE		
Provisions, School and Industrial	\$ 2,400.98	\$ 2,712.65
Salaries, Tuition	2,819.00	3,130.94
Salaries and Wages, General	8,727.04	10,505.22
Commission on Subscriptions	1,525.25	—1,480.25
Light and Heat	1,161.37	1,316.41
Insurance and Taxes	506.78	520.13
Maintenance Charges	1,000.25	912.38
General Operating Charges	4,504.22	5,678.56
Bad Debts	158.82
Pensions	2,534.97	1,756.60
Augmentation of Wages, Net	7,106.14	6,152.30
Depreciation	2,393.74	2,223.07
Home Teaching	533.84	535.59
Social Service	2,342.22	1,521.80
	<u>\$37,555.80</u>	<u>\$38,604.72</u>
Manufacturing Cost of Brooms, etc.....	\$38,653.28	\$45,902.40
Selling Cost of Brooms, etc.	6,186.25	5,471.69
	<u>\$44,839.53</u>	<u>\$51,374.09</u>
Total Expenditure	<u>\$82,395.33</u>	<u>\$89,978.81</u>
Excess of Expenditure over Income	2,087.64
Excess of Income over Expenditure	71.18
	<u>\$82,466.51</u>	<u>\$87,891.17</u>

PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND

—A National Necessity

THE condition of the blind today is worse than it ever has been. Due to the prevailing conditions their sighted relations and friends are not able to help them as they have done in the past. A few years ago hundreds of blind persons earned their living teaching music, playing at dances, tuning pianos, etc., but the radio has taken these occupations away.

Australia and New Zealand give pensions to the blind at the age of sixteen. Great Britain, with her heavy taxation and burdens, besides giving the blind population a pension, supplements the earnings of the blind. Ireland, Russia and Japan, and most of the States in America, grant pensions to the sightless. Canada takes better care of its criminals than it does of the poor blind. The criminal is given board, lodging and clothing; but thousands of the blind are left to starve or beg.

The first National Conference of the Blind of Canada was held in the buildings of the Montreal Association for the Blind in June, 1926, when delegates from the Atlantic to the Pacific were present. Mr. P. E. Layton, who arranged the Convention, was appointed Chairman. He urged the vital necessity of Pensions for the Blind, and strongly advocated the establishment of a National Organization of the Blind to further this movement. As a result of the Conference the Canadian Federation of the Blind was founded, and now has branches in nearly every large city of the Dominion. A delegation of fifty blind persons from the Conference, which number was augmented by sightless persons on arriving in Ottawa, marched to the Parliament Buildings and were received by the Prime Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, to whom Mr. P. E. Layton and several delegates made a strong appeal for pensions. Nearly every year since, petitions have been presented to the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Last year a United Memorial, representing every organization for the Blind in Canada, was presented to the Federal Government, and a copy was sent to every Provincial Legislature. A copy of this Memorial is reproduced on the opposite page.

The only result achieved through this presentation, aside from attracting public attention, was that the matter was discussed at the last conference in Ottawa of Provincial Premiers. Due to the opposition of one Province no action was taken.

It is high time that the people and government of Canada shouldered their responsibilities towards this unfortunate class of citizens. Legislation should be enacted for their comfort and well being, and thus remove them from the necessity of being dependent on charity.

PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND

— *A National Necessity*

The Government of Canada,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

October 10, 1933.

MEMORIAL REFERENCE PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND

Gentlemen:

The underlying reasons which led to the provision of pensions for the blind in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand are precisely the same as those obtaining in Canada. Apace with a growing strength of public opinion supporting a movement in this direction for Canada, representations have been continued seeking legislation.

During the past three years the problem itself has become accentuated by reason of individuals, families and agencies who have been contributing in support of dependent blind people, finding it increasingly difficult to meet the need because of conditions. On the other hand, the provision of general unemployment relief funds only deals with such cases from a destitution standpoint and does not recognize (a world accepted principle) that greater assistance is required to relieve the destitution of a blind person than of a sighted person. This is not a transient problem resulting from present economic conditions but is one of destitution arising from permanent unemployment because of blindness coupled with age and/or other infirmities.

Voluntary agencies in this and other countries have tried to meet the need of the permanently unemployable adult blind but do recognize that sufficient private funds cannot be secured. The only adequate solution is the provision of a state pension or allowance.

Blind persons and others interested in their behalf, recognizing the difficulties of Governments under present conditions, approach the whole subject with great concern and make these representations at this time only because of the urgent need which exists.

It is, therefore, respectfully urged that legislation be enacted at the earliest possible date, providing pensions for the blind. However, if it is considered necessary to have the whole subject thoroughly investigated by a special Parliamentary Committee, it is our earnest hope that such Committee will be appointed during the forthcoming session of Parliament to consider and recommend legislation.

May we assure you of a sincere desire to co-operate in very possible way.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of:

FORTY-TWO ORGANIZATIONS FOR AND
OF THE BLIND THROUGHOUT CANADA.

*“Help the Blind to
Help Themselves”*

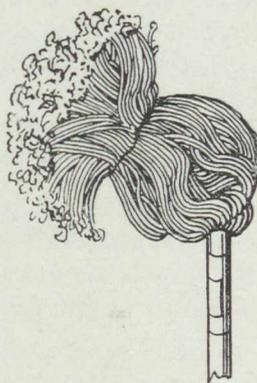
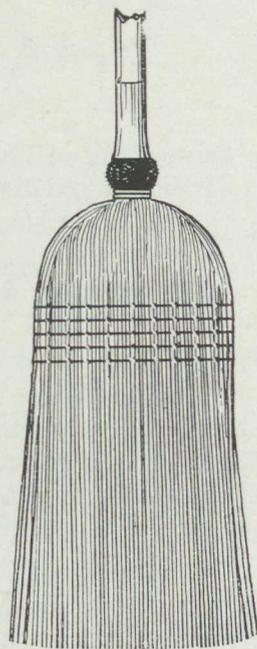
— Buy —

**REX BRAND
PRODUCTS**

When you need one of the articles listed below in your home or office be sure that it bears the label of the Montreal Association for the Blind—REX BRAND. By so doing you will keep a blind man or woman happily employed enabling him to be self-supporting and helping him to forget his blindness. Insist on REX BRAND products from your grocer, hardware dealer, or order direct from the Association.

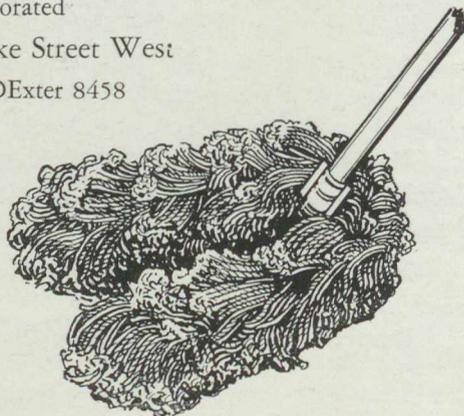
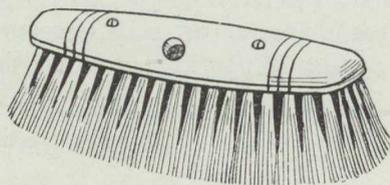
House Brooms
Factory Brooms
Street Brooms
Polishing Mops
Wet Mops

