FILE 726

CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

1920 - 1925

DOCKET STARTS:

209

249 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET, W.
MONTREAL

July 8, 1921.

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

Sir:-

I enclose herewith, for your information and consideration, copy of letter which I have to-day directed to John W. Ross, Esq., which is self explanatory.

Very truly yours,

W. A. L. Styles

COPY FOR SIR ARTHUR CURRIE.

July 8, 1921.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke St., W.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to the writer's subscription in favour of the McGill University Centennial Endowment Fund, please be advised that same has been withdrawn, for the very good reason that consideration must be had that the money was solicited under false pretenses inasmuch as all classes of the community, here and elsewhere, were canvassed and solicited on behalf of a supposedly non-sectarian university, when in reality same was denominational of a most outstanding character.

Witness to this fact I would duly submit the recent action of the McGill University in that all Catholics holding office in the Social Service Department of McGill were dismissed for the sole reason of their adherence to the Catholic religion and, in the writer's particular instance this action was based on the protest of a certain religious group affiliated with McGill University and indorsement of this protest followed by way of an appointment of one of their clergymen as substitute.

For this reason and for others which have come to the attention of the writer during his under-graduate and post-graduate career, outstanding instances of grossly bigoted nature, the writer is reluctantly taking this opportunity of advising you of cancellation of his original intention, during the enthusiasm of the drive, to subscribe to the funds of the University.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Sir Arthur Currie in the hope that the Governors of McGill University may see fit to change the course of tactics calculated to narrow the field of opportunity, which Canada's biggest university should have been the first to extend.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. A. L. Styles.
M.D.

DOCKET ENDS:

183

McGill Univ.

April
Eighth
1921.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
142 Notre Dame Street West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ross:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 6th.

I quite agree with you that the greatest possible care, supervision of estimates and foresight is necessary in connection with our building programme. We know pretty well just how much money we can expect from the public during the next five or six years and we must be governed by a policy which will make that money go to the farthest limit.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Sir A.C. "2" Apl. 6/1921

The financial situation is so serious that unless such a policy is adopted and the ultimate cost kept within the amount allotted, it would be very much better in my opinion to delay erection until this is assured.

As Chairman of the General Building Committee these matters have probably received your consideration, but as Honorary Treasurer I would ask your closest co-operation in regard thereto.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

JWR/R Honorary Treasurer.

Copy sent to:-

Mr. W.M.Birks, Chairman of Library Bldg., Com.
" A. J. Brown, " " Medical " "
Col. Herbert Molson " " Arts " "
Mr. C.E.Neill, " " Mining & Metallurgy Bldg. Com.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
VISITOR

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL

McGill University Centennial Endowment

CAMPAIGN NOV. 15TH TO 20TH 1920

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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CHAIRMAN, E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR CHAS. GORDON, G.B.E.
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COMMITTEE ON TEAM ORGANIZATION
CHAIRMAN, C. E. NEILL

A GREATER McGILL

$5,000,000.00

CAMPAIGN OFFICE
ROOM 302 DRUMMOND BUILDING
TELEPHONE UP 2712

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SECRETARIES, J. W. JEAKINS, B.A,
E. B. TILT, B.Sc.

MONTREAL, 6th April 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Chairman of the General Building Committee,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur,

The University is this year facing a heavy deficit and will continue to do so for the next four or five years, until all the campaign subscriptions are paid.

The Building Committee has adopted an extensive programme, designating certain funds for the several proposed buildings.

We must keep in mind the increasec charges which will result for the maintenance and upkeep, including the cost of an enlarged staff in connection with these buildings. Under such circumstances it is necessary that the utmost care must be taken to preclude the cost of the building exceeding the amount allocated. This figure must also include the equipment, furnishing, architects' fees, and all and every such expense connected with the completed building. As final costs usually exceed first estimates anywhere from 10 to 25%, I am deeply impressed with the necessity and wisdom at the very inception of deducting at least 10% from the amount available to be set aside as a reserve for contingencies.

DOCKET STARTS:

101

Biog.

157 Waterloo Street,

Saint John, New Brunswick,

January 8, 1921.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE,

MONTREAL,,QUEBEC.

Honorable Sir;-

In receipt of your long answer of December sixteenth to mine of December eleventh.

While it is lengthy it runs to education, of which I never raised a question; and said lengthy letter never answered any of my remarks in my letter to you.

Can you not answer without side-stepping? I am

Yours truly,

G. A. Stanley Hopkins

Quot. extract in following order:
Dec 11
16
Jan 8

December
Sixteenth
1920.

G. A. Stanley Hopkins, Esq.,
157 Waterloo Street,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Sir:-

I am this morning in receipt of your letter of December 11th regarding the action of the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Pacific Railway in each giving one quarter of a million dollars to the McGill Campaign Fund, and can only say that in my opinion these institutions have never done anything less deserving of censure.

I believe that no institution in Canada can render better assistance to the cause of industrial reconstruction and social reform, and of democracy than the University. Economically, or in terms of industry; intellectually, or in terms of education; politically, or in terms of Government; and spiritually, or in terms of the ideal, the Universities, if they are doing their work well and properly, must remain powerful factors for good.

Within the space of a single letter it is impossible for me to go into this matter thoroughly, but let me refer briefly to one thing:

Canada has a debt to-day of $2,000,000,000 and this is something which affects you and me personally, because we both pay taxes. To pay off this debt and so lighten the burden of taxation, we must call upon Nature to produce more rapidly and more continuously. You know that the greatest industry in Canada to-day is farming. I believe the farms of Canada can easily produce from 50 50 100 percent. more if the knowledge of the scientist is brought to bear. You know that our farms are not farmed, as a whole, scientifically. If farmers understood the qualities of the soil and the kind of fertilizer which the soil needs the products of the farm would increase very

greatly. The man who is capable of analyzing the soil and saying what it most needs is the scientist, and the scientist is also the man who can give the best advice as to the production of these artificial fertilizers. He is the product of but one institution - namely, the University.

Let me give another instance:
The value of farms in certain areas of Alberta has been increased one hundred per cent. or more by the introduction of irrigation. What institution produces the Engineer who makes irrigation possible? Only one - the University.

Take another instance: At Saskatchewan University experiments which are already giving good results are being carried on with a view to finding a wheat which will not rust. Supposing complete success attends their efforts, it is safe to say that they will increase the value of the wheat crop of Saskatchewan sufficient to pay the cost of this University for 100 years.

Let me refer briefly to another industry - the Mining industry. We bring in from the United States 157,000,000 of iron goods. Whereas we have in Canada almost inexhaustible deposits of iron ore, but it is low grade. Our universities are constantly working, seeking to find a method whereby this low grade iron ore can be profitably mined. If we find a way, and I believe we shall, we will save to our country millions of dollars and furthermore build up an enormous industry giving employment to thousands of men. There is only one man to find the key to the solution of this problem and he is the scientist who is the product of the University.

And so I might go on and give innumerable instances to show that work done in our Universities is the greatest possible factor towards

solving the problems which confront our country to-day.

I have sometimes said that ignorance is the most costly thing in the world to-day and that when compared with the cost of ignorance, the cost of education is very, very cheap. Education is about the only thing for which no people ever paid too much. The more they paid the richer they became.

Some time when you are sailing up the St. Lawrence River, your life may be saved owing to the fog-alarm signals which have been installed there and which have added greatly to the safety of navigation in that river. If your life is saved you may not know that it will be due to the genius of one of the Professors of McGill University - Dr. King.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada helped this University carry on they performed real, noble service to their Country, a far greater service than if the amounts they contributed were divided amongst the shareholders. I know that the Bank of Montreal has had its annual meeting since the contribution was made and the shareholders unanimously supported the Bank in the action which had been taken.

I believe help to Universities, rather than increasing prejudice and bad feeling between classes, will do much to remove that feeling. I, for one will always do what I can to break down barriers between classes.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

157 WaterlooStreet,
Saint John, New Brunswick,
December 11, 1920.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Montreal, Quebec.

Honorable Sir;-

The writer was much struck with your remarks regarding the small number of contributors to the McGill five millions.

The Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada and Canadian Pacific Railway each gave one quarter million. These sums, the writer would ask you... were they not the result of High charge for services to the public, with held from shareholders, given to McGill instead of to Government for Excess Profits ?

It is useless to talk as the Government and banks pull together in the interests of Big Business; the masses pay the piper and dance to any tune that the Big Interests see fit to put on.

In the Bank of Montreal report I notice you are a director, and I would call your attention to the high transfer charge in buying American funds; week ending November 20th they averaged $13.33 per $1,000. and last week $16.97½ per $1,000. This is for (TransferOnly.) It would be very illuminating if we could get figures from each Canadian Bank on what they made for New York and London Exchange for the past year.

In the writer's opinion, such methods will only result in Class versus Mass, not only in Europe; but right here in Canada.

Perhaps you can give the PUBLIC some light on these matters.

Is not the trouble, that the people in the saddle, think only of themselves and friends; and forget the masses.

I am

Yours truly,

G. A. Stanley Hopkins.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE
Published Daily

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE
Published Weekly

THE CHRONICLE
Printing Company

ESTABLISHED 1764 PHONE: 6000

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL JOB PRINTERS
AND BOOKBINDERS

9 Buade Street, Quebec

Campaign

December 11th, 1920.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal - McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

My Dear Sir Arthur:-

While in England I met a number of our Imperial Press Delegates among whom were Lord Burnham and Sir Harry Brittain, both of whom wished to be very kindly remembered to you.

Brittain asked me to transmit to you the enclosed original documents of congratulations from various Universities, as he thought it would be interesting to you to have the originals of these and I have pleasure in enclosing these as requested.

Very sincerely yours,

L. Wilson

2, Cowley Street,
Westminster.

November 29th, 1920.

My dear Dave,

As I suggested to you yesterday, I am enclosing the original messages which I received from the Universities of the old country to wish good luck to McGill. Will you, therefore, according to your promise, kindly hand these over to Sir Arthur Currie. Tell him what a pleasure it was to be able to do this very small service for the great University which had so recently honoured me, and give him all my sincerest congratulations on the wonderful result which McGill under his organisation so very rapidly achieved. Incidentally, if there does happen to be any little thing which I can do in the future for the University, I shall of course be only too ready to carry it out.

You will remember the groups I want, namely, the 'old brigade' at Ottawa and also, if possible, one or two decent photographs (for there were at least five photographers) of Sir Arthur, Lord Burnham and myself after the ceremony at McGill. I only got one print sent me and

it was of the great long line and not very good.

Well, au revoir, old boy, if I don't see you before you go off, and all warmest greetings to our many mutual friends,

Yours ever,

Harry Bettani

Am trying to run you to earth for the dinner to Campbell tonight.

THE ATHENÆUM,

PALL MALL, S.W.1.

Nov. 8

Dear Sir

I have just received yours of the 5th here

The University of Aberdeen wishes McGill University full success in its campaign to raise locally the sum of £1,000,000 to meet the increasing schemes of the University. We

are all faced with
the same emergency

yours truly
George Adam Smith
Principal & Vice Chancellor
Univ. of Aberdeen

THE UNIVERSITY,
LEEDS,

The great Canadian Universities are an invaluable possession to the British Commonwealth. All success to your appeal.

M. E. Sadler

Nov 6. 1920.

University of Glasgow

6 Nov. 1920

Sir Donald MacAlister K.C.B.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor

The University of Glasgow,
in which James McGill
was bred, sends greeting
and cheer to the University
of which he was ~~after~~ the
founder. May his example
of enlightened liberality
move thousands of
Montreal citizens to
emulation, for the
honour of their city and
of the Dominion, and
for the highest good
of their sons and daughters.

Donald MacAlister

ack.

VICE-CHANCELLOR,
~~H.A.L. FISHER.~~
Sir W.H.Hadow

THE UNIVERSITY,
SHEFFIELD.

28th October, 1920.