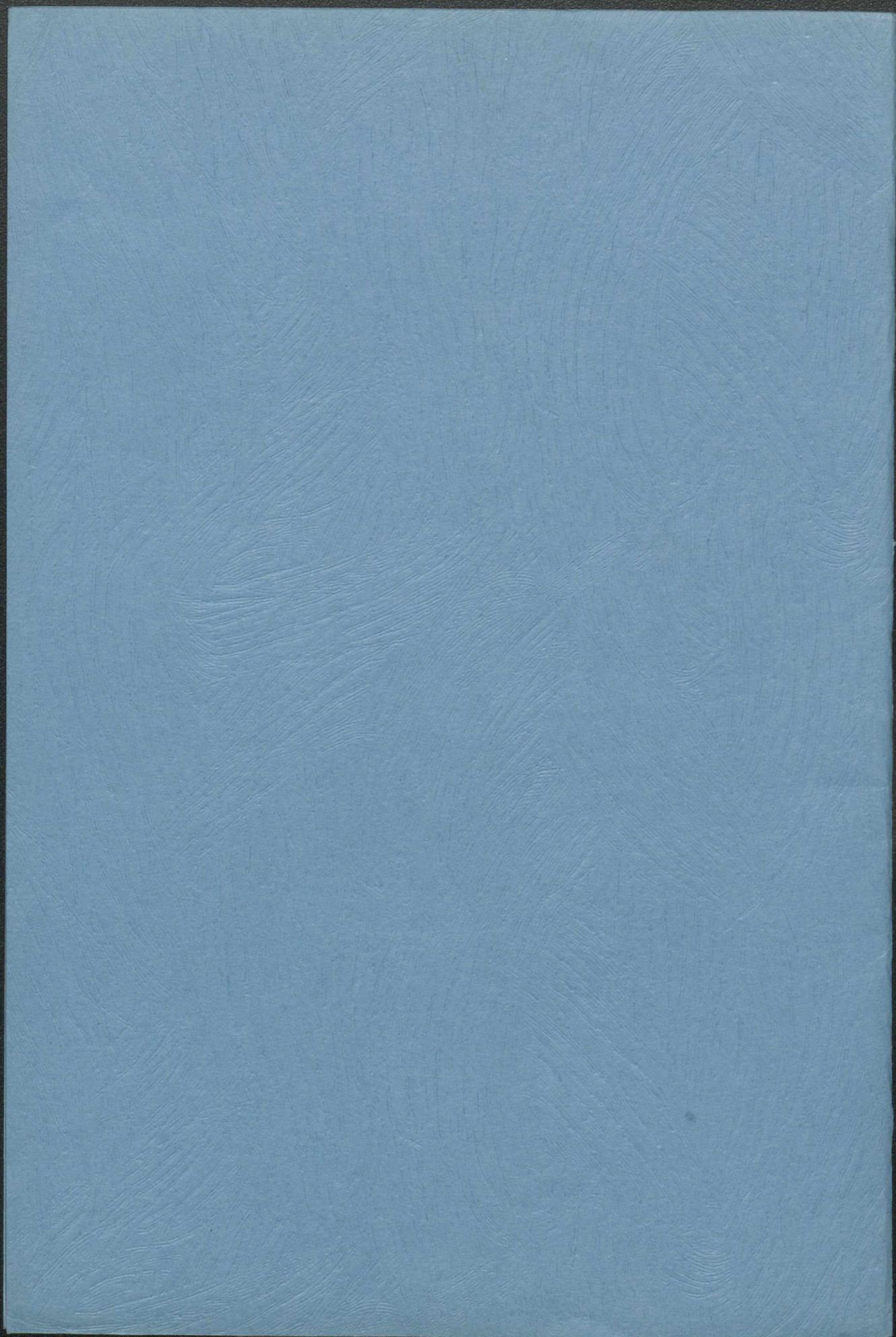
Bannister Brushes
Radiator Brushes
Floor Brushes
Piano Tuning
Chair Caning



THE MONTREAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND
Incorporated

6980 Sherbrooke Street West
Telephone DEXter 8458





The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society

Established A.D. 1820

*Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society
in Canada and Newfoundland*

HON. PRES.: RT. REV. BISHOP FARTHING, M.A., D.D.
PRES.: REV. J. G. POTTER, M.A., D.D.
VICE PRES. AND COR. SEC'Y.:
PROF. HENRY F. ARMSTRONG, M.A.

THE BIBLE HOUSE

REV. S. F. NEWTON, MANAGER
1450 UNION AVENUE

HON. TREAS.: ARTHUR F. BELL, ESQ.
DISTRICT SECRETARIES:
REV. S. F. NEWTON
REV. JAMES ADAMS, B.A., B.TH.

MONTREAL,
CANADA

October 12th, 1935.

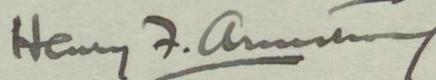
Arthur Eustace Morgan, Esq., M.A.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, Auxiliary to The British and Foreign Bible Society, held in the Board Room of the Bible House on October 10th, I was asked to convey to you, the new Principal of McGill University, the greetings and well wishes of the President, Officers and members of this Society.

Believe me to be,

Yours very sincerely,



Hon. Corr. Secretary.

October 14th,
1935.

Dear Mr. Armstrong,

I very much appreciate the greetings and good wishes of the President, Officers and members of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society which you send me in your letter of October 12th. The warmth of the welcome which has been extended is a great encouragement in the task which lies ahead.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Henry F. Armstrong,
Engineering Building.

Montreal Herald

MONTREALS OLDEST EVENING NEWSPAPER-ESTABLISHED 1811
HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
A.C. MORTON, MANAGING DIRECTOR

February 11, 1938.

Dr. L. W. Douglas, B.A., LL.D.,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I am taking the liberty of sending you a reprint of a report of an address delivered by Mr. Owen Dawson before the Montreal Rotary Club, recently. This address has been commented on by J. Alex Edmison, Chief Legal Counsel for the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, as follows -

"A masterful address on juvenile delinquency - cause and cure."

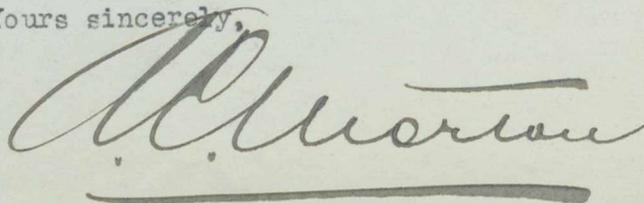
Many other opinions are expressed in the words of one prominent citizen who said - "Surely our citizens do not intend to sit back and see our young people exposed to influences that cannot be anything but degrading."

The general opinion is that there is no likelihood of the desired action being taken by the authorities unless public indignation is given public expression.

The Herald wants to render what service it can to prevent the possibility of the subject in question being allowed to pass into the limbo of forgotten causes, and asks for your co-operation. We would consider it a great privilege to publish your comment on the matters stressed in Mr. Dawson's address.

This same request has already received support by letter from many prominent citizens, including representatives of the professional, religious and commercial life of Montreal, and with your help, we believe that a valuable contribution may be rendered to this community, and to Canada as a whole.

Yours sincerely,



ACM/E.

DOCKET STARTS:

MONTREAL, PORT OF

1550 Stanley Street,
Montreal, Que.

February 6, 1932.

Port of Montreal

General Sir Arthur Currie, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., LL. D.,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur:

As promised I send you herewith the mss. There are two general articles, while on the last pages is a partial description of the Upper Lakes waterway. This I am now working on; when I have finished it I shall be pleased to furnish you with a copy.

Yours very truly,

Granault Agassiz

Granault Agassiz

v. 222

February 24th, 1932.

Granault Agassiz, Esq.,
1550 Stanley Street,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Mr. Agassiz:-

Many thanks for sending me the
mss. I have read them with much interest, partic-
ularly the one entitled HOW SHALL WE SAVE THE PORT
OF MONTREAL, which I was very glad to have the op-
portunity of looking at.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

HOW SHALL WE SAVE THE PORT OF MONTREAL

Montreal Harbour a National Asset

It is imperative to the future prosperity of Canada that her national port should be developed to the very highest point of efficiency, which means not only that the channel shall be deepened to a depth that will permit the largest vessels afloat to come to Montreal with absolute safety, but that dock accommodations and equipment be the equal or superior of any port on the continent. In the broadest sense of the term the Port of Montreal is a public utility, and not only patriotism but sound business judgment would seem to dictate that its development shall be in every sense of the word national. The question of its ability to meet interest on its funded indebtedness should be a matter of small consideration; in fact, the monies essential to its adequate extension should be provided in portion at least from the public funds. Montreal Harbour has never been given adequate consideration by the nation, and its present development is largely the result of individual effort and sacrifice.

Strategical Advantages of Montreal Harbour

Montreal, with more than a million population, is the metropolis of Canada, standing as a monument to the courage and industry of two races working in a common communion, and its position will never be assailed provided the interests of its port are religiously guarded. Situated at the present head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence, just where the mighty Ottawa merges with the mother stream, and at the foot of the thousand-mile waterway to the heart of Canada and the United States, Montreal occupies a strategical position in relation to the geography of the continent. The centre of what is perhaps the most intensive and practicable in unlimited supply. Nowhere else in the country, perhaps, are to be found in more striking harmony all of the elements that make for successful industry. For here the rails of two great transportation systems meet the sea, providing expeditions and economical communication for raw material and finished product.

MONTREAL, the Logical Terminus for the Traffic of our Inland Seas

Montreal is the natural gateway to the Atlantic for both Canada and the United States. Geographically, it has a position rivalled by no port on the American continent. A thousand miles from the seaboard, it is nearer to Northern Europe than any of the major American ports. It is the logical terminus also of the most wonderful water highway to be found on earth. More than forty million people can be served by this splendid system, and Montreal and Canada must see that their inherent rights are not alienated.

Canada's Splendid Canada System

Water Transportation has played a very important part in the development of Canada. No country has been favoured by nature with a better system of natural waterways, and certainly no country has developed her waterways more intelligently than has this Dominion.

from Lake Erie downwards
We in Canada are justly proud of our great water highway, which while partially international in character is nevertheless essentially Canadian, and for the most part has been brought to its present splendid state of efficiency by Canadian initiative, capital, and energy. The Canals from Lake Superior to Lake Erie, partly in Canadian territory have, however, been constructed and are maintained by the United States.

The work of improving this waterway represents more than a century of continuous effort, far from the opening of the first Lachine Canal in 1825, the first Welland Canal in 1829, and the first Sault Canal in 1847, the various canals that comprise the system have been frequently enlarged. The Governments of Canada, regardless of political complexion, have always considered the consistent improvement of the waterway a matter of paramount national importance, and have been careful to see that its development should synchronize with the growth of the nation's commerce, a programme which has culminated in the new Welland Canal. The construction of this utility is regarded as one of the greatest engineering feats of our times, and has cost the Dominion nearly \$125,000,000. It has a depth over the sills of over 27½ feet, and through it the great bulk freighters will be able to pass down Lake Ontario to Kingston and Prescott, a distance of approximately 200 miles.

The total cost to date of this magnificent system to the Dominion of Canada approximates \$325,000,000 of which colossal sum less than \$40,000,000 has been expended on the improvement and maintenance of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel between Montreal and Father Point, in some respects the most important portion of the waterway.

In addition to its huge expenditures in the improvement of its Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, both in deepening its channels and in providing the essential safeguards of navigation, Canada has spent enormous sums on the physical development of its ports. Montreal Harbour represents an investment of \$60,000,000, and each year its Commissioners have to meet interest charges of \$2,157,000. Many millions more have been expended at Quebec, Sorel, Chicoutimi, Halifax and St. John, both publicly and privately, and then there must be taken into account also the millions ~~now being~~ spent at Port Colbourne, the millions more that are now being spent at Kingston and Prescott. Nor must we forget the huge expenditures that have been made on the Pacific Ports of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert, and lately the additional millions invested at Fort Churchill.

Inland Navigation and the Upbuilding of Canada.

It requires no vivid imagination to visualize the part water transportation has played in the upbuilding of Canada. The railroads which have linked the Atlantic to the Pacific in a bond of steel, have assisted tremendously in settling the widely distributed agricultural regions of this continent, but without Canada's water highway to the sea, the railroads would have found it physically impossible alone to have carried the burden.

We all know, for instance, that the railroads could not attempt to move the grain crops of the West if it were not for the huge part played in this movement by the fleet of grain carriers on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, which carry the greater portion of Canada's annual grain crop from the Head of the Lakes to tidewater, or from the Head of the Lakes to the various ports of Georgian Bay.

The carriage of coal from the various ports of Lake Erie to both Eastern and Western Canada is rendered economical and expeditious through water transportation, for it is the boats that bring down Canada's grain, that take back the coal which is so essential to the industrial life of the Prairie Provinces.

Supremacy of Montreal Now Threatened.

Montreal for some years has been the acknowledged grain port of North America, but to retain her position heroic measures will be essential. Faced by acute competition from all American North Atlantic ports, she will have to be accorded the unstinted cooperation of the country if she is to guard for Canada the trade and commerce that rightfully are hers.

There are certain defined laws in transportation as in all other spheres of human activity that while not immutable are difficult of change, and this is particularly the case where the controlling factor is cost. And cost is the crux of the present grain transportation situation of Canada.

Formerly, the Port of Montreal, in spite of the then much higher rates of insurance applying to ships in the St. Lawrence trade, has no difficulty in meeting competition from the Port of New York, even though the rate to continental ports was frequently from two to three cents a bushel higher, but since then the rates on the State Barge commonly called the Erie Canal have been very materially reduced, and even though the marine insurance situation has been largely adjusted, Montreal is unable to compete with America's chief port on even terms, and it is only when the 1,250,000-bushel capacity of the Erie Canal has been reached that she can attract large cargoes.

This congestion has re-opened the question as to Montreal storage and whether additional elevators should be erected there.

The Threat of Albany.

New York State is now bending every effort to induce the United States Government to improve this waterway as a national project, without exercising jurisdiction over it, and it is safe to assume that should the present Governor Roosevelt of New York State be the next President of the United States this will be done.

Through the Canadian Government's action in building the new Welland Ship Canal before the consummation of the ship channel from Kingston to Montreal, the American Grain carriers can now come through this waterway to Oswego, on the Western New York shore of Lake Ontario, which will practically halve the total distance of the State Barge Canal. Albany is preparing for this, and already has constructed a modern port on the assumption that the grain traffic of the Great Lakes will flow this way, including a 10,000,000 bushel elevator, which represents two-thirds of the aggregate grain storage capacity available at Montreal. Ships of 10,000 deadweight tons can tie up at the Albany docks, the channel having a depth of 28 feet. Albany the head of navigation on the Hudson River, 143 miles from New York City, is 291 miles from Buffalo and 179 miles from Oswego by rail and 363 miles from Buffalo and 195 miles from Oswego by canal, the relative distances from Buffalo and Oswego to Montreal being 400 and 240 miles respectively, water and rail distances being approximately equal. The water route to Montreal, however, has a decided advantage from the point of view of expedition, owing to the greater number of locks to be negotiated in the American waterway. The comparison follows: Buffalo to Albany, 38; Oswego to Albany, 31; Port Colborne to Montreal, 29; Kingston to Montreal, 22. The St. Lawrence system also has two feet greater depth, having 14 feet of water over the sills, compared with 10 feet for the New York State System. Many people in Canada are of the opinion that the State Barge Canal is an insignificant waterway of small capacity, similar to the type of Old World towpath canal, which is very far from the truth; for ~~xxxxxxx~~ 2,000-ton motorships and self-propelled barges can now operate on it, these vessels being able to carry from 50,000 to 85,000 bushels, compared with 90,000 to 100,000 cargoes for canal-sized boats on the St. Lawrence route. The latter in fact, has some barges of 110,000 bushels capacity, but these are not self-propelled, being towed by tug.

The Measures Necessary to Safeguard Montreal's Interests.

The very first consideration must be the deepening and widening of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec to a point that will permit the largest ocean vessels to operate to the port with absolute safety. The advantages of the St. Lawrence route for trans-oceanic passenger services are defined both from the esthetic and utilitarian standpoints. For travelling this magnificent river, the passage

the passenger not only has the added pleasure of a thousand miles of picturesque landscape but practically two days of inland sailing, a factor that, when more generally appreciated, will weigh tremendously in favor of the St. Lawrence route.

The present channel is 30 feet deep, but is being dredged to a depth of 35 feet. This has required the dredging of 82 miles and the removal of 134,000 yards of material. Only about 12 miles remain to be finished. However, low water has caused some anxiety of late, and engineers are not prepared to predict what effect the finished channel may have on the water levels of the port. The current necessarily will be quickened, and this will probably mean an accentuation of a situation already acute. Apparently the government will have to construct an eight-foot dam at some point on the river, perhaps at Cap La Roche, where the topographical conditions appear to be ideal. This may cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, but it is a justifiable expenditure, infinitely more necessary than many that have been made on the upper section of the stream and in other parts of the Dominion. The canal should be of a length that would permit ships to pass through it at slow speed, but without stopping. Montreal should insist on a 40-foot channel as the absolute minimum.