My dear Brittain,

I have very much pleasure in forwarding through you my most cordial good wishes to the University of McGill. For one reason, all our Universities are at present bound by a common need and engaged on a common adventure. We are all confronted with problems relating to our Staff, to our accommodation and to our resources and equipment, which need a great deal of care and attention. For another reason I feel special sympathy with McGill which gave me a most kind and friendly welcome when I visited Montreal some years ago, and I feel that any message which I can send of sympathy and goodwill is but a bare acknowledgement of its hospitality. Personally, I am convinced that, although we are passing now through a very difficult and anxious crisis, the prospects for the future are still bright and encouraging. I believe that the Universities have played an important part in the history and development of the Empire, and if that belief is well founded, I do not think that they will fail to obtain due public support.

Yours ever,

W. H. Hadow

Sir Harry Brittain,
2, Cowley Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

Prifysgol Cymru. University of Wales.

Vice Chancellor:
SIR HARRY R. REICHEL, M.A., LL.D.

University College
Bangor

UNIVERSITY OF WALES CORDIALLY CONGRATULATES McGILL UNIVERSITY ON NOBLE RECORD OF WORK FOR SCIENCE AND FOR CANADA WHICH HAS MADE NAME OF McGILL FAMOUS THROUGHOUT CIVILISED WORLD, AND EARNESTLY HOPES THERE MAY BE SUCH RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS AS MAY LEAD TO GREAT AND BENEFICENT EXTENSION OF THAT WORK.

H. R. R.

University of London,

South Kensington,

London, S.W.7.

Telegrams: University, Southkens, London.
Telephone: Kensington 7000 (3 lines).

Replies to this letter should be addressed to the undersigned and the following number should be quoted:—

1900.

6 Nov. 1920.

Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.,
House of Commons, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to inform you, in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, that he is very glad to authorise you to add to the other messages which you are cabling out to McGill University the following from himself:-

"Cordial best wishes for success of appeal and increase of prosperity.- Russell Wells, Vice-Chancellor, University of London."

Yours faithfully,

Percy M. Wallace,

Secretary to the Senate.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Campaign 183

16th November, 1920.

P. D. Ross, Esq.,
The Journal Publishing Company,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Ross,-

I have your letter of the 15th, and am sorry to learn that Mr. Booth has decided not to help McGill in this her hour of need. I am writing to him this afternoon, and am enclosing herewith a copy of my letter. It seems too bad that a man of his means cannot catch the vision of the part played by an up-to-date University in the life of a nation.

We are all very much encouraged by the reports of collections made thus far; and the announcement of your individual subscription at the luncheon to-day was received with much applause. While we believe that our objective of $5,000,000. will be exceeded, still I hope that there will be no relaxation in the efforts to obtain as much as possible. I assure you that good use can be made of every cent collected.

With best wishes for the success of the Ottawa Campaign, and to you personally,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

AWC/W.
ENCL.

Journal Building

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The Evening Journal The Morning Journal

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The Journal Publishing Co. of Ottawa Limited, *Publishers*

Advertising Offices

TORONTO Branch Office, 95 King St. East, J. B. Rathbone, Manager

UNITED STATES—Chas. H. Eddy Co., New York, Fifth Ave. Blg.; Chicago, People's Gas Blg.; Boston, Old South Blg.

Ottawa,
Canada November 15, 1920.

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

Dear Sir Arthur-

I am sorry to say that J. R. Booth has given us rather a black eye by declining to subscribe at all to the McGill drive, so Sir Henry Egan tells me. Sir Henry says the old man was not very definite in his reasons, but intimated that he had a big income tax to pay this month, and also that his sympathies were with Queen's university rather than with any other. The latter view struck me as rather curious because when Queen's had a drive about a year and a half ago, the Booths certainly did not contribute any large amount, and indeed I am not sure that they gave anything at all. However, Mr. Booth has never shown ~~any~~ countenance reasonable recognition of his public responsibilities in the matter of help to good causes, so I am not very much surprised at the outcome. It is, however, unfortunate for us because if Mr. Booth had shown a decent lead, or any lead at all, we would have been sure to do well here.

As it is we will do the best we can. I wonder though if you could, with propriety, drop a line to Mr. Booth expressing the hope that he would be able to help in the campaign, without indicating that you had had any word from Ottawa. If you think this would not be out of the way and will advise me, I will have a deputation wait on the old gentleman later.

With regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

P. D. Ross

ans. Nov. 15th 1920

16th November, 1920.

J. R. Booth, Esq.,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Booth,-

Since I had the honour of meeting you last Thursday morning I have often thought of you, and have regretted that I did not meet you during the time I lived in Ottawa during the past winter and spring. To see a man of more than ninety years of age actively participating in the conduct of the great business which you control, and realizing that your own hard work and business ability with the general factors in its creation, will ever be an inspiration to me. I daresay when you look back and survey the different business enterprises which you have controlled, you have often been impressed by the value of scientific methods as they became available.

The scientist is the product of our universities, and it is chiefly by reason of their fostering care that he is developed and the value of his discoveries proved and made known. The Applied Science School of McGill was the first to be organized in Canada and has never been ashamed of her record. If we are to keep pace with the demand consequent on the developments of the resources of the Dominion, we must increase our accommodation, increase the number of teachers, and increase the facilities for research; and this is one of the many reasons which justify us in asking the men of means in Canada to help us.

I have every confidence, Mr. Booth, that after you have given the matter due consideration, you will assist us in the work we are trying to do.

With all good wishes,

I am,
Ever yours faithfully,

Princi al.

AWC/W.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

174

Campaign

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

Cable Address "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. McMICHAEL, K.C.
RENNIE O. McMURTRY.
GEORGE P. VANIER.
FRANK B. COMMON.

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
WALTER R. L. SHANKS.
GERALD A. COUGHLIN.
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE.

Montreal 18th June, 1921.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur, Re. Province of Quebec -
McGill Contribution.

Your letter of the 17th received, and contents noted.

I do not anticipate that any agreement which Mr. Mitchell will ask for with the University, will in any way embarrass the University in the use of the capital or revenues of the Contribution. Mr. Mitchell, I think at every interview at which I was present, and I think Mr. Beattie will agree with this, said that it was his desire to attach certain conditions to the bequest, which conditions he was prepared to leave very largely to the representatives of the University.

If, say - one-half the capital of the Contribution is invested in buildings, so much will be finally disposed of. If the revenues of the remaining half are to go to certain Branches of Education such as outlined in your former letter, the position would be exactly the same as if that amount constituted an endowment fund given to the University for that purpose.

My personal feeling is that we should, in the interests of future good relationship with the Province, endeavour to meet the wishes of Mr. Mitchell as far as possible - consistent with free use of the capital and revenues within reasonable limitations.

If any Agreement which Mr. Mitchell submits, contains objectionable provisions, we will of course take the matter up with him and try to get the Agreement satisfactorily modified.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Brown

174

June
Seventeenth
1921.

A. J. Brown, Esq.,
Dominion Express Building,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Brown:-

Re Province of Quebec McGill Contribution.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant.

I note that Mr. Mitchell wishes to embody the arrangement between the Province and the University into a formal agreement. It is hard to pass on an agreement until we know what it is, but on the face of it I am opposed to this University entering into any such agreement. Frankly, I do not like all the conditions which Mr. Mitchell from time to time attaches to the contribution from the Province. I think when the Province offered the contribution it was to take the form of a grant of $1,000,000. or $200,000. a year for five years. Then it was suggested that we could have the million dollars in bonds at once if we bought another million dollars of bonds. We agreed, and he refused to allow us to sell the million we bought before a certain time or under a certain price. We agreed to that. Then, for the purpose of controlling in some way the manner in which Laval or Montreal would spend the contribution made to them, he proposed we should write a letter stating just how we intended to make use of the contribution to us.

I understood that he would be satisfied with a fairly general statement of what we proposed to do and was not averse to some of the money going into buildings. I wrote a letter which I thought complied with

these conditions, and I now learn that Mr. Mitchell wants to make some sort of formal agreement setting forthe the conditions. I do not like this and think that Mr. Mitchell should have made the conditions before he made the grant.

I believe it has ever been the policy of McGill to keep itself free from any domination by Provincial institutions, and I think we should stick to such a policy. I think Mr. Mitchell has gone as far as he should go in the conditions to which we have already agreed. Even the Rockefeller Foundation which made its conditions before the gift has not insisted upon any formal and binding agreement.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. Mc MICHAEL, K.C.
RENNIE O. Mc MURTRY.
GEORGE P. VANIER.
FRANK B. COMMON.
GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
WALTER R. L. SHANKS.
GERALD A. COUGHLIN.
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE

Cable Address "Jonhall"
Dominion Express Building
Montreal

16th June, 1921.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Re Province of Quebec and
McGill Contribution.

Your letter of the 15th instant received and contents noted.

Mr. Mitchell said he wished to embody the arrangement between the Province and the University into an Agreement and as I do not know who he wished to have draft the document, I am sending him a copy of your letter with the request that he will submit a form of Agreement to me as soon as possible. I am afraid, however, that it will not be available until after you have left for England and that the matter will have to be arranged by the Finance Committee.

I suppose this will be satisfactory to you.

Yours truly,

A. J. Brown

June
Fifteenth
1921.

A. J. Brown, Esq.,
145 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Re Province of Quebec McGill Contribution.

With further reference to your letter of the 8th instant concerning the above mentioned matter, I now beg to lay before you, for the information of the Provincial Treasurer, the manner in which it is proposed to dispose of the grant made to McGill by the Government of Quebec.

Generally, we propose to apply this sum for the development of general education, as provided in the Arts course, but particularly to the Department of Applied Science.

We are fully aware of the enormous resources of the Province of Quebec and the part which highly trained, technical men are bound to play in the development of those resources. I refer, particularly, to two resources, namely, products of the mine and products of the forest. It is our intention to erect, possibly next year, a new building which will house the Departments of Mining, Metallurgy and Geology. This will provide increased and better facilities for the training of skilled men and the mining industry of our Province is bound to benefit greatly thereby. The erection of this building will permit the Macdonald Chemistry Building to be given up entirely to Chemistry and its allied subjects. The good that will come from this is bound to be reflected in the Chemical industries of the Province. Such a building will likely cost in the neighbourhood of $500,000.

$500,000. and we propose to take from the Quebec grant sufficient to erect, equip and maintain this building and to make provision for certain additions to the staff which will be necessary.

The balance of the money we propose to apply for general education purposes by improvement in the Arts course and in the Arts Building.

I hope this outline of how we intend to dispose of the generous contribution of the Province of Quebec will meet with the approval of the Provincial Treasurer and the other members of the Government.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

June
Ninth
1921.

A. J. Brown, Esq.,
Dominion Express Building,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Brown:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th with reference to the contribution of the Province of Quebec to McGill.

I will consult with Mr. Ross and write you a letter along the lines suggested by the Treasurer of the Province.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Yuesday

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

Cable Address "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. McMICHAEL, K.C.
RENNIE O. McMURTRY.
GEORGE P. VANIER.
FRANK B. COMMON.
GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
WALTER R. L. SHANKS.
GERALD A. COUGHLIN.
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE.

Montreal 8th June 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

re Province of Quebec McGill
Contribution

I had an interview with the Provincial Treasurer this morning when he informed me that the $2,000,000 Province of Quebec bonds will be ready for delivery between the 15th and 20th of this month and he wishes to turn them over as soon as they are available.

He further told me that he wished to turn over the $1,000,000 of these bonds representing the gift of the Province under a contract so that the capital or the revenues will be used for certain specific purposes. I asked him if there would be any objection to part of the capital being used for the erection of buildings and he said that that would be satisfactory. Under the circumstances I would be greatly obliged if you would write me a letter specifying the purposes to which the capital or revenues would be applied. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Ross as he will know to what objects the moneys can be applied with least embarrassment to the finances of the University.

Yours truly,

J. J. Brown

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

172 Campaign

November
Twenty-second
1920.

Sir William Price,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Sir William:-

When I returned from Kingston, where our team lost to Varsity on Saturday, I was delighted to find awaiting me your telegram in which you gave the good news that your Company had subscribed $25,000 to our fund, and that you had contributed a like amount.

Permit me on behalf of the University and for myself to extend to you our warmest thanks for these generous contributions. You will have observed that the campaign, in view of all the circumstances, has gone very well indeed, though one would have liked to have seen more subscribers in Montreal. Those who did subscribe have done splendidly, ~~and~~ though their number is limited to about 1900. One had hope to get thousands more in small subscriptions. However, McGill has been saved and we shall be in a position to extend her influence and usefulness.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

27ra vm 28 38

quebec Q Nov 20

Sir Arthur Currie

McGill University Montreal Que

Have just returned to town to find your letter of the eighth stop my company have today subscribed twenty five thousand dollars and I personallyn have subscribed a similar amount stop wish you every successs in your campaign

Wm Price 1230p

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Campaign

Synod of Montreal and Ottawa
of
The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Scotstown, Que., 15th, November, 1920.

Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G, LL.D.

Principal, McGill University,

MONTREAL.

Dear Principal Currie:

The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa (of the Presbyterian Church) met in Montreal recently, and attention having been called to the effort to be put forth to strengthen the University and increase its usefulness, a resolution was unanimously adopted bearing upon the matter. I enclose an extract minute from the Synod Record which embodies the said resolution.

Wishing abundant success to the endeavor being now made to secure $5,000,000, and all comfort to yourself in the distinguished position you occupy in connection with the great institution.

I am yours very truly,

A. R. Macfarlane,

Synod Clerk.

Rev.Dr. R.MacLeod,
Synod Clerk,
Scotstown,Q.

Synod of Montreal and Ottawa

At Montreal,and within David Morrice Hall there, on the 14th,October,A.D.,1920,the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa met and being duly constituted:-

Inter alia (On motion of Rev.Dr.Sutherland,duly seconded,the following Resolution was adopted):

"That the Synod record its appreciation of the splendid work the University of McGill is doing,in equipping young men and women for their life work,and of the large place the University now occupies in the life of the nation,and commend the present cam-paign to secure additional funds,to the liberality of the member-ship of the whole Synod."

Extracted from the Record of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa,by me,

J.R. MacLeod

Synod Clerk.

Scotstown,Que.,

12th,Nov.,1920

192

November
Seventeenth
1920.

J. R. MacLeod, Esq.,
Scotstown, Que.

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of your letter of November 15th, to which was attached a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, at the meeting held in Montreal on the 14th of October.

Will you please convey to the Synod the sincere thanks of the University, and of all workers interested in the McGill campaign, for this expression of goodwill and of appreciation of the work which the University is doing.

I am taking the liberty of giving publicity to this resolution and hope that such action on my part will be approved by the members of the Synod.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

17

Campaign

November
Nineteenth
1920.

Dr. R. W. Powell,
180 Cooper Street,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Powell:-

Thanks very much for your letter of the 18th.

I heard from Mr. E.D.Ross that Mr. Booth had refused to contribute. I had written him a letter a few days ago about the matter and hope that yet he may feel disposed to do something.

I think the Ottawa graduates are doing splendidly. I am hoping that the campaign will go nearer $6,000,000. than $5,000,000, but there is just one thing which I would like to see and which is not apparent. The general public are not subscribing as they should. It has been left to what is a comparatively few men in a large city like Montreal to make up the amount. It would seem to me that there should be 10,000 men in Montreal who could give at least $25. a year for the next five years. This would mean a million and a quarter and would enable us to proceed with the erection of students' residences and some other buildings which are needed equally badly.

We must work up a better liaison between town and gown and until that is done McGill's progress will be hampered.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET STARTS:

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA · 1912 ·

180 Cooper St
Ottawa
Nov. 18/20

Dear Sir Arthur Currie

You may remember that I was with you to see Mr. Booth the other day in the McGill Drive —

I am greatly disappointed that at the interviews with Sir Henry Egan & Mr. Woods they could not get anything out of him —

I have my own opinion, but I presume he is tired out with these Committees waiting upon him for money — I fear he has been unsympathetic Sons (engaged with him in the business) (& whose interests are not of an Educational Character) — Where their Sympathies are I do not know — The old Gentleman is 94 & in my judgment ought to be on the look out for a site for a Monument — If he chooses to place

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA
1912

it somewhere else than with McPhillips
I do not suppose he can fairly object —

My relations with him, as you will
understand, are personal & it would
not become me as an adviser to go
any further than I have done —

Confidentially I am not done with
him yet but I must be permitted
to take my own time & my own way —

I regret being a failure the other
day, but the case could not have been
put to him better than you put it —

I know McPhillips will get the St M. but
my own opinion is McPhillips needs more to
put it where we all want it — I hope
Ottawa Valley will do well — The figures will be
small, but they will be given with our best will —

Sincerely yours R. W. Powell

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

48 Campaign.

November
Thirteenth
1920.

Colonel Herbert Molson,
61 Ontario Ave.,
Montreal.

Dear Herbert:-

. Herewith please find cheque for $1100.82 in discharge of payments made by you on my account during recent trip.

Pleasant as it was, I am sure we are both glad to be back again at work here.

Ever yours faithfully,

Encl.

Montreal, November 12th, 1920

Dear Sir Arthur;-

As requested I herewith send you memorandum of payments made by me on account of Lady Currie and yourself during our recent trip. This includes Quebec & Sherbrooke.

Railway tickets and berths	$695.53 -
Meals	~~87.50~~
Hotels	248.95 -
Taxis, tips, etc...	37.61
	1069.09
Telegrams	31.73
	$ 1100.82 -

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Holt

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

Paid Nov. 13th 1920.

48

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

CITY PASSENGER AGENT'S OFFICE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

F. C. LYDON,
CITY PASSENGER AGENT.

DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING
143-145 ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL, October 12th, 1920.

Sir Arthur Currie,

Montreal

to

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Dr.

To tickets issued as follows;-

Montreal to Victoria & Return	$203.23	$406.46
Toronto to Hamilton	1.60	3.20
Room Montreal to Toronto		14.85
2 Seats Toronto to Hamilton		3.70
Room London to Detorit		11.55
" Detroit to Chicago		16.33
" Winnipeg to Vancouver		69.30
" Vancouver to Calgary		36.30
" Calgary to Edmonton		11.55
" Edmonton to Winnipeg		34.64
" Winnipeg to Montreal		59.40
		$667.28

Less Hamilton 320
170 490

$660 38

Kindly make cheque payable to

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Received payment
Oct 12/20

March
Twenty-second
1921.

MEMORANDUM OF EXPENSES OF TRIP IN CONNECTION WITH CAMPAIGN, 1920.

Railway Fares

Montreal to Boston and return	$44.20
Montreal to New York and return	48.75
Western trip and to Quebec and Sherbrooke	347.70
Ottawa and return	9.80
Hotels	148.95
Telegrams	36.73
	$636.13

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

138

Carbons

February
Second
1921.

John H. MacVicar, Esq.,
Weihweifu, Honan,
China.

My dear Mr. MacVicar:-

Your very welcome letter of November 29th arrived a week or so ago.

I thank you sincerely for the congratulations of yourself and the other McGill graduates in Weihweifu, and beg to assure you that your good wishes are most heartily reciprocated.

At the time of your letter it is likely that you had not hear of the final results of the campaign. I am very glad to tell you that the sum of $6,400,000. was pledged. Already $1,300,000. has been paid in cash and the balance will come in in instalments during the next four years. Everyone is pleased with the result, especially when we remember that it was achieved at a time when the stock market had reached the lowest point in years and was acting in a most uncertain way. Had the campaign been held a year ago, or even six months ago, I believe we could easily have raised another million; yet it was only after the middle of August that preparations were begun for the campaign.

$6,400,000. seems a great deal of money, but it is not nearly as much as we require. The University, like so many other institutions, suffered very greatly by the War. It lost a great many of its Professors and a great part of its student body. Fees fell away greatly, equipment was not renewed and debt began to pile up. After the War there was a great inrush of new students and the accommodation of every building was greatly overtaxed.

It may be interesting to tell you what may be the probable disposition of the money promised. Included in the $6,400, 000. is the million from Rockefeller, which is earmarked for Medical Education. He also made a condition that the Board spend $900,000. for new buildings for medical purposes. This reduces our amount to four and a half million. Paying off the accumulated indebtedness and allowing a certain amount which will not be collected, we have left about $4,000,000. You know that we were forced, and most willingly forced, to raise the salaries of Professors and others. In order to provide for increased annual expenditure caused by this action we will have to set aside nearly $2,500,000., the income of which at 6% will produce the additional revenue required. This leaves us about $1,500,000.

You probably know that in the last few years there has been established a Department of Commerce. 150 students are now attending, of whom 86 are first year students. This department is now part of the Arts Faculty and the students are being accommodated in the old Arts Building. We are very much overcrowded in this building and it becomes absolutely necessary to increase the accommodation. There is likely to be a change in the medical curriculum, raising the standard of matriculation, and this will likely throw additional burden on the Arts Faculty and involves more accommodation and more teachers.

Then, during the last few years we have been treating our Library most shabbily. We cannot put another book on the shelves, because there is no room, and we have many cases of books still in the boxes in the cellar. We regard the Library as the laboratory of the University and we must not allow it to go back. To provide for normal increase in books for the next ten years at least we must extend it, and the erection of this extension will cost nearly $150,000. We shall also have to set aside $300,000., the income of which will

be used to purchase new books and to provide for more assistants in the Library.

Then we find that the number of students taking Chemistry is so great that we require all the accommodation in the Chemistry Building for that subject alone. Some other building must be provided for Mining, Metallurgy and Geology.

The numbers attending our Law School have also greatly increased. We have now only two classrooms given over for that purpose, each of which will seat about 55, but into each we are crowding 75.

Then we consider it necessary to erect a Gymnasium. We are using the old Molson Hall for that purpose - a very unsatisfactory arrangement.

You will note that up to date I have said nothing about Students' Residences or a Memorial Hall. I am afraid the Memorial Hall must stand for some time, and if we erect Students' Residences, it will have to be on borrowed money.

In this brief recital of facts you will see that although the $6,400,000. looked like a large sum, still it is not nearly enough to satisfy the urgent requirements. However, we are very pleased that it will be possible to do so much, and I believe if we demonstrate to the public that we have made good use of the money they so generously gave, we can with confidence approach them in another five years.

I am glad to know that some of you from far away China will be with us next autumn. We are planning a great reunion, and believe that as a result, not only will graduates greatly enjoy themselves, but the University will receive new life and inspiration.

Wishing you all the best of good luck,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Weihweifu, Honan. Nov. 29th. 1920.

Sir Arthur Currie K.C.M.G. D.S.O. L.L.D.

Principal of McGill University.

Montreal. Canada.

Sir;-

From the great plain of Northern Central China, where the lamp of learning and of civilization has shone for milleniums, where historical monuments from three thousand years ago make our Western civilization seem a very recent growth, we wish to extend to the new Principal of our Alma Mater our congratulations, and to assure you, Sir, of our continued interest in her welfare, and our devotion to her cause. We trust that the great financial effort of this month has been a success, and that McGill in entering on her second century of work will under your guidance make an even larger contribution to the welfare of the nation than she has in the past. We regret that we cannot all be at the great Reunion next October, but some of us are fortunate in having leave in 1921, and so will be able to convey to you in person our good wishes, and to renew many old friendships, and to join with our class-mates in recalling our happy undergraduate days.

We are, Sir Arthur,

Yours very respectfully,

Joshua Howard, B.A. '01 John H. MacVicar, B.A. '88.

Mary Smith Auld, Arts '05.
Fred. M. Auld Med 1909
J. B. Hattie, Science 1910.
A. W. Lochead Arts 1901. Theol. 1904
Jessie McLachlan Lochead Arts '02
Murdoch Mackenzie. Theology 1889
Percy Leslie Medicine 1896
W. McClure Arts 1879 Medicine 1884

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

127

Campaign

C. W. LINDSAY LIMITED
PRESIDENTS OFFICE

Montreal,
October,
Twenty-third,
Nineteen
Twenty.

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

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith copy of letter written to J.W. Ross, for your information, please.

Yours very truly,

C W Lindsay
per E

CWL-HWA

C. W. LINDSAY LIMITED
PRESIDENTS OFFICE

Montreal,
October,
Twenty-third,
Nineteen,
Twenty.

J.W. Ross Esq.,
McGill College Campaign,
St. Lawrence Hall,
St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

Re Mc Gill College Campaign. I am interested in the welfare of the College and of the Mc Gill Conservatorium of Music and understand that the latter has not been mentioned in any way in connection with the Campaign, which makes it appear that it is not of sufficient importance to mention it or that it does not require any financial aid.