The development of the river from Montreal to the sea to the point of absolute safety for all classes of ships, with a consequent lowering of insurance rates. The route is well lighted and protected now, but should be straightened and widened wherever necessary.

The construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ship Canal, which, contrary to general opinion, will be of immeasurable benefit to the Port of Montreal should be undertaken at once. Great Lakes Transportation, as applied to bulk products, which, for many years at least, will remain the preponderant traffic, is of a unique character, and both vessels and terminal facilities have been synchronously developed to cater to its constantly growing needs. The carriers are of a design that permits them to carry enormous cargoes of grain, ore, and coal - a type that even if they were physically able would not be permitted to navigate the high seas, and loading and unloading equipment has been designed especially with this type of construction in view. It is inconceivable that an ocean freighter could operate from Montreal to the Head of the Lakes in competition with a Great Lakes vessel. If the rate on grain, for instance, were 4 cents a bushel, a 10,000 ton ocean freighter would have a capacity of not more than 375,000 bushels, while the Lakes bulk freighter could carry over 500,000 bushels, which at 4 cents a bushel would represent excess earnings on the part of the inland vessels of \$5,000 a voyage - a

handicap that the ocean carrier would be unable to overcome; that is, unless ships of every flag were permitted to use the waterway without paying tolls. Such a policy, however, is inconceivable, for then we should witness the spectacle of the ships of Swedish and other nationals, operated at much lower costs, driving American and Canadian Lake vessels from their own waters. Both the Suez and Panama Canals exact tolls from all vessels using these waterways, and the St. Lawrence Ship Canal will have to also, exempting from such tolls of course the inland carriers of both countries. It is true that inter-coastal vessels under the American flag will have to pay the regular Panama Canal charges, but this is an entirely different matter and one that is predicated on international treaties and policies. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans belong to all the world and any waterway connecting them should be open to all nations on equal terms. As an emergency remedy, it might be advisable for the Canadian Government to abrogate the treaty under which the canals of both countries are reciprocally free, charging tolls to American vessels. There are only four Canadian Lakes cargo carriers that cannot negotiate the Canadian Sault Canal, and these could pay the tolls that the United States in its turn would exact for the use of the American locks by Canadian boats, but how this could be done in the face of the fact that the waterway itself, although internationalized, in its upper reaches is practically American, is a moot question.

MONTREAL MUST RETAIN ITS SUPREMACY AS A GRAIN PORT.

No matter what the future may bring forth, grain should always remain the preponderant single commodity of export traffic for Canadian ports, and the Government should exert every effort to influence its movement through Canadian channels. It is not generally known that by far the greater portion of our annual grain crop that reaches the sea by way of the Great Lakes is exported from the Eastern Seaboard of the U.S., being carried from Fort William and Port Arthur to Buffalo almost exclusively in vessels of American registry. In the 1928-1929 crop year, for example, out of total Canadian Lake shipments of 365,000,000 bushels, more than 187,000,000 were exported to Europe via American Atlantic seaports. Canadian grain exported wholly through United States channels is lost to Canada entirely immediately the vessel has cleared from Port Arthur or Fort William. Thus, the movement referred to above, at an average rate of seven cents a bushel to Montreal, would represent a direct monetary loss to Canada of approximately \$13,000,000.

How Canada can retain the enormous traffic that is inherently here is necessarily a deeply involved question. We must not lose sight of the fact that the owner of the grain has the

absolute right to dictate its movement. But cost, as we have shown, is the controlling factor, and the exporter naturally sends his grain by the cheapest route, except where the element of speed in delivery is paramount. Therefore, it is imperative that an equalization of the New York and Montreal rates be effected.

This might be done by abolishing elevation charges at the port of Montreal; by some character of subvention to the inland carriers, or by the abolition of the coastal laws, which restrict, or at least partially restrict the operation of American vessels in Canadian waters. The freight fleet of the Great Lakes is preponderantly American, particularly as applied to the 7500 to 10,000 ton vessels. A removal of the coastal restrictions would seriously jeopardize the interests of Canada's inland merchant marine, but nevertheless would exercise a most salutary effect on the movement of grain to Montreal, for it would invite United States owners to operate their ships from Canadian Lake-Head ports to Kingston and Prescott, diverting to this route much of the grain that now reaches the sea by way of Buffalo.

MONTREAL NEEDS FINEST AND BEST EQUIPPED DOCKS.

The future needs of Montreal Harbour should be anticipated. Not only should her grain handling equipment be maintained at the very highest possible standard, and her elevator storage capacity increased from its 15,000,000 bushel limit to a point sufficient to cope with any emergency, but the facilities for handling every character of cargo should be developed to the utmost. This would mean, necessarily, the construction of new and larger warehouses, and their equipment with all devices that are considered essential to modern port practice. There is ample room for such major extensions in the Bickerdike Pier Area.

SYNCHRONIZE GRAIN HANDLING WITH MODERN COAL HANDLING SYSTEM

Nothing will promote the grain trade of Montreal so much as a guarantee of a cargo in both directions. Under existing conditions, tramp steamers frequently come thousands of miles in ballast for their loads of grain. With this condition corrected, hundreds of vessels should be attracted to the port. A cargo in either direction is the ideal of all transportation. England owes her supremacy on the high seas largely to the fact that she has been able to guarantee a return cargo of coal for her importations of food and raw materials. Canada uses millions of tons of American coal, both anthracite and bituminous, which in any well conceived plan of inter imperial trade could be largely replaced. There is ample room for such terminals at Bickerdike Pier, and they should be developed at once.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

Particular attention should be paid to the development within the Harbour of industrial areas, where manufacturers could operate under conditions not surpassed anywhere in the Dominion. The South Shore would be particularly adapted for such an industrial concentration, for it has a very large expanse of shallow water that could be economically reclaimed, providing not only the necessary waterfront for the industries, but adequate terminal accommodation for American railroad lines from the south that no doubt would wish to make connections with the port. An especial appeal should be made to manufacturers of flour. No other city in Canada is better situated for milling than Montreal, where all of the present activities in this direction on the Great Lakes might well be centralized. Montreal might well take a leaf from Toronto's book in the matter of the industrial development of the Harbour.

DOCKET ENDS:

MONTREAL, PORT OF

RECEIVED MAR 2 1937

Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association

(FOUNDED NOVEMBER 14th, 1854)

Rev. W. J. McIvor, M.A., B.D., S.T.D.,
PRESIDENT.

4982 COOLBROOK AVE., N.D.G.

ELWOOD 9613

Address correspondence to--

Rev. R. De Pierro,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

3460 LAVAL AVE.

LANCASTER 5347

Executive:

- The President.
- The Past President,
Rev. J. H. Boyd.
- The Vice President,
Rev. Canon W. Sanders.
- The Secretary.
- Rev. A. T. Love.
- Rev. H. K. Ashdown.
- Rev. Thos. Allen.
- Rev. W. E. Wright.
- Rev. R. G. Burgoyne.
- Rev. Wm. McLean.
- Rev. J. A. Johnston.
- Rev. C. G. Smith.
- Rev. Fred. Mueller.
- Brigadier Gilbert Best.

Montreal, February 27th 1937.

Dear Fellow Minister,

Noon meetings with lunch seem to be preferred by most of the Ministers. The next monthly meeting will be held at 12.15 noon, Monday, March 8th, in the Central Y.M.C.A., Willingdon Room, when

Mr. David M. de C. Legate, B.A. (McGill),
Graduate, Campbell College, Belfast,
Formerly with the English Department of McGill University,
For nearly ten years with the Montreal
Daily Star Literary Department,
And a son of the manse for five generations,

will address us on the subject:

"MODERN TREND OF LITERATURE
AS IT AFFECTS MORALS AND RELIGION".

This is a part of the general subject for this season: "A symposium of religious outlook on World Problems".

Charge for the lunch 50¢.

Laity, both ladies and gentlemen, will be welcome to this meeting. You are asked to invite them from among your acquaintances, and to phone the Secretary (LA 5347), or notify him by mail, not later than Saturday, March 6th, of your intention to come. Please make up your mind as early as possible.

Yours sincerely

(Rev.) W.J. McIvor,
President.

(Rev.) R. De Pierro,
Secretary-Treasurer,
3460 Laval Avenue,
LA 5347.