I think it is a worthy institution and has done more for the advancement of music among our people than any other conservatorium here. It is conducted on dignified lines and good principles and I have known a number of the graduates, and especially those who have to earn their own living, who are making a livelihood out of the education they got at the Mc Gill Conservatorium of Music.

I understand they have a deficit which has been standing over for some years and that the present income, including the dividend derived from the late Sir Wm. MacDonald's legacy, does not meet the annual expenses. If the above is correct, it would appear to me it would be wise to mention the Mc Gill Conservatorium of Music in connection with the Campaign. If it did nothing more, it would help to keep it in the limelight and show that it is part and parcel of Mc Gill University.

I presume it has been an oversight in making out the programme but it appears to me, and no doubt to many of our influencial musical people, more than some other things in connection with Mc Gill. It would seem fair and reasonable that it should be mentioned in some way in connection with the Campaign.

C. W. LINDSAY LIMITED
PRESIDENTS OFFICE

J.W. Ross Esq.,
Montreal, Que.

Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours very truly,

CWL-HWA

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

103

Campbell

January
Ninth
1921.

A. M. Irvine, Esq.,
General Agent,
Hudson's Bay Company,
Montreal.

My dear Sir:-

I acknowledge with most sincere thanks the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, to which was attached the Hudson's Bay Company's cheque for $20,000.

I know that the Governors of McGill University and all its well-wishers will most cordially appreciate this most handsome contribution. It will be regarded as a mark of your appreciation of the service which McGill has in the past rendered to Canada and the Empire, and to the needs of humanity. It shews your appreciation of the value of higher education and your willingness to help generously that cause. It is an evidence of your faith that McGill with enlarged facilities will increase her usefulness. It will be the aim of all in connection with our institution to demonstrate that such a faith is justified. This College owes a very great deal to the moral and financial support it received from the late Lord Strathcona, former Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to others who were his close associates.

May I say in conclusion that this gift is another proof of that generous, practical and far-sighted patriotism which has ever characterized your Company.

May I take this opportunity of congratulating your Company on its two hundred and fifty years of useful and successful commercial achievement, and of hoping that the future holds in store nothing but further prosperity for the Company and happiness for all associated with it.

A further official acknowledgment will be forwarded to you from the Campaign Executive.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

CABLE ADDRESS
"BEAVER"
MONTREAL

ALL OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE
TO BE ADDRESSED
THE GENERAL AGENT
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
MONTREAL.

A.M. IRVINE
GENERAL AGENT

Hudson's Bay Company

Montreal, January 8th, 1921.

Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal,
McGill College,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir:-

I am directed to inform you that the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company have authorized a special subscription in the sum of $20,000 toward the McGill College Centennial Endowment Campaign Fund.

In compliance therewith I now beg to hand you this Company's cheque for the amount stated above, and to convey to you on behalf of this Company, sincere wishes for the continued success of McGill in the great field in which its most valuable work is being carried on.

I am directed to add that the apparent delay in our sending our subscription is due to the matter having been taken up with our head Office in London by mail.

Yours faithfully,

General Agent.

January
Ninth
1920.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
McGill Endowment Fund,
302 Drummond Building,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Ross:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque of the Hudson's Bay Company for $20,000, being their subscription towards the McGill Campaign Endowment Fund.

I am also enclosing copy of a letter received from Mr. A. M. Irvine, General Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a copy of the Principal's reply thereto.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

81

file

Campaign

Aldred & Co. Limited

604 Royal Trust Building

Montreal Oct. 9-1920.

J.E. ALDRED
PRESIDENT
HOWARD MURRAY
P. BON DE SOUSA
S. RAY MARSHALL
VICE PRESIDENTS

MONTREAL
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS

General, Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Ottawa Meeting.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to the Ottawa arrangements, please find attached copy of letter just received from Mr. Duclos and copy of my reply.

Just as soon as you can conveniently set a day for Ottawa, which will necessarily be some time after your return from the west, I would be glad to hear from you so that they may have ample time to make their arrangements.

Yours truly,

Graham Drinkwater
ADLE.

Chairman,
GRADUATES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GD.M

COPY

October 8th.1920.

My dear Graham:-

At a meeting of our special committees in reference to the McGill drive, held last night, Mr.P.D.Ross was elected chairman of this special committee; J.B.MacRae and Dr. Clarance Brown, vice chairmen; Mr.Oswald Finnie, Secretary-Treasurer and J.H.Nichols, assistant-secretary.

Any further communications in regard to the campaign you will therefore kindly address to Mr.Oswald Finnie, residence 221 Stewart St., Office, Norlite Bldg. Ottawa.

In reference to the proposed visit of Sir Arthur Currie, the secretary is communicating this morning by 'phone with Mr.Jeakins; but in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I am writing you direct. We are sorry to say that it will be impossible to receive Sir Arthur Currie on the 12th. There are no halls available on that night which would be satisfactory for such an important gathering. I spent a good part of yesterday looking the matter up, It was moreover thought by the committee that if Sir Arthur could give us a date somewhere between the 1st. and 15th.of November, it would prove more beneficial to the campaign than at the present time. Of course this does not mean that we shall in any way, stop our activities. The matter is going on; committees have been formed; captains and representatives, outside of the city,

have been named so that I feel that the ground will be very well covered.

Kindly express to Sir Arthur Currie my personal and sincere regrets that the matter could not be arranged for the 12th.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) (Arnold W.Duclos,

President

Oct. 9-1920.

A. W. Duclos,Esq.,
President Ottawa Valley Graduates Society of McGill,
Office of the Registrar,
The Exchequer Court of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

McGill Centenary Campaign.

Dear Mr.Duclos:-

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 8th. inst., in regard to cancellation of arrangements for Sir Arthur Currie to speak in Ottawa on Tuesday the 12th.inst. We are of course sorry that this could not be arranged, but fully appreciate your position.

Sir Arthur expects to be out west until after the first of November so that he will have very little time on his return to Montreal before the Campaign. However, as Ottawa is so close, we will do our best to arrange for him to give you at least part of a day. I will advise you regarding it later.

I note that Mr.P.D.Ross has been elected Chairman of the Special Campaign Committee with Messrs.J.B.MacRae and Dr.Clarance Brown, Vice Chairmen and Mr.Oswald Finnie Secretary-Treasurer and Mr.J.H.Nichols as his assistant.

Our communications will be sent to Mr.Finnie as suggested.

Thanking you for these particulars.

Yours truly,

Chairman,
Graduates Executive Committee.

GD.M

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Hamilton, Ont. Oct. 14/20.

Dear Sir Arthur;-

I am obliged to be in Toronto tomorrow at two meetings which I must attend, and regret extremely that I shall miss seeing and hearing you - It seems to me I am always unfortunate in the same way.

That $5,000,000. fund is a pretty large demand to make - Mainly I suppose Montreal will make it up - Some of us here have been pretty busy on the University of Toronto Memorial Fund, as to which I have my troubles trying to extricate myself from undertakings and responsibility.

I may get back from Toronto in time to have a shake hands before you leave but hardly likely.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

General Sir Arthur Currie,
G.C.B. G.C.M.G.,
Royal Connaught Hotel,
Hamilton, Ont.

78 Campaign

November
Twenty-second
1920.

Hon. Sir John Gibson,
Hamilton, Ont.

My dear Sir John:-

I hope you will pardon me for not before this acknowledging your letter of October 14th, which was handed to me at the meeting of the Canadian Club at Hamilton on the 15th. You know how difficult it is to attend to correspondence when you are travelling as I was on my recent trip. I averaged some three hundred miles a day and addressed a great many gatherings. I hope thevisit did some good. I attach a great deal of importance to the building up of a strong liaison between a University and its graduates.

You will be glad to know that our fund has gone pretty well and that, with the gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, we hope to reach a total of a little over $6,000,000. I think, when all things are considered, that this is a very fine total. It will save our University and place her in a position to extend her influence and her usefulness.

The graduates from outside places have done very well indeed, some places much better, of course, than others. Montreal has done splendidly, thought I have been somewhat disappointed in that the number of subscriptions was not many times 1800. I had hoped that we might have had another 10,000 subscribers, even if the amounts were very small.

With all good wishes to Lady Gibson and yourself, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

81
Grad Executive Campaign

October
Thirteenth
1920.

Graham Drinkwater, Esq.,
Chairman, Graduates' Executive Committee,
604 Royal Trust Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of October 6th addressed to the Principal has been received.

General Currie has been very busy, indeed, previous to leaving on his trip through the West, and he wished me to let you know that some time ago he wrote to Sir Campbell Stuart in connection with McGill's coming campaign for funds.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

Aldred & Co. Limited

604 Royal Trust Building

Montreal

J. E. ALDRED
PRESIDENT
HOWARD MURRAY
P. BON DE SOUSA
S. RAY MARSHALL
VICE PRESIDENTS

MONTREAL
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS

October 6th, 1920

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

Dear Sir. Arthur:-

In connection with the campaign among graduates and their friends, we have been casting about for a means of reaching those in London, Eng. and vicinity. One of your governors, Mr Birks, was cabled to, and we have his reply suggesting that a letter from you to Sir Campbell Stuart of the "Times" would start things moving there.

Your Graduates' Executive Campaign Committee wishes to endorse Mr. Birks suggestion, and would be very grateful if you would write Stuart, requesting that he interest himself on behalf of the University at this time.

As our organization time is limited, we would be glad if such letter could be sent within the next few days.

Yours truly,

Graham Drinkwater

Chairman,
Graduates' Executive Committee

GD/P

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Governors' Meeting / Campaign

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE.

APSG:C

80

March
Second
1922.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The enclosed statements were submitted to the Board of Governors at its meeting on Monday last, but as there was insufficient time to consider these in connection with the building programme the meeting adjourned until Monday next at 12.15 P.M. It was suggested, in the meantime, that it would be well for each member of the Board to be given an opportunity to familiarize himself with the figures shown in these statements.

Yours faithfully,

A P Sharpe
Secretary.

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

Encs.

McGILL UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN - NOVEMBER,1920

STATEMENT TO THE 22nd FEBRUARY,1922.

Total amount subscribed to Campaign -		$6,441,415.70
Cash received,including Exchange -	$272,975.23	
Bank Interest -	1,441.12	274,416.35
Subscriptions payable as pledged		- $6,166.999.35

Received since Campaign on account of Pledges.

	CASH	SECURITIES	
To 31st Dec.1921 -	$1,818,692.95	$1,727,898.00	
January to Feb.22nd -	470,399.09	81,483.34	
	$2,289,092.04	$1,809,381.34	- $4,098,473.38
		Balance outstanding	- $2,068,525.97

AMOUNT PLEDGED 1921

Province of Quebec -		$1,000,000.00	
Rockefeller Foundation -		1,000,000.00	
Other subscriptions -		1,647,025.35	
		$3,647,025.35	
Amount received on account -		3,588,590.95	
Balance to be received on 1921 -		$58,434.40	
1922 Subscriptions -	$756,835.00		
Amount received on account -	509,882.43		
Balance outstanding	$246,952.57		
1923 Subscriptions -	666,373.00		
1924 "	558,211.00		
1925 "	538,555.00	$2,010,091.57	- $2,068,525.97

Estimate receipts from date to 31st May - $51,000.00.

CASH VALUE OF CAMPAIGN AS OF 31st May,1922.

Subscriptions collected -		$4,150,000.00
" outstanding -		2,291,000.00
		$6,441,000.00
Less subscriptions in default	$291,000.00	
Discouht on money to be collected	200,000.00	
Campaign expenses	50,000.00	541,000.00
	CASH VALUE -	$5,900,000.00

COST OF BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETED

DENTAL BUILDING	-	Construction	$16,600.00	
		Equipment	16,300.00	
		Architects fees	2,000.00	
		Interest to May 31,	1,100.00	$36,000.00
LIBRARY EXTENSION	-	Construction	$93,000.00	
		Equipment	34,000.00	
		Architects fees	7,000.00	
		Interest to May 31,	4,000.00	138,000.00
BIOLOGICAL BUILDING	-	Construction	$482,000.00	
		Equipment	56,000.00	
		Architects fees	26,000.00	
		Interest to May 31,	12,000.00	576,000.00
				$750,000.00

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AVAILABLE $5,900,000.00

L E S S

Accumulated Loss and Gain Account	$345,000.00	
Endowment to meet future budgets	3,455,000.00	
Cost of buildings completed and under construction -	750,000.00	
Endowment for maintenance of same	300,000.00	
Extension to Power House	50,000.00	4,900,000.00
	BALANCE	$1,000,000.00

PATHOLOGICAL BUILDING		
Construction (net)	$200,000.00	
Equipment	35,000.00	
Architects fees	15,000.00	
Endowment	250,000.00	$500,000.00
NEW MINING BUILDING		
Construction	$400,000.00	
Equipment	75,000.00	
Architects fees	25,000.00	
Endowment	300,000.00	800,000.00
GYMNASIUM AND DORMITORY BUILDING		
Construction (net)	$465,000.00	
Equipment	100,000.00	
Architects fees	45,000.00	
Endowment	100,000.00	710,000.00
ARTS BUILDING		390,000.00
DRESSING ROOMS AT STADIUM		25,000.00
EXTENSION TO POWER HOUSE		75,000.00
		$2,500,000.00

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

England

December
Fourteenth
1920.

Sir George McL.Brown,
62-65 Charing Cross,
Trafalgar Square, London.

Dear Sir George:-

I have your letter of the 29th of November and have also heard from the Secretary of the Marlborough Club.

I know about the sorrow which has befallen Lady Brown and I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing her before she joins you.

As you say, we did not have very much success with our appeal to Canadians in London. At the time Sir Campbell Stuart was here in August he was very anxious to be given charge of our campaign in England. I believe he was well supplied with literature. I know that I, personally, wrote him a long letter setting forth our needs. It was at the request of some one prominent in Montreal that his request to be placed in charge of our campaign was acceded to. He sent us a number of cablegrams conveying good wishes from some of the Universities in the Old Country and these were all published here and advertised as being due to the courtesy of Sir Campbell Stuart. I note that Colonel Grant Morden expressed surprise that the matter had been handled the way it was. I would appreciate a private and confidential letter from you stating wherein you thought the organization over there might have been improved.

We are all delighted with the result of the campaign here and I am sorry any Press despatches announced the result as not being up to expectations. We all believe, though, that had we launched the campaign from three to six months earlier a greater response might have been forthcoming. We caught a very bad market at a very bad time of the year.

I am quite interested in what you tell me about the price at which Canadian apples are selling. Let me give you another side of the question. My brother is a farmer in Western Ontario and when I saw him in October he told me that, when he took into consideration what he was able to get for his apples and the cost of paying men to pick them, it was not worth while bothering with them. There seems to be something wrong somewhere.

With all good wishes for a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

5,000 14.4.20.

U.K. Telegrams:—"Canpacry, Westrand, London."
Cables & Foreign Telegrams:—"Canpacry, London."

Telephone:
5100 Regent (6 lines).

232 H.O.

Ref. P.3.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

European Head Office:—
62 to 65, Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square),
London, S.W.1.

Office of Sir Geo. McLaren Brown,
European General Manager.

29th November, 1920.

My dear Sir Arthur,

Thanks very much for your kind letter of November 15th, and also for writing the Secretary of the Marlborough Club.

I do hope indeed that you will have an opportunity of seeing my wife before she returns. At the present time both she and Mrs. Neill are in deep sorrow, as their Mother died a few days ago. She was a dear woman, and very dear to me. They are a most devoted family, and the break will be very hard.

Friday's mail brought yours and Mr. Beatty's joint letter regarding the McGill University Campaign. I also had a cable from Mr. Beatty the day before, dealing with the same subject.

I am afraid thatyour appeal to Canadians in London was not very successful. Apparently only a very few pamphlets were received by Campbell Stuart, and my copy only reached me the day before Mr. Beatty's cable.

Lady Strathcona has been ill, and her husband has been very seriously ill. Consequently she was not able to give any thought to it, and authorised me to cable Montreal that under the circumstances she could not do anything.

Lord Mount Stephen replied similarly, I believe, direct to Mr. Angus or Mr. Beatty. I ascertained from Campbell Stuart that the pamphlets were mailed to eighteen people, as shown on the enclosed list.

I saw Sir Mackay Edgar, who told me he was dealing with the matter direct, and Colonel Grant

Morden, who expressed surprise that the matter had been handled in the way it was.

Personally I am sorry that we did not know of your desire to extend the campaign to Canadians in London, as notwithstanding the terrific increase in financial demands made on everyone in this country, the formation of a local Canadian committee might have brought some results. I would like to have subscribed more than I did, but frankly I found it impossible to do so.

I congratulate you most heartily on the success of your campaign. I see that it resulted in $6,400,000. - What surprised me, however, was that the Press despatches announcing the result also stated it was not up to expectations. Surely this cannot be right?

Incidentally, apart from the increase in income tax, the ordinary cost of living here has gone up since the War to 176% above pre-War prices. Some costs are perfectly outrageous, and in my opinion quite unwarranted. As an instance, Canadian apples, which I assume are sold in the orchard for certainly not more than $5 a barrel, with probably another $3 for transport to London, are sold here, retail, at fifty-five shillings a case (there are approximately four-and-a-half cases in a barrel). Apples, I suppose, may be considered more or less of a luxury, but the same condition obtains with nearly all imported food stuffs.

With kindest regards to Lady Currie and to you,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

E. W. L. Brown

Lt-General Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
M O N T R E A L, QUE.

LIST OF PEOPLE IN ENGLAND WHO RECEIVED

MCGILL UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT PAMPHLETS.

--------oOo--------

Lord Mount-Stephen

Lord Aberdeen

Lady Strathcona

Sir Mackay Edgar

Sir Gilbert Parker

Sir Hamar Greenwood

Donald Macmaster

Bonar Law

Lord Leverhulme

Sir Herbert Ames

Sir Charles Hanson

Sir George McLaren Brown

Colonel Donnelly

W.G. Tretheway

Colonel Grant Morden

E.R. Peacock

J.G. Colmer

Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

October
Eleventh
1920.

Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E.,
"The Times",
London, England.

My dear Sir Campbell:-

I greatly regret that during your visit to Canada I did not have an opportunity for a longer chat with you. Our brief acquaintance overseas convinced me of your sincere desire to be helpful to Canada and all things Canadian. The position of influence which you have reached solely on account of your own ability and worth places you in a position to render great service, and I know that your many friends in Canada look to you with confidence for the accomplishment of many things helpful to Canada and the Empire.

Since coming to Montreal as Principal of McGill University, I can well understand the pride you had in this city and in the University. It will be interesting for you to know that it has now reached a very critical period in its existence. Next year it celebrates its centennary, so that it is somewhat of a venerable institution as far as Canadian institutions go. It is a sorry fact that those hundred years are almost an unbroken record of financial embarrassment; yet since the founding of the College, it has made only two organized appeals to the citizens.

Do you know that most of the Universities in Canada are provincial institutions, drawing their revenue from the fees, from lands set apart for their benefit by the provinces, and by the deficits being made up from the provincial treasury? McGill is not so placed. It receives from the Province of Quebec only $30,000. a year,

while the University of Toronto received last year nearly three-quarters of a million from the Government of Ontario. It is a well-known fact that fees from students amount to approximately between 28 and 40 per cent. of the cost of educating each student.

Many far-sighted and generous citizens of Montreal, among whom may be mentioned, Lord Strathcona, Sir Wm. Macdonald, the Molsons, Redpaths and the Wortmans and many others, have assisted the University by large gifts. Yet owing to the increased number of students, the losses suffered during the War, and the high cost of living prevailing, the revenue does not meet the expenditure.

Despite all the handicaps under which the University has laboured, it has continued to grow. The enrolment in 1855 was about 70; in 1881 it had grown to 400; in 1911 some 2,200 were attending; while this year the enrolment is about 2,500. The increased attendance makes an increase in the number of teachers, in the number of buildings, and in the amount of equipment, imperative.

The University must now receive liberal assistance or cease to give efficient service, thus losing its place as a leading, progressive and international university.

The first need of the University is a fund to enable it to pay a living wage to the members of its teaching staff. Despite the increase in the cost of living, the Governors have not found themselves in a position to raise the salaries of the teaching staff sufficient

to meet this increased cost. I know of instances where Professors have been called upon to take from their savings or private income as much as $1,000. a year in order to meet the bare necessities of life. I know a Professor who ten years ago received $1,500. a year, an amount equal in purchasing power to about $3,000. at the present time. This teacher's salary stands at only $2,000. and we cannot afford to pay him more. In consequence we have lost, or are in danger of losing, many of our eminent teachers. Practically all the leading Universities of the United States have raised large additional amounts to meet the increased cost and are now in a position to offer better salaries than McGill.

There is another aspect of low salaries for teachers, which I think is worth mentioning. Unless teachers are paid living wages it will be difficult to guard against the teaching of socialistic doctrine.

The University needs funds for the renewal and extension of laboratory equipment. You know the reputation which our Science Department and our Medical Department have attained. One factor contributing to the possibility of such a reputation was that our laboratory equipment was up to date. We must keep them so or else drop back into the position of a second-rate university.

We need funds for additional class rooms. Our student body has grown so large that lectures have to be repeated. A few years ago we were forced to divide a class in two. Now we are forced to divide it in three. This means that we are able to give in many subjects only two-thirds of the instruction given a few years ago.

McGill is still without a gymnasium, without a dining hall for students and without

~~the English judges in the Privance are~~ dormitories. These things are a necessity if the proper esprit de corps is to be built up and maintained. Their value as an agent in promoting the physical, moral and social welfare of the student body make them a necessity.

We would also like to erect a memorial Convocation Hall, of which we are sorely in need. Our largest hall holds only about 800, with the result that we cannot accommodate even the student body; whereas it is highly desirable on many occasions to admit the general public. Such a hall would worthily commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of the sons of McGill in the Great War. In this connection I might say here that McGill led all military activities in Montreal. Out of a graduate body of about 6,500 more than 2,500 went to the War; more than 500 laid down their lives; while nearly 600 received rewards. It is interesting to know that the first two Victoria Crosses granted to Canadians in the War were awarded to McGill graduates - Dr. Scrimger, a graduate in Arts and Medicine, and Fred Fisher, a graduate in Science.

You know the part McGill has played in higher education in Canada. It offers a wide range of studies. There being now in operation the Faculties of Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Dentistry and Music; while there are Departments of Commerce, Social Service, Graduate Nurses and Physical Education. At the Macdonald College, where the science of Agriculture is taught, courses are also given in Household Science and the School for Protestant Teachers in the Province of Quebec is established.

Our Law School's first mission is to train English lawyers in this Province. All

the English judges in the Province are graduates of McGill. We are extending the scope of the Law School to embrace more Common Law teaching, and ultimately we hope to build up at McGill a great Law School. Montreal is uniquely situated for such an institution. It is here to two great races of Canada of Canada meet and blend. Weare close to the great university centres of the United States. While it is at Montreal that the majority of people coming from the old country get their first impressions of Canada.

Our School of Applied Science has also served a most useful purpose. Owing to the burning up of resources, natural and manufactured, in the Great War it becomes necessary to study carefully the problems of production and distribution. The call for the Scientist in Physics, Chemistry, Electricity and Mining becomes more imperative and insistent. McGill men are sure to play their part in increasing the activity of our resources.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything of our Medical School. It is the oldest of our Faculties and the one by which McGill is best known. The late Sir William Osler was the best known of McGill graduates in Medicine. Hundreds of others are scattered about the English-speaking portions of the globe; and the holding of a graduate's diploma from McGill is universally regarded as a very high certificate.

More than any other University in Canada McGill boasts a national character. It draws its students from every province in Canada, in fact from every portion of the English-speaking world. To-day we have students from South Africa, from Hong Kong, from England and from Australia, from the West Indies and from New Zealand. Many come from the United States, but, of course, the great majority are from Canada.

Sir Auckland Geddes has stated that

the University spirit would save the world. Appreciating that fact and looking back on an unbroken record of usefulness by the University it is the determination of the people of Montreal that McGill shall continue to be a leading, progressive and national institution. Education is the only thing in the world for which no people ever paid too much. The more they paid the richer they became. Ignorance is the most costly thing in the world, and when compared with the cost of ignorance, the cost of education is very, very cheap. I think one could affirm with confidence that the wealth and power, the success and the security of existing nations depend on their educational standards. Those nations have the highest standard and the best systems who contribute most to the cause of education.