PERSONS OTHERS THAN MINISTERS WHO RECEIVE THIS CIRCULAR PLEASE CONSIDER IT AS A PERSONAL INVITATION AND NOTIFY THE SECRETARY.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

9 MO W 90 NL NL

MILWAUKEE WIS JUN 13-14

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTL Q

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT NOW HERE AT
HOTEL PFISTER ATTENDING ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ADVERTISING CLUBS OF
THE WORLD WILL YOU VERY KINDLY TELEGRAPH SIR CHARLES INVITING HIM
THE ADDRESS THE MONTREAL PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION AFTER HIS VISIT TO
TORONTO WHERE HE ADDRESSES THEIR PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION SIR CHARLES
HAS ALREADY BEEN APPROACHED BY US AND PRESSURE FROM YOURSELF
WILL DOUBTLESS INFLUENCE HIS DECISION SIR CHARLES HAS WONDERFUL
PERSONALITY AND IS A POWERFUL SPEAKER IF HE ACCEPTS PLEASE ADVISE
C N VALIQUETT SECRETARY OUR ASSOCIATION 248 STJAMES ST

945AM

MONTREAL DELEGATION TO CONVENTION

m. 6464

I judge this is more of a publicity
stunt than anything else.

AN ADDRESS
ON
THE CAUSES AND CURE
OF
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

BY
OWEN DAWSON

AT THE
Montreal Rotary Club

February 1, 1938

WITH

An editorial from *The Montreal Daily Herald* and
comments of prominent citizens interested
in youth problems.

*(Editorial reprinted from the Montreal Daily Herald
of February 3, 1938.)*

Degrading Literature And Youthful Delinquency

IN THE address on "This Endless Stream of Delinquent Boys" which appears on our front page today Mr. Owen Dawson deals with the pernicious effects of the flood of cheap degrading imported magazines offered for sale in Montreal and says:

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the type of publication I refer to is one of the major causes of youthful delinquency, and I am amazed that our Church and educational authorities do not rise up in their wrath and have them swept out of the country."

These are strong words. They are a challenge to both church and civil authorities.

According to Mr. Dawson, the civil authorities claim they are powerless. He quotes the law to combat this view.

We refer our readers to the text of Mr. Dawson's remarks — which remarks by the way, revealed a state of things that shocked members of the Rotary Club of Montreal this week.

"The open sale of crime and sex literature to me is disgusting beyond measure and should be stopped. It is a potent source of evil thoughts in the mind of youth."

Dr. J. A. Nutter.

'This Endless Stream' Of Delinquent Boys

(Reprinted from the Montreal Daily Herald,
February 3, 1938.)

Do you know how boys are manufactured into criminals in Montreal? Do you know how delinquent boys are saved from lives of crime by Montrealers? This week the local Rotarians heard a wonderful address on the subject by the one man best qualified to speak on it—Owen Dawson. For years Mr. Dawson has devoted all his time and energy to delinquent boys. He has been the trusted friend of hundreds of them, their guide and counsellor. From the time when he organized the Griffintown Boys' Club down to the present, his main interest in life has been to guide youthful energies into wholesome channels, to rescue boys literally like brands from the burning and help them to become useful citizens. And a magnificent reward has come to him and to those who have worked with him and given him their support. The following are some of the notes he used in an address that on Monday greatly stirred the members of the Rotary Club of Montreal.

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY — CAUSES AND CURE

By Owen Dawson, Managing Director of the
Shawbridge Boys' Farm

In 1937 approximately 3,000 boys under the age of 16 appeared before the local Juvenile Court, which has jurisdiction in the City of Montreal. These boys were charged with theft, incorrigibility, assault, house-breaking, damaging property, desertion from home, etc., and many of them were second, third and fourth offenders. Why this endless stream of youngsters? Why this never-ending line up before the Childrens' Court? Have we ever asked ourselves if we, as citizens of Montreal, were not partly responsible? Are not some of us, with our apathy, allowing conditions to exist that are more or less the cause of this delinquency? Could not we as a club or as individuals raise our voice against some of the disgraceful housing conditions of our city—the scarcity of supervised play-

"We are faced with a problem affecting our greatest natural resource, the youth of our country, and governments already taking radical steps dealing with some of our social evils surely cannot plead that they are powerless to rectify evils which stare us in the face every day and everywhere."

Walter Molson.

grounds or the laxity in the enforcement of certain laws? Quite a number of boys who get into trouble are from poor, but decent homes and in many instances their parents have made a gallant and honest effort to bring these children up decently. But the odds are sometimes too great against these parents and in spite of their good example their children fall foul of the law.

I must say that I am often amazed that so many fine citizens can possibly come from some of the hells that are camouflaged by the name of home. How would you have turned out if your father had been a drunk—there was seldom enough to eat in the house—your mother was worn out and semi-invalid from struggling to keep her seven children decent? What sort of a man would you have been if your home had been filthy and cold and overrun with vermin and the spectre of debt had been ever hovering over your family? How would you have turned out if you had had nowhere to play but a narrow street and no one to advise you but the gang on the corner? And yet there are thousands of fine young men today who are honest, clean, respectable citizens who came from just such an environment as this — but do you wonder that some boys, from such surroundings, get into the juvenile court?

* * *

There is no doubt that a vast amount of good is being done through education. Our colleges and schools should be congratulated on the splendid effort that is being made to direct the lives of their pupils.

But do you ever stop to think of how these efforts are being nullified by some of the literature that is being continually thrust upon our boys and girls? Many of our news-stands are crowded with the worst type of magazines — cheap, degrading illustrated publications, many of which are educating our children in immorality; crime and the ways of the underworld and glorifying the records of notorious gangsters.

Boys who constantly read these periodicals often idolize these criminals and racketeers and consider them as heroes whose example they might well emulate, while youngsters who have personal problems of their own get the worst kind of mental stimulation from these suggestive illustrations. Unfortunately this kind of magazine is becoming increasingly popular and their numbers have approximately doubled in the last year or so—and if you don't believe this type of literature has a most serious and definite effect on young boys. I wish you could listen in on some of the revelations that have been confided to me by scores of youngsters — just let me give you a few of the titles of articles taken at random from magazines that are prominently displayed and sold in our streets:—

(Here Mr. Owen gave a shocking list of titles, adding that other titles had been brought to his attention which he would not care to mention at that meeting).

I recently sent one of these illustrated papers to Ottawa and asked for a ruling on it. I was advised that the pictures were undoubtedly

"I endorse every word that Mr. Owen Dawson says."
J. C. Meakins, M.V., LL.D., F.R.C.P. (E.)

vulgar, but could not be classed as immoral. But listen to the law on the subject:—Criminal Code, Section 207 says — "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years imprisonment who knowingly makes, manufactures or sells or exposes for sale or to the public view any obscene book, or any picture, photograph, model or other object tending to corrupt morals."

About six weeks ago there was heard over the radio a broadcast that raised a storm of indignation throughout the country—thousands of complaining letters were written and the matter was thrashed out in Washington — but let me tell you men that that broadcast was a Sunday School lesson compared to the articles and pictures that appear in some of the magazines that are on sale everywhere.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the type of publication I refer to is one of the major causes of juvenile delinquency and I am amazed that our Church and educational authorities do not rise up in their wrath and have them swept out of the country.

I have enlarged upon three or four causes of juvenile delinquency and it is my intention, by means of slides made from some of my own snapshots, to illustrate just a few more. Following these will be illustrations of how to successfully reclaim for society boys, who very often through no fault of their own,

have got into trouble. Lastly I hope to give you a glimpse of some of the results of the treatment advocated. You will probably note that I have made little mention of preventive work, but I am afraid I must leave this to some later date, in spite of its paramount importance. I need hardly say, however, what a wonderful effort is being made to keep boys out of trouble—supervised playgrounds, well organized boys' clubs, summer camps, Y.M.C.A.'s, churches, schools, etc. are continually rendering a fine service, and how much better it is, through these agencies, to reach these boys before they become delinquent.