The objective of our campaign is at least five million dollars, and you, as an old Montrealer, as a Canadian and as an Empire builder, will, I believe be more than ready to do what you can to help us.

I hope I have not wearied you by this long letter. As an excuse I can only plead the urgency of the case.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE

December
Thirty-first
1923

Sir Arthur & Lady Currie,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

It is now three years since the University made its appeal to the public for subscriptions to the "Centennial Endowment Fund". To that appeal the friends of McGill responded in a most generous manner. The University authorities take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation for what they have been enabled to accomplish through the practical interest then manifested by the subscribers.

McGill realized that better salaries must be paid to the teaching staff, that better accommodation, by means of new buildings, must be provided, and that more materials, in the form of books and scientific apparatus, must be made available to the teaching staff and students. These things were absolutely necessary in order that McGill might keep her enviable position amongst the Universities of the Empire. Failing to obtain them it was inevitable that she should fall behind in the march of progress, limping under the handicap of arrested development.

A year ago you were given an account of the manner in which the University was administering the portion of the Fund already received. A comparison of the figures given then with those

now submitted show that in the meantime the sum of $650,000. more has been collected. This amount has been added to the endowment for salaries, equipment, etc. Otherwise, the figures are substantially the same:-

Amount subscribed to Fund	$6,440,000.
" to be collected (largely due to two further instalments being payable in 1924-1925)	1,270,000.
" received	$5,170,000.

EXPENDITURES

Endowment for salaries, equipment, etc.	$3,650,000.	
Biological Building	566,000.	
Extension to the University Library	134,000.	
Building for Dental Clinics	40,000.	
Endowment for maintenance of these buildings	430,000.	
The Pathological Building is now being completed at a cost of (exclusive of the $100,000. provided by the Royal Victoria Hospital)	350,000.	
		$5,170,000.

BUILDING PROGRAMME

In the year just closed, apart from the construction of the Pathological Building, nothing further has been undertaken towards the completion of the Building Programme. The figures given above indicate why it has been thought wise to call a temporary halt.

There are still two buildings for which there is a very urgent need and the Governors of the University have given a great

deal of thought and consideration to the question of their erection. These are a New Engineering Building and a combined Gymnasium and Dormitory Building. The erection of these buildings may have to be postponed until the major portion of the outstanding subscriptions have been received.

From the foregoing you will see the nature of the problem which faces the University. It is purely financial. Amongst others you have shown a willingness to help in the task of solving it. It is this co-operation on the part of the public which encourages McGill to face, in a spirit of optimism, the difficulties which stand in the way of her natural growth and expansion.

The prompt manner in which you have paid the former installments of your subscription is warmly appreciated, and it is sincerely hoped that it will be convenient for you to meet the payment which falls due at the begining of next month in the same way.

Yours faithfully,

Honorary Treasurer.

Amount due Jan. 1st 1924. $500.00

DOCKET ENDS:

33

The Times.
1785

17th November 1920

Dear Sir Arthur,

I hope you received my letter of October 22nd.

We have been giving a lot of publicity to McGill in our papers here, as you will probably have noticed.

The messages from all the Universities which I cabled to Lord Atholstan, were addressed to you, and I take it of course that you will reply in due course. I have had a very difficult time with both Oxford and Cambridge, as they are averse to this somewhat modern procedure, but owing to my personal relations with Lord Curzon and Mr. Balfour I was able to obtain them, and I hope they reached you in time to assist in the campaign.

Yours faithfully,

Campbell Stuart

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

DOCKET STARTS:

Minutes of a Meeting of the [illegible] Executive held in the office of Mr. E. [illegible] October [illegible], 1920.

Present:-

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., Chairman,
John W. Ross,
Sir H. Vincent Meredith,
Sir Herbert S. Holt,
Albert J. Brown, Esq., K.C.,
Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson,
C. E. Neill, Esq.,
P. P. Cowans, Esq.,
Lord Atholstan,
General Sir Arthur Currie,
Dr. F. C. Harrison,
A. D. Anderson, Esq.,
C. Graham Drinkwater, Esq.,

A. P. S. Glassco,
Secretary.

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1. In connection with the increased Provincial Grant to the University, the Chairman stated that the deputation from the Board of Governors that had waited upon the Premier, the Honourable Mr. Tasdhereau, and the Treasurer, the Honourable Walter Mitchell, had received a favourable hearing, and Mr. Taschereau had requested that in making a formal request to his Government for an additional grant, that a memorandum setting forth the needs of the University should accompany such request. The Meeting agreed that this request should also contain the information that the University had appealed to the Rockefeller Foundation for an endowment to its Medical School. It was suggested that, at the time this request went before the Provincial Government, that a strong deputation from the University should go to Quebec. Mr. Beatty stated that he felt

sure that Mr. Taschereau and Mr. Mitchell would advise the University authorities as to the best method of handling this matter.

2. Mr. C. G. Drinkwater, Chairman of the Central Committee of Graduates, reported that the organization of the different Branch Societies was proceeding very satisfactorily, and that Mr. E. B. Tilt, who had already visited Boston, New York, Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Ottawa, stated that there was evidence in these cities of plenty of enthusiasm amongst the Graduates. Dealing with the tour which it was proposed that the Principal should make, Mr. Drinkwater stated that his itinerary had now been decided on and would include visits to the following cities :- Boston, New York, Albany, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Detroit (?), Chicago, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, and Winnipge. Mr. Drinkwater added that Col. Molson would accompany the Principal on his tour, and the Meeting received with much pleasure corroboration of his statement by Col. Molsom.

3. Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Objects of the Campaign, reported that at a Meeting of His Committee Mr. Vaughan and the Secretary had been asked to prepare a pamphlet on "The Needs of the University", that this pamphlet was now practically complete and would be ready for publication after it had received the approval of his Committee which would meet in the course of a few days.

4. Mr. J. W. Ross reported that the Campaign Headquarters had

been located in rooms on the ground floor of St. Lawrence Hall, and that access could be had to these rooms through the Dominion Express Building Entrance; that he would move his staff in there on the 7th instant; that the cards for large subscribers were now complete, and as they would be sending out 120,000 separate pieces of literature, they decided that it was necessary to instal an addressograph.

5. Mr. P. P. Cowans, Chairman of the Special Names Committee, stated that the list of special names now numbered about 375 and would probably reach 400. He thuught, therefore, that this Committee should be increased to about forty. The following names were suggested as additions :- Senator White, G. H. Duggan, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dr. F. G. Finley, Howard Murray, and one or two others. The Meeting agreed to allow Mr. Cowans to secure such other names as he thought fit.

At his request, Sir Herbert Holt was relieved of the position of Honorary-Chairman of this Committee, and Mr. E. W. Beatty was appointed in his stead.

6. Mr. C. E. Neill, Chairman of the Committee on Captains and Teams, spoke of the importance of each Governor associating himself with some team. There was some discussion as to the advisability of including ladies on the teams or having one team composed entirely of ladies. At. Mr. Neill's suggestion, the Meeting agreed that the following Committee be appointed to decide this particular question, and to effect the general organization of the teams :- Mr. E. W. Beatty, Mr. J. W. Ross, Mr. C. E. Neill, Mr. A. D. Anderson and Mr. C. G. Drinkwater.

7. Mr. J. W. Ross stated that there should be a workers' meeting two or three days before the opening of the Campaign on November 15th, and that this meeting should take the form of a banquet, with prominent men to make addresses. There was some discussion as to whether this banquet should be held under the auspices of the Canadian Club. The Meeting agreed to leave this matter in the hands of Mr. Beatty and Mr. Ross.

8. The Chairman spoke of the advisability of securing the co-operation of some of the Business Clubs and Organizations in the city. This was considered desirable.

9. The recommendation of the Publicity Committee that the Proteseant preachers in Montreal should be circularized with a request to make in their sermons on November 14th such references as they saw fit to the Campaign was given general approval.

10. It was decided that weekly meetings of this Committee would be held on Mondays at 4.30 P. M., in the Campaign Headquarters.

(Sgd.) E. W. Beatty

Chairman.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

33

January
Sixth
1921.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
302 Drummond Building,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque for $500.00, being first instalment of the contribution of Sir Arthur and Lady Currie to the McGill Endowment Fund.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
VISITOR

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL

McGill University Centennial Endowment

CAMPAIGN NOV. 15TH TO 20TH 1920

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
CHAIRMAN, E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR CHAS. GORDON, G.B.E.
W. M. BIRKS
HON.-TREASURER. JOHN W. ROSS
SECRETARY, A. P. S. GLASSCO, B. Sc.

SPECIAL NAMES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN. E. W. BEATTY. K.C.
CHAIRMAN. P. P. COWANS

CAMPAIGN FINANCE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, C. J. FLEET, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.
CHAIRMAN, H. R. DRUMMOND
SECRETARY, D. A. BUDGE
TREASURER, A. D. ANDERSON

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, RT. HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN
VICE-CHAIRMEN, J. M. GIBBON
J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., LL.D.

COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES
CHAIRMAN, A. J. BROWN, K.C.

COMMITTEE ON TEAM ORGANIZATION
CHAIRMAN, C. E. NEILL

A GREATER McGILL

$5,000,000.00

CAMPAIGN OFFICE
ROOM 302 DRUMMOND BUILDING
TELEPHONE UP 2712

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, R. B. ANGUS
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN
J. W. McCONNELL

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE
HON. J. S. ARCHIBALD, M.A., D.C.L.
SIR THOMAS RODDICK, KT, M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.S.
F. HOWARD WILSON
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, KT.
J. K. L. ROSS, B. Sc.
WILLIAM R. MILLER
FRANCIS McLENNAN, B.A., B.C.L.
FRED W. MOLSON
LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT STARKE

GRADUATES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, FRANK D. ADAMS,
PH. D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMAN,
LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, B. Sc., M.C.
CHAIRMAN, GRAHAM DRINKWATER, B.Sc.
SECRETARIES, J. W. JEAKINS, B.A.
E. B. TILT, B.Sc.

MONTREAL, January 1st, 1921.

Sir Arthur & Lady Currie,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:-

The Executive Committee is gratified to be able to announce that subscribers to the McGill Centennial Endowment Fund to date number 5,725, and each mail adds new names to the list. The Fund has now reached a total of

$6,390,640.00

The Governors appreciate your co-operation in making such a result possible, and in thus ensuring the increased efficiency of the University, and placing it in a position to render a larger service to the City and to the Dominion.

We beg to advise you that the first instalment of your contribution of $ 2000.00 becomes due on January 1st, 1921.

You will oblige by making cheques payable to the Honorary Treasurer, and mail to Room 302 Drummond Building, Montreal.

Yours very truly,

John W. Ross

Hon. Treasurer.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

April
Fifth
1921.

A.G.E. Ahern, Esq.,
Room 302 Drummond Building,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th of April addressed to the Principal and enclosing cheque for $636.13, to cover travelling expenses in connection with the recent campaign of McGill University.

I am enclosing herewith voucher for same duly signed.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
VISITOR

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL

McGill University Centennial Endowment

CAMPAIGN NOV. 15TH TO 20TH 1920

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
CHAIRMAN, E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR CHAS. GORDON, G.B.E.
W. M. BIRKS
HON.-TREASURER. JOHN W. ROSS
SECRETARY, A. P. S. GLASSCO, B. Sc.

SPECIAL NAMES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN. E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
CHAIRMAN. P. P. COWANS

CAMPAIGN FINANCE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, C. J. FLEET, B.A., B C.L., K.C.
CHAIRMAN, H. R. DRUMMOND
SECRETARY, D. A. BUDGE
TREASURER, A. D. ANDERSON

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, RT. HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN
VICE-CHAIRMEN, J. M. GIBBON
J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., LL.D.

COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES
CHAIRMAN, A. J. BROWN, K.C.