Before proceeding with my illustrations I would like to mention a matter that should receive the immediate attention of the authorities. You had as your luncheon guests today three young boys, who have since left the room. These boys were brought here for the express purpose of bringing home to you the urgent need of a change in our juvenile act regarding the age at which a boy, if arrested, must appear in the Juvenile Court. The age limit for juveniles in this province is sixteen years. This means that all boys over sixteen who get into trouble and are not wards of the Juvenile Court, must appear before a magistrate in our Police Courts—must be detained at police headquarters—if held on remand must go to Bordeaux jail and if sentenced must serve their terms in jail or

"New magazines are entering the field daily. In some of these the point of saturation would seem to have been pretty well reached in frankness, sensationalism and vulgarity."

C. C. Lindsay.

the penitentiary. The three boys you saw today are all over sixteen years of age—fortunately for them their cases were dealt with before they reached that age, but the point is that if any of those children were in trouble today and detention was found necessary, the magistrate would have no choice but to send them to Bordeaux jail or St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. I can leave it to your own imagination as to what would be the result as far as these little fellows are concerned. The law regarding age should be more elastic and a magistrate should have discretion to refer any boy between sixteen and eighteen to the Juvenile Court if he felt it was in the best interests of that boy and the community in general. I am aware that youthful offenders are segregated at St. Vincent de Paul, but would you be happy to see any of those three children behind stone walls and iron bars, guarded by armed sentries and associating with experienced criminals? Furthermore I would make it absolutely illegal to hear and determine the case of any boy under twenty-one appearing in our criminal courts until his parents or guardian had first been notified and were given a chance to be heard.

* * *

With your permission I will now illustrate a few of the causes of juvenile delinquency. (The following are Mr. Dawson's remarks as pictures were shown).

Poverty and undernourishment.—

Children who are not properly nourished and cared for will often steal to get food and clothing.

Poor housing conditions. — Boys who live in such surroundings as this will either run away from home or spend most of the day on street corners or in pool rooms where undesirable friendships are made.

Lack of the necessities of life.— There are many families in the poorer sections of the city who depend almost entirely on stolen coal or wood for their fuel supply. Boys who make their living by stealing coal often graduate to more advanced criminal activities.

The gang spirit and bad company. — Undesirable companions are often the cause of juvenile delinquency.

* * *

Excess use of tobacco is an undermining influence—Many youngsters steal in order to obtain cigarettes. The law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to children is seldom enforced.

Intemperance. — Boys who have intemperate parents often become drinkers themselves.

An anti-social attitude. — Lack of employment with all its attendant evils causes many boys to become enemies of society.

Idleness and the lack of a compulsory attendance law cause many children to become unfit for useful work in later life.

THE CURE

A thoroughly equipped and well-located training school — The Boys' Farm at Shawbridge—provided by a generous public and assisted by an

"Public opinion needs to be roused just as it would be if we had an outbreak of typhoid or smallpox in Montreal."

J. Alex Edmison.

interested Government and sympathetic friends, who believe that these lads who get into trouble need only a fair chance to become respectable citizens, and whose efforts on behalf of the underprivileged boy has been well rewarded. What does such an institution need to operate successfully?

Wise direction — Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., President of the Boys' Farm, whose sincere and personal interest in the underprivileged boy has been an inspiration to all.

Good management — Major Ralph Willcock, D.S.O., M.C., Superintendent and his devoted wife, Mrs. Willcock. Gentlemen, no words of mine could adequately describe the untiring efforts and fine devotion of this couple who are admired by their staff, loved by their boys and respected by all who have come in contact with them — and what else is needed to re-build the character of these boys?

A change of environment — The interior of Lindsay Cottage at the Farm and a view of the dormitory in the Lewis Cottage.

A religious training—The Molson Memorial Chapel.

Healthy outdoor work.

A good education — The well-equipped schoolhouse.

Vocational training — The machine shop.

Physical training — Interior of the Beatty gymnasium and the Junior gym squad.

Indoor recreation — The billiard room and library.

Outdoor recreation — The senior

hockey team, the senior football team, and the softball team. These boys, although they had never played indoors before, came to Montreal some time ago and defeated, the Royal Highlanders who were, at the time, leading the Army League.

A love for animals — more love for animals and still more love for animals.

Proper medical attention—One of the wards in the Kiwanis Hospital.

* * *

A homelike atmosphere.

A better understanding with those in authority—The Police and Fire Chiefs of the Montreal district held their annual picnic at the Farm and competed with the boys in sports. You can recognize Chief Wier of Westmount in the centre and our beloved member the late Chief Raoul Gauthier on the left.

RESULTS

This lad graduated from the Farm five years ago. He has had steady employment and recently married the young lady on his left. They have a cosy home in the west end of the city.

A fine physique—the result of good food, regular exercise and a healthy environment.

Success in sport—Bantamweight Champion of the Dominion of Canada.

Leicester Hodgson—who ran the mile in 4 minutes 41½ seconds at the McGill Interscholastic School Meet thus breaking a fifteen year-old record for Canada. The following year a team of nine boys from the Farm journeyed to Cornwall

“Are violence, vice and sex the only sources left for literary and film thrills in this civilization?”

Brig. H. Chas. Tutte.

and competed in the Dominion school boy track and field meet — these nine lads won eight first places, four seconds and six thirds, amassed a total of 56 points and finished second against all schools in the Dominion.

Working for a Rotarian who says this boy is ambitious, conscientious and courteous. He is now going to the Montreal Technical Institute and studying second year mathematics.

Working for another Rotarian and now on the side of law and order—a new member of the Montreal Police force.



And so Rotarians, you can realize that many of these delinquent boys can be with the proper treatment re-moulded into self-respecting citizens and they must not only be reclaimed but they must be followed up and assisted when they return to their homes. The management of the Boys' Farm has provided a well-organized follow-up system under the direction of K. C. Galloway, a trained boy worker, and it is with satisfaction that I give you these figures from his report for the year which has just closed.

Boys discharged during 1937 ..	70
Unemployed	6
Sent to other institutions	3
Absconded	1
Domiciled out of town (no record)	2
Continuing their education in city schools	22
Gainfully employed	36

In other words 83% of the boys who were discharged last year are either working or attending school in the city.

There is one picture which I did not throw on the screen, but let me describe it to you. It would have to be a motion picture to fully portray the sequence of events. The opening scene is on a train between Quebec and Shawbridge. In one of the coaches sits a burly detective and beside him a boy of fifteen—he is handcuffed and his feet are shackled. He is duly delivered to the Superintendent of the Boys' Farm—his handcuffs are removed and he is immediately put on his honour. He worked well at Shawbridge and he studied hard. His term was soon finished, but not his inherent desire to succeed. He completed his high school education in Montreal and successfully passed his matriculation into McGill University and then for four hard years he plodded — attending lectures in the winter and working in the hold of a ship in the summer to earn enough to carry him on to his goal. He often told me of those terrible summer days in the sweltering heat of a freighter, but he never gave in—his determination was magnificent—and now the scene changes to convocation day at McGill. The entire student body is there—the professors — the governors—but to me the most heroic figure was that fine lad who in spite of handicaps, hardships and discouragements proudly received his M.A., degree.

"It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will take immediate steps to remedy the situation."

Roland Gomery.

DOCKET STARTS:

MONTREAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL



149
MONTREAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

70 SHERBROOKE ST., WEST

January 14th, 1922

Doctor Frank D. Adams, Vice-Principal
Dean of the Faculty of Science
McGill University, City

Dear Doctor Adams,

Your letter of the 5th inst, addressed to our Principal, J.A.Bélanger, was submitted to our Board on the 12th inst.

In reply I might say that our Board realizes the importance of your proposition, and is well disposed to cooperate with McGill University in whatever may be of mutual benefit.

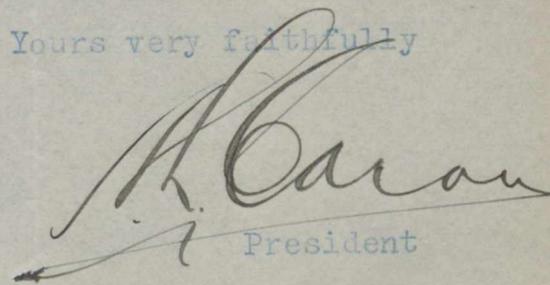
Unfortunately, at the present time, we are hard pressed for space to accomodate our own pupils, who are coming in in ever increasing numbers. As a matter of fact, we have actually under consideration the extensions of our buildings in order to obtain the space required for additional class-rooms, laboratories and shops.

Howe r, if the Provincial Government is willing to increase our subsidies, and is favourable to your proposition, we shall be only too pleased to go into this metter more fully with you, in order to determine whether some kind of mutually satisfactory arrangement can be made,

In conclusion, I might say that I expect to have a conference with the Prime Minister and some of his ministers on Tuesday next, and shall bring this matter to their attention.

In the meantime, believe me to be

Yours very faithfully


President

ALC/HAG



JAN. 16th 1922

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE,
PRINCIPAL, MCGILL UNIVERSITY
M O N T R E A L.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am in receipt of yours of the 13th attaching a letter addressed to Mr. Alphonse Belanger, Principal of the Montreal Technical School, by Dean Adams.

I presume a meeting of the Directors of the School will be called especially to consider this matter; if not, there will be a regular meeting on Monday, February 6th.

I have not, at present, a complete knowledge of the merits of the proposition, but from Dean Adams' letter - unless there are real difficulties from the point of view of the Technical School - I hope I may be in a position to assist in bringing the scheme to a satisfactory completion.

Yours sincerely

James Watson

SW.MJL

January
Seventeenth
1922.

Hon. Smeaton White,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

My dear Senator:-

I thank you for your letter of the 16th and for your assurance that you will do what you can to assist in bringing to a satisfactory completion the scheme outlined to the Principal of The Montreal Technical School by Dean Adams.

I have been told that President Caron of the Technical School is having a conference to-day with Mr. Taschereau regarding further assistance to the Technical School to enable it to extend its plant. If the Province assists in any extension the machinery furnished by McGill would go a long way in supplying equipment which would be available to all classes of the Technical School.

I think, also, that the linking up in this small way of the Technical School with the University would be a good thing for both parties.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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B. J. COGHLIN COMPANY, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

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CANADA

January 24/1922.

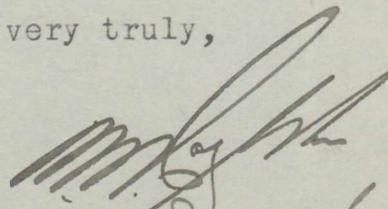
CODE A B C, 4TH & 5TH EDITION
ALL AGREEMENTS CONTINGENT UPON
STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER
CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL
TELEPHONE, LASALLE 1700

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

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 13th inst., and referring to the conversation I had with you on Saturday, re. proposals made to Principal Belanger of the Montreal Technical School, I am advised that there will be a meeting of the Board on February 7th, when this matter will be brought up for discussion and can assure you it will have my support.

Yours very truly,



J. J. Coghlin
Director Montreal Technical School

BWC/L.

149

February
Seventh
1922.

Senator Smeaton White,
38 St. Antoine Street,
Montreal.

My dear Senator:-

Thank you very much for your letter of the 6th, informing me as to how matters stand with reference to the request preferred by McGill to the Montreal Technical School.

The Board of Governors will, I know, appreciate very much your active interest in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



FEB. 6th 1922

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE,
PRINCIPAL, MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
M O N T R E A L.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Referring to our recent conversation and correspondence re shop work accommodation for first year students in Science at the Montreal Technical School.

A meeting of the Directors of the School was held to-day but, unfortunately, Mr. Caron, the President, is laid up ill, and could not attend. Mr. Caron has, I understand, had an interview with the Provincial Secretary relative to the proposal suggested by Dr. Adams and I have, personally, seen the Prime Minister. I believe these gentlemen are sympathetic, but the present condition, insofar as the School is concerned, is that they have more pupils than the accommodation of the school was planned for, and in order to meet the suggestion of Principal Adams it will be necessary to make a considerable capital outlay for extensions. Mr. Caron is taking this up with the Government and you will, no doubt, hear from him within a reasonable time.

I am sending this advice that you may know what the situation is. Mr. Caron's reply to Principal Adams was read to the Directors to-day and they endorsed this letter in the sense that the Board were perfectly willing to consider some arrangement on the lines suggested by Dean Adams, provided the Provincial Government see fit to supply the necessary funds, to provide the necessary accommodation.

I understand the University of Montreal and the Laval University are making similar application to what McGill has done and the Government may see fit to adopt a policy of assisting this branch of technical education.

Kindly treat this communication as confidential.

Yours sincerely

Smeatman

SW.MJL

DOCKET ENDS:

MONTREAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

12th January 1937

Dear Mr. Ralph,

Thank you for suggesting that I should attend the meeting which is to be held on the 13th January at the Central Y.M.C.A. I regret that as I am catching a train that evening it will not be possible for me to be present.

Yours sincerely,

J. D. Ralph, Esq.,
Vice-Chairman,
Montreal Youth Congress,
1414 Drummond St.,
MONTREAL.

RECEIVED JAN 11 1937

MONTREAL YOUTH CONGRESS

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HART M. DEVENNEY

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THOS. SOMERVILLE
RABBI H. J. STERN
MISS LYRA TAYLOR
V. C. WANSBOROUGH
C. A. WILEY

SUITE 222
1414 DRUMMOND STREET
MONTREAL, P.Q.

January 8th, 1937,

Principal A. E. Morgan M.A.,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir:

I am taking this opportunity of informing you of the activities of the Montreal Youth Congress to which you have been so kind as to give your patronage.

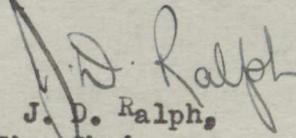
The Congress Movement in Montreal, due to several extreme organizational difficulties has, following the Congress in May, been comparatively inactive until recently. Within the past few weeks, however, the Congress and its Committees have met several times and have drawn up extensive plans for program for the year 1937. An examination of the enclosed pamphlet will indicate the general type of program which has been planned and which already is being prepared.

The first step, however, in this extensive program is the question of finances, and as a result, the Council has decided to hold a two week financial campaign for the purpose of raising funds to sustain the movement during the twelve month period of 1937. An estimated budget has been drawn up of the expenses which will be incurred during the course of the year and based on this budget, the objective of the Campaign has been set at \$2,000.00.

The Campaign will open with a rally of all the campaign workers and all people interested in the Youth Movement on Wednesday, January 13th at 8:30 P.M. at the Central Y.M.E.A. - Drummond Street, at which Mrs. E. R. Adair, President of the Y.W.C.A. (who has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Campaign) will speak along with Reverend R.B.Y. Scott on local and Canadian youth problems.

We realize that unfortunately this notice comes to you a little late, but we would feel signally honoured if the meeting could be graced with your presence.

Most sincerely yours,


J. D. Ralph,
Vice-Chairman.

JDR:LS
Encl.

Youth and The Future...

—AN APPEAL



"The destiny of any nation at any time depends on the opinion of its young men under five and twenty"

GOETHE



Issued by...

MONTREAL YOUTH COUNCIL

1414 Drummond Street - BELair 1254

... Youth and the Future ...

WE LIVE today in a world that is divided by many antagonisms—national, racial and religious — in a world that is on the verge of the most appalling war in the history of mankind.

Youth in Canada stand face to face with the gravest and most complex problems that have ever confronted young people in our country —

WAR with its inevitable destruction—

UNEMPLOYMENT with its misery and hopelessness

These problems can only be met and solved intelligently by Youth in a spirit of self-sacrifice and co-operation.

Canadian Youth must work in common — to preserve Peace — to preserve our heritage of Democracy — to enable Youth to find employment — and to extend and improve Education and Recreation.

What Has Been Done

In April, 1936, through the initiative of the Montreal Youth Council, a city wide Congress of Young People's societies was held in Montreal under the patronage of Principal A. E. Morgan of McGill University. A month later, with the assistance of the League of Nations Society, a Dominion-wide Congress, representing 350 organizations was held at Ottawa. From the Canadian Youth Congress, a delegation of thirty young people was selected to represent Canada at the World Youth Congress held at Geneva in September, 1936.

These Congresses, both local, national and international, have provided the inspiration and established the common goal toward which Youth should strive.