COMMITTEE ON TEAM ORGANIZATION
CHAIRMAN, C. E. NEILL

A GREATER McGILL

$5,000,000.00

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS
ROOMS 102, 103 AND 104 ST. LAWRENCE HALL
TELEPHONES: { EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MAIN 8789
GENERAL OFFICE, MAIN 8582 UP- 2712-

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, R. B. ANGUS
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN
J. W. McCONNELL

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE
HON. J. S. ARCHIBALD, M.A., D.C.L.
SIR THOMAS RODDICK, KT, M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.S.
F. HOWARD WILSON
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, KT.
J. K. L. ROSS, B. Sc.
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CHAIRMAN, GRAHAM DRINKWATER, B.Sc.
SECRETARIES, J. W. JEAKINS, B.A.
E. B. TILT, B.Sc.

Room 302-
Drummond Bldg.

MONTREAL, April 5th 1921-

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street W.,
Montreal Que.

Dear Sir Arthur-

At the request of Mr. John W.Ross I em enclosing cheque for $636.13, to cover your travelling expenses in connection with the recent Campaign of McGill University.

Will you please sign the enclosed voucher and return to me.

Yours very truly,

A. J. Brown

R-Encl.

DOCKET ENDS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PERSONAL. MONTREAL

September 27th 1920

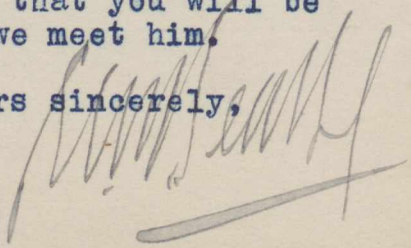
Gen.Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

You will recall that at a recent meeting of those interested in the McGill Campaign, a Committee consisting of Mr. P.P.Cowans, Sir Charles Gordon, yourself and myself, were appointed to interview the Prime Minister of Quebec. We have recently thought it wise to add the name of Mr. A.J. Brown, K.C., to this Committee, and I was asked on Monday to communicate with Hon.Mr. Taschereau to ascertain when he could see us here. He has telegraphed me to-day that he will not be here until next Monday or Tuesday, and will wire me on Friday making an appointment.

I trust that you will be able to be with us when we meet him.

Yours sincerely,



August
Seventh
1920.

John W. Ross Esq.,
142 Notre Dame Street West,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed you will find programme of McGill Centenary Campaign, which Sir Arthur Currie desired me to send you.

A copy has been made of same, which will be kept on file for use and reference.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

DOCKET STARTS:

Campaign

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The U. S. Treasury Department has made a ruling to the effect that contributions to the Yale Alumni University Fund Association of Yale University constitute a proper deduction on one's income tax return as the Alumni Fund is used exclusively for educational purposes.

All contributions, however, should be entered as gifts to Yale University and not to the Yale Alumni Fund.

H. J. Fisher,
Chairman.

January, 1920.

Collection
Campaign

The H. E. F. Bulletin No. 18

Give, and Find Giver for Harvard

You are glad to give to Harvard. That is only the first step in this campaign. By thought and work you can do more.

Thousands of Americans are interested in Harvard through friends or relatives or association with Harvard men. Every American mother and father is fundamentally absorbed in the question of education. It is the problem nearest their hearts. The appeal, therefore, to people interested in education and in the upbuilding of Harvard can be made vital to every mother and father. Remember especially that parents who are about to send their sons to Harvard have a deep personal interest in maintaining the standards of the University and are, therefore, logical givers to the fund.

The next step, then, is to go to these friends of Harvard and to persons interested in the betterment of education and tell them of the great importance of the success of this campaign.

About 38,000 men have been to Harvard. While some of them owe a duty to other institutions and have made commitments to them, they are a part of Harvard University and acknowledge a loyalty to her. If every Harvard man, in addition to making his own subscription, should make it his business to find another giver for Harvard among his friends, neighbors or relatives, the result would be an astonishing help to the University.

The following table illustrates this:

38,000 gifts of $100 would amount to	$3,800,000
38,000 gifts of 500 would amount to	19,000,000
38,000 gifts of 1,000 would amount to	38,000,000

Let your motto be: Give, and Find One More Giver for Harvard.

The table below has been prepared to give information in regard to deductions from an individual's taxable income under the Hollis Amendment to the Federal Revenue Act. This table should be of value to donors with both small and large incomes.

The Hollis Amendment states that in computing the income of individuals subject to tax, there shall be allowed as deductions "contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to corporations organized and operated exclusively for . . . educational purposes . . . no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual . . . to an amount not in excess of 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph."

This means that, in figuring the income subject to tax, contributions to the Harvard Endowment Fund, together with gifts to the Red Cross and other charitable organizations, are deductable up to 15 per cent. of an individual's taxable net income.

How Much Should I Give to Harvard?

The schedules indicating what a man might be able to give on the basis of his income are shown herewith but only as a suggestion that some graduates have found helpful:

On incomes of $5,000 or under.....1% to 2% thereof per annum for five years
" " " 5,000 and under $10,000.....2% to 3% " " "
" " " 10,000 " " 15,000.....3% to 4% " " "
" " " 15,000 " " 25,000..... 4% " " "
" " " 25,000 " " 50,000..... 5% " " "
" " " 50,000* " " 100,000..... 7% " " "
" " " 100,000* and up.....10% " " "

* It must be borne in mind that the higher the income, the greater the saving under the Hollis Amendment on the income tax, because of the increasing surtax. (See table below.)

Table Showing Deductions from Taxable Incomes Under the Hollis Amendment

Taxable Net income	Income Tax * Amount	Surtax* Rate	Surtax* Amount	Total tax*	Amount donor may give under Hollis Amendment tax free (15% of net income)	If amount in preceding column were given donor's taxable income would be reduced to	Donor's total tax would be reduced to	Amount by which donor's tax would be reduced	Donor would actually give
3,000	$40	—	——	$40	450	$550	$22.00	$18.00	$432.00
5,000	120	—	——	120	750	2,250	90.00	30.00	720.00
10,000	480	3%	110	590	1,500	6,500	425.00	165.00	1,335.00
15,000	880	6%	350	1,230	2,250	10,750	927.50	302.50	1,947.50
20,000	1,280	8%	710	1,990	3,000	15,000	1,520.00	470.00	2,530.00
25,000	1,680	11%	1,200	2,880	3.750	19,250	2,202.50	677.50	3,072.50
50,000	3,680	23%	5,510	9,190	7,500	40,500	6,970.00	2,220.00	5,280.00
100,000	7,680	48%	23,510	31,190	15000	83,000	23,280.00	7,910.00	7,090.00
200,000	15,680	56%	77,510	93,190	30,000	168,000	73,990.00	19,200.00	10,800.00
500,000	39,680	63%	263,510	303,190	75,000	423,000	249,940.00	53,250.00	21,750.00
1,000,000	79,680	64%	583,510	663,190	150,000	848,000	555,190.00	108,000.00	42,000.00

*On the basis of $2,000 exemption for married men.

Hard Work Will Bring Success

At the Progress Meeting held at the Harvard Club of New York City on October 8th subscriptions amounting to $5,124,000 were announced, from 2501 subscribers. This meant that over 33-1/3% of the Fund had been contributed by 6½% of the 38,000 Harvard men. Encouraging as to the outcome of the campaign, but showing that 93½% of the eventual subscribers either had not been seen or had not signed up. This means more work and hard work.

IF any Harvard man thinks he cannot subscribe let him see in which IF group he belongs and his check is bound to come.

If you are a Harvard graduate, give all you can spare for the next five years in annual instalments.

If you are a graduate of another college, but have studied at Harvard, give liberally to your own college, but give *something*, however little, to Harvard, as a token of your interest.

If you do not see how you can make even a small contribution remember that one dollar or five dollars will put you on the Roll of Givers. Every dollar helps.

If you have already made commitments which prevent you from giving what you would like to give this year, pledge what you can in four annual instalments beginning *next year*. The full amount of your pledge will be counted *now*.

If you have a friend or relative, man or woman, who might give from $100 to $100,000, ask him for it. Get at least one such contribution.

If you have not yet subscribed, do it TODAY.

Checks to the order of Charles F. Adams, Treasurer, should be sent through your local Chairman or direct to Harvard Endowment Fund, 165 Broadway, New York.

HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

THOMAS W. LAMONT *ELIOT WADSWORTH*

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY
Max., 70; Min., 50

SAME DAY LAST YEAR
Max., 52; Min., 42

PRICE THREE CENTS

250 Miles On One Gallon

Rome, May 7.—Dr. Pasticci, a noted chemist, has discovered a method of cheaply producing liquid hydrogen. It may be used in driving automobiles, one gallon being sufficient for 250 miles. It may also be utilized in railway locomotives and in the engines of ocean steamers, he declares.

NOISY MEETING OF BRITISH LIBERALS

Irreconcilable Bitterness Between Two Factions At Conference

Canadian Press Cable.

London, May 7.—Lively scenes punctuated the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation Conference which began at Leamington today. The delicate domestic relations of the party were illustrated during the week by the election of all Asquithian candidates to the management of the National Liberal Club, and the exclusion of all Coalition Liberal nominees had led to the anticipation of a good deal of friction at the conference. Actualities in this respect easily exceeded expectations and instead of healing disputes, the meeting developed into an exhibition of irreconcilable bitterness.

Several members of the Coalition ministry attended, including Messrs. Addison, Macnamara, McCurdy and Neal, but it was early demonstrated that the independents were in the great majority and meant war. The chairman, Sir George Dunn, got a hearing for a speech, in which the Prime Minister was strongly attacked as the advocate of closer co-operation with the Conservatives and a resolution of confidence in Mr. Asquith, as leader, and expressing hostility to the Coalition received warm approval, but during the seconder's speech and those of the Coalitionists who followed and delivered verbal cuts and thrusts with great vigor and spirit, the atmosphere became intensely heated: Mr. Addison and his colleagues were constantly interrupted and the meeting was the scene of continuous disorder which culminated in absolute deadlock when one speaker declared he preferred the company of the Coalition to association with some who took refuge in a tabernacle to assassinate Campbell-Bannerman. The upshot was the withdrawal from the meeting of the Coalition party, headed by Attorney-General Sir Gordon Hewart. The retiring contingent held a meeting of protest on the hall steps, roundly denouncing the treatment received by them, while the party inside proceeded to pass the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

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VOICE OF HOUSE UNANIMOUS FOR NEW DEPARTURE

Bureau of Scientific Research Endorsed by Commons

INITIAL COST $650,000

Will Aid Canada To Compete With World in Modern Business

By Canadian Press.

Ottawa, May 7.—Creation of a Canadian Bureau of Scientific Research, at an initial cost of $600,000 for the site and construction and equipment of the building and $50,000 for the first year's salaries and upkeep, was endorsed by unanimous vote of the House of Commons tonight, following the introduction by Hume Cronyn (London) of the report of the select committee which has been considering the matter, and of which he is chairman.

Mr. Cronyn gave the House details of the operation of the similar bureau in the United States, which he visited recently, and emphasized the economies in public expenditures in that country which had been made possible by the research and advice of the institution. In the discussion which preceded the favorable vote of the House, emphasis was laid on the necessity for such a bureau in Canada to develop efficiently the natural resources of the country, and to enable Canada to compete with the nations of the world in modern business. A feature of the discussion was that no opposition to the proposal was voiced from either side of the House.

The leaders of the Government and of the Opposition both supported the resolution. Sir George Foster said that it was hoped that work on the institute could be commenced this year.

The standardization of all measures used in Canada of length, volume, weight, etc., of all forms of energy, and of scientific apparatus used in industry and the public services will be one of the main functions of the Bureau of Research, the creation of which is called for at the earliest possible moment.

Discussion of the Soldiers' Land Settlement, which had been interrupted to receive and discuss the report of the select committee, was not resumed before adjournment at 12.05 a.m.

The Industrial Disputes Act and the Franchise Bill are on the order of business for Monday.

SCHEME IS OUTLINED.

Outlining the research scheme, Mr. Cronyn quoted the report of the select committee as stating "that the urgency of action to be taken to establish a national research institute in Canada is patent to all who know what is being done abroad in this line. To meet the international competition which the work of laboratories in Great Britain, the United States, and the Overseas British Dominions is creating, Canada must have a national research institute which will place at the command of the country all the resources of science, and further the development of the natural wealth of the country to meet the high burden of debt imposed by the war. If the natural resources of the Dominion were appropriately utilized, its developed wealth might readily be as much as ten times what it is now. The conversion of our natural resources into developed wealth can only be accomplished, however, through the application to them of science of the most advanced type."