Our Program for 1937

- 1. The Canadian Youth Act.**—(a) The endorsement or amendment of the proposed Canadian Youth Act by as many Youth organizations in the City as possible in order to mobilize opinion to insure the passage of the Act by Parliament.
—(b) The distribution and discussion of the "Declaration of Rights by Canadian Youth" which was passed unanimously by the delegates at the Canadian Youth Congress.
- 2. Peace Referendum.**—To participate in the organization of a Dominion-wide Peace Referendum to determine more precisely the attitude of Canadian Youth on the question of peace and the various problems that arise in an attempt to discover a suitable method of preventing war.
- 3. Discussions on Racial Discrimination.**—Round-table discussions on Racial Problems in order to find ways of eliminating racial prejudice and discrimination between English, French, Jewish, Negro and other nationalities.
- 4. Slum Clearance.**—To promote, in co-operation with various societies and social agencies, a suitable scheme for the abolition of slums and their attendant evils of crime, delinquency and disease.
- 5. Employment and Unemployment.**—To undertake research work on the need for a minimum wage for boys; to enlist aid of other social agencies in the solution of Youth employment problems.
- 6. Next Congress.**—To prepare for the next Montreal Youth Congress to be held in the Spring of this year.

Lieutenant-Governor Herbert A. Bruce of Ontario, writing to the Toronto Youth Council, says - "It is a source of personal satisfaction that I was among those who sent words of encouragement when you young men were first inspired with the thought that you too have valuable contributions to make to a world sadly in need of your idealism and courage, your intelligence and freedom from prejudice Such work will, as time passes have an influence profounder and more wide-spread than even you have hoped."

The Montreal Youth Council, inspired with these same ideals appeals to you for your support. In order that our program may be fulfilled \$2,000 IS URGENTLY NEEDED.—Contributions may be forwarded to

THE MONTREAL YOUTH COUNCIL

Room 222 - 1414 Drummond Street

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Head Master, Montreal High School
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Head Master, Lower Canada College
C. A. WILEY,
Montreal Boys' Association

CANADA
POST CARD - CARTE POSTALE



Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
Shebbrooke West,
City.

S O M E T H I N G U N U S U A L

The Industrial Sub-Committee of the Montreal Youth Congress has arranged for Sunday, February 21st an

INDUSTRIAL YOUTH HEARING
DISCUSSION OF YOUTH PROBLEMS IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

- (a) Proposed Minimum Wage Law for boys.
- (b) How has the Minimum Wage Law for girls operated?
- (c) Vocational Training.

Prominent Trade Unionists will lead the discussion.

DON'T FORGET!

YOUR ORGANIZATION IS INVITED

Sun. Feb. 21st at 2.30 P.M. at Central Y.M.C.A. Drummond St.

THE CAMPAIGNER

Published by the Montreal Youth Council Campaign Committee,
January 23rd, 1937

"IT'S A LONG LONG WAY"

As we "go to press" only \$350. has been reported from all regions. That's a serious state of affairs. It calls for real effort if we are to succeed. Buck up Campaigners.

"PLEDGES WON'T BUY STAMPS!"

Cold hard cash is something we're awfully short of. Many pledges have been coming in without even the initial payment.

We can't pay bills with them. Watch this, workers!

Try to get cash contributions or larger down payments on pledges.

AWARDS: - - -INTERESTED?????

Awards will be given to the top five workers who lead in CASH collections and to the worker who leads in combined total of cash and pledges. Go to work! One of them may be yours! Good luck to you.

CONFIDENTIAL-----

This is something we can't afford to have the public get wind of- so keep it dark. There are still many campaign workers who haven't made their own personal contributions. By next week this must be a thing of the past. Make your contribution now!

R A L L Y -- WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27th

8.00 P. M. YORK ROOM

WINDSOR HOTEL-----

A rally of all workers will be held on Wednesday, January 27th at 8 P. M. sharp. All workers should attend. Reports of all regions will be made -- and an interesting program is planned.

Bring your pledge cards with you, and make your own reports then.

Y O R K R O O M

WINDSOR HOTEL

FLASH!

Wesley Morris of Rosemount leads the pack to date. \$35.00 in cash collected and still going strong. Good work, Wesley! Let's hope there are many more like you. We'll know on Wednesday night.

MUST NOT BE CONFIDENTIAL

One thing you must not keep dark is your progress in the Campaign. The office is anxious to know. By reporting daily you will save expense and the time of your co-workers who have to follow you up!

REPORT OFTEN

5th January 1938

Dear Mr. Moody,

I have received your letter of the 3rd January and I think that you are very courageous to contemplate the long, hard medical course. I am asking the Faculty of Medicine to send you all the information, but I think it is only fair to warn you that the University usually has about 900 applications a year for entrance into Medicine and is only able to accommodate about 100 new men annually. However, where there's a will, there's a way, and I wish you success, either here or elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. William L. Moody,
9 Dane Street,
Beverly, Mass.



University of King's College

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Nov. 3rd, 1927.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:-

Since I saw you in Toronto on Oct. 6th, I have been thinking over what you told me concerning the Hon. P.C. Larkin's remark to you. I find that my Synod speech has stung him sufficiently for him to be still trying to repudiate my statement. He even told Provost Cosgrave, of Trinity, that it was absurd to accuse him of not wanting British immigrants because that would mean a greater consumption of tea!

I never had a more dastardly attack made upon me than his denial and accusation that I was seeking a job. I am not going to let the matter drop and I am writing this to ask you if you can write me a letter along the line you intimated to me in Toronto, expressing surprise that Larkin would deny having said what he did to me when he had previously spoken to you in a similar vein. I feel I must protect myself from such bare-faced falsehood. I shall be grateful if you will give me permission to use your letter as I may see fit. I am asking two or three other leading Canadians who have spoken to me much as you did to do me a similar favour. I may add that I was discussing the whole matter with the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia last evening and he feels that I should follow this matter up both in the interests of King's as well as of myself personally.

Thanking you in anticipation of this favour at your convenience, believe me,

Yours very faithfully

Arthur H. Moore
President.

AHM/2.

November 10th, 1927.

Rev. Arthur H. Moore,
President, University of King's College,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear President Moore:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of
your letter of November 3rd.

Your request places me in a
very embarrassing position. There is no doubt
that any conversation I ever had with the High
Commissioner never left me with the impression
that he was anxious to see a large influx of
immigrants to Canada. He has said on more than
one occasion "Why do you want immigrants in Canada?
Canada is a happy country and a prosperous country.
In fact, the people there are better off than the
people in most countries, so why make conditions
harder by bringing in immigrants?"

The High Commissioner might,
of course, regard this as private conversation
and might very properly consider that I was guilty
of a breach of faith and good manners if I were
to take any action which would make a possible
private conversation public. Whenever and wherever
I have heard discussed the incident in which you
and Mr. Larkin were involved I have stated that I
was quite sure the Rev. Moore was in the right,
but to give you a letter which you could use in a
public way is an altogether different matter.
The objection Mr. Larkin would undoubtedly take
to any public statement by me might be justified
in view of what I have stated above, for his

Rev. A. H. Moore

- 2 -

conversations with me took place on the golf links and in his own home.

I do not think I can with propriety give you the letter you ask, although I sympathize very much with you.

Yours faithfully,



University of King's College

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Nov. 21st, 1927.

To Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal of McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

When I wrote you on Nov. 3rd, nothing was further from my mind than to put you in an embarrassing position. As you had told me in Toronto of your disposition, when you read Larkin's dastardly attack upon me, to write to the Press, I felt that you might be able to do the much less drastic thing and write me a letter that I could use to advantage. At the time of writing you I wrote Mr. G. B. Woods, President of the Continental Life of Toronto, who had spoken to me in a similar vein to yours, and made the same request I made to you. Mr. Woods has sent me a very strong letter along the line requested.

In view of what you write in your letter of the 10th inst. I shall have to do my best in other quarters to protect myself from the utterly false and malicious attack which Mr. Larkin made upon me and which he is encouraging his political henchmen to press home.

Yours very faithfully

Arthur A. Moore

President.

M

THE DEVON
70 West 55th Street
New York City

November 10th, 1923.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Let me assure you that I very much appreciate your kind note of the 2nd instant. Like yourself, I am very proud of being one of the small group of Doctors of Law of the University of the State of New York; and it is needless to add that I am also very proud of having received at your hands a similar degree from McGill University in 1921. I have always looked back to that occasion with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction.

Believe me to be, always with best wishes,

Ever faithfully yours,

J. B. Moore

General Sir Arthur William Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal,
Canada.