Mr. Cronyn explained that the functions of the institute will be in the main of two kinds. The first will be the standardization of all measures used throughout the country, including standards of length, volume, weight, etc.; of heat, light, electricity and other forms of energy; of the scientific and technical apparatus used either in the public services or by the industries of Canada.

DOCKET ENDS:

September
Twenty-eighth
1920.

Major-General Sir David Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G., etc.,
Quebec, P.Q.

My dear Sir David:-

This will introduce to you Mr. E. B. Tilt, a graduate in Science of McGill University.

Mr. Tilt is about to visit the City of Quebec, in order to assist in the organization of a Graduate Society of McGill University. I am very anxious to establish a strong and close liaison between the graduates and their Alma Mater, in order that the graduates may find it interesting to keep in close touch with what goes on here, and in order that we may profit by their continued interest and counsel. You know the value of liaison, and I am quite sure will appreciate the advantages that may accrue from what we have in view.

I hope also that Mr. Tilt may succeed in securing the practical interest in McGill of some of the prominent men of your district. As you know we are not a State supported institution, but are kept up entirely by the fees from students and the income from endowments. The increased cost in living, the necessity for increased equipment and appliances, the urgent need for gymnasia, dining halls, and students' residences, all make it imperative that McGill receive now additional financial assistance.

I know that I can, with confidence, count on you giving Mr. Tilt any assistance that may be in your power to render.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

33

September
Twenty-ninth
1920.

Colonel W. J. Brown,
Executive Secretary,
Western University,
London, Ont.

My dear Colonel:-

I wish to thank you for your letter of September 23rd and for the pamphlet you forwarded, and which you are using in connection with the campaign of the Western University for further financial support.

The preparation of material to be used in the campaign of this University is now under way, and so there is at present nothing of a similar character that I can forward to you. I note with pleasure and warm approval the plans you have in view for the extension of the facilities provided by the University. I hope that all possible success will attend your campaign. When you are able to provide the buildings outlined in your plan, you will, indeed, have an institution of which everyone in Canada will be proud.

Western Ontario is the garden spot of Canada, and if the descendants of the pioneers who made of that one-time wilderness the prosperous area it is to-day, realize their duty to their country and their fellow-citizens your expectations will be more than realized. I think it is a good thing for us all that these campaigns are being put on, because the more people who become interested in higher education, the easier it will be to carry out we know to be necessary.

Wishing you all possible success, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WESTERN UNIVERSITY

LONDON, CANADA

Sept. 23, 1920.

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

Dear General Currie:

I noticed in the press a few days ago that McGill University will soon undertake a campaign for increased endowment. I trust you may have the largest measure of success.

You will be pleased to know that this University is already engaged on the same task. I am enclosing herewith a copy of a booklet recently issued which may be of interest to you.

I have had an interesting and helpful correspondence with the leading universities in the United States who are canvassing for funds and with Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia. We are all working together for the one great object of increasing university facilities and ~~in~~ stimulating interest in higher education among our people.

You will see that we are limiting our efforts to the territory included in the fourteen south-western Ontario counties, therefore, I feel sure that we shall not in any way interfere with your campaign.

Yours very truly,

Walter James Brown,
Executive Secretary.

Encl.

WJB/MH

33

T. D. FORM 2

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON THE BACK

J. McMILLAN, Gen. Supt., Winnipeg, Man.
J. F. RICHARDSON, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.
W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
W. MARSHALL, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
F. J. MAHON, Supt., Montreal, Que.
W. M. GODSOE, Supt., St. John, N.B.

JAS. KENT,
Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to:

To W.W. Colpitts — October 2 191

66 Broadway New York

Sir Charles Gordon is accompanying me to New York in place of Mr Beatty

A W Currie

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

33

T. D. Fo

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph

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W. M. GODSOE, Supt., St. John, N.B.

JAS. KENT,
Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to:

To Frederick Rudd October 2 1910

Canadian Club. Belmont Hotel New York

Will you lunch with me Ritz
Carlton Sunday

General Currie

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

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T. D. FORM 2

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R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.
W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
W. MARSHALL, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
F. J. MAHON, Supt., Montreal, Que.
W. M. GODSOE, Supt., St. John, N.B.

JAS. KENT,
Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to:

Oct. 2 191

To Frederick Hudd
% Canadian Club Hotel Belmont
New York

Lady Currie & I will arrive New York Wednesday morning. Please arrange accommodation & greatly oblige

A. W. Currie

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

October
Second
1920.

R. B. Angus Esq.,
2 Place d'Armes,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Angus:-

I wish to thank you for your kindness in consenting to accept the Honorary Chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee in connection with the coming University campaign.

It will mean a good deal to the success of the campaign to have you so actively identified with its prosecution, and everyone is delighted that your health and inclination permit you to continue your strong and active interest in the University's affairs.

Every yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET STARTS:

33

T. D. FORM 2

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON THE BACK

J. McMILLAN, Gen. Supt., Winnipeg, Man.
J. F. RICHARDSON, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.
W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
W. MARSHALL, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
F. J. MAHON, Supt., Montreal, Que.
W. M. GODSOE, Supt., St. John, N.B.

JAS. KENT,
Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

SENT NO.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to:

To W. W Colpitts Sept 24 30 1910

66 Broadway New York

Will convey your kind invitation to Mr. Beatty on his return to Montreal. I accept with much pleasure for myself.

A. W Currie

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

FORM 1 T.W.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH AND CABLE
TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Z.A.LASH, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — GEO.D.PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

50 MO B 35

CO NEW YORK NY SETP 30 1027AM

GEN SIR ARTHUR CURRIE,

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL QUE.

MY PARTNER MR COVERDALE WHO YOU RECALL DELIVERED COURSE OF LECTURES TO SCIENCE STUDENTS LAST SPRING AND I REQUESTED HONOR OF ENTERTAINING YOU AND MR BEATLY AT LUNCHEON ON SEVENTH MAY WE HAVE THAT PLEASURE.

W W COLPITTS..

1217PM.

66 Broadway

G. N. W. TEL. BRANCH
Lobby of Jacobs Bldg.
282 ST. CATHERINE ST WEST
PHONE UP 4464

DOCKET ENDS:

33

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Telegram	X
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1217

Receiver's No.
Check
Time Filed

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Confirmation

66 Broadway,
New York City,
October 5, 1920.

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

General Pershing wires that he will be present at dinner.

Will know his program for the day a little later.

W. W. COLPITTS.

Charge - Coverdale & Colpitts.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued;* nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. *Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.*

8. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Day Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

C. This Day Letter may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

D. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DOCKET STARTS:

33

TELEPHONE-VANDERBILT 6000

THE COMMODORE

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
PERSHING SQUARE
NEW YORK

JOHN MC E. BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. SWEENEY
VICE-PRES. & MGR.

October 9, 1920

Dear General Currie:

Thank you very much for the copy of your speech. I have not received any from Montreal, and if I do I will return it to your office.

This address will be printed in full in the official Proceedings of the Convention, which generally do not appear ~~in full for~~ for some months. I presume Mr. Ewing will send you a copy. He certainly will do so if you request it.

TELEPHONE-VANDERBILT 6000

THE COMMODORE

THE COMMODORE
FORTY-SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
PERSHING SQUARE
NEW YORK

JOHN MC E. BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. SWEENEY
VICE PRES. & MGR.

2

You say you do not think this speech is worth preserving. Permit me to say that in my humble opinion there is nothing more useful that anyone who loves England and Canada and the United States can do at this time than to make just such speeches as this. Yours and the one by Sir Auckland Geddes to the Southern Press association a few months ago.

It was splendid. You said just

TELEPHONE-VANDERBILT 6000

THE COMMODORE

THE COMMODORE
FORTY-SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
PERSHING SQUARE
NEW YORK

JOHN MC E. BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. SWEENEY
VICE-PRES. & MGR.

3

enough, and not too much, and
you said it well.

I was born in England. Practically
every relative I have lives there today.
I have lived on this side of the Atlantic
for 37 years, and have been a naturalized
American for 28 years. I love both
Countries, and if I had the influence
which you so rightly have nothing
would give me greater pleasure
than to use my talents in helping
to counteract the forces which

TELEPHONE-VANDERBILT 6000

THE COMMODORE

THE COMMODORE
FORTY-SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
PERSHING SQUARE
NEW YORK

JOHN MC E. BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. SWEENEY
VICE-PRES. & MGR.

4

are always at work to create
ill feeling between the two nations.

Again thanking You for
Your Courtesy, I am

Most respectfully & Cordially Yours

G. Russell Stoneard

DOCKET ENDS:

33

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

2304

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

B23 VR. HG. 40 NL 3 EXA

VICTORIA BC OCT 5-1920

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE
G C M G K C B PRINCIPAL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL QUE (OR FORWARD)

CANADIAN CLUB HERE CORDIALLY INVITES YOU ADDRESS COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON DURING YOUR COMING VISIT THIS CITY KINDLY WIRE YOUR ACCEPTANCE INTIMATING CONVENIENT DATE ALSO SUBJECT YOUR ADDRESS FOR INFORMATION OUR MEMBERS KIND PERSONAL REGARDS YOURSELF AND LADY CURRIE

JOHN COCHRANE
PRESIDENT

424A6

37

THE COLVMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE
INSVRANCE COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

ARTHVR E. CHILDS
PRESIDENT

November 23, 1920.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Acknowledging yours of the 18th instant, I note the attitude which you take with regard to the omission of Dr. Bovey's name, and it seems to me the only proper attitude. Certainly as far as I am concerned, it will not alter my loyalty to the University.

I have sent in my contribution of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars to the local organization, which in due time will be passed along to Montreal. I regret that owing to the present condition of things I am not able to give more. My contribution does not express my full appreciation of the University but is all I can do at present.

I look forward to seeing you in Boston on the 29th instant and have sent in my name to the Dinner Committee.

With all good wishes, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Arthur E. Childs.

HLP

DOCKET STARTS:

November
Seventeenth
1920.

Arthur Elliot Sproul, Esq.,
C/o. The Canadian Club of New York,
Pershing Square & 42nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sproul:-

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of November 15th permit me to extend the thanks of the Board of Governors of McGill University, and of all the well-wishers of McGill, and of myself, for the help you have given our campaign for funds by devoting the leading article in the October number of "The Maple Leaf" to the needs of our College, and also for employing the front cover page of the November magazine for a similar purpose. This action on your part will help us materially and we are, indeed, grateful.

You will be interested in knowing that already we are confident that the objective set ($5,000,000.) will be passed. These funds will enable McGill to put the salaries of its staff on a much better basis, and to make much needed additions to our Laboratory equipment and to our Library, and to some of our buildings. We shall not be satisfied until we raise enough money to erect a suitable dining hall, students' residences, gymnasium and a Convocation Hall, which is to take the form of a memorial of McGill's effort in the War.

With many thanks for your help and with all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN CLUB OF NEW YORK
INC. 1885
PERSHING SQUARE AND FORTY-SECOND STREET

Nov. 15, 1920.

My dear Sir Arthur:

This Club publishes a monthly magazine, called The Maple Leaf, under my editorship and management. Last month (Oct.) I took pleasure in devoting the leading article to McGill. This month (Nov.) I have employed the front cover page in a similar way. I enclose specimens — the cover pages in advance sheets, not yet trimmed.

I did these things not alone out of good will to McGill but on the broader ground that, in these days of retrenchment, no university — or ordinary

school, even — has the money at its disposal that it ought to have. School-teaching is one of the most valuable of all forms of effort, in its importance not only to the individual but to the State; and it is a pity that educational institutions are not able to pay better salaries and be provided with better facilities generally.

I shall be glad to learn, in due time, that you are able to raise the full $5,000,000. If at any time McGill can do anything to help your great institution, I shall be very glad to be given the opportunity to place my best endeavors at your disposal.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Elliot Lyman.

To —
Gen. Sir Arthur Currie,
Montreal.

November
Sixteenth
1920.

Gordon D. Bruce, Esq.,
120 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a formal invitation from the Canadian Society of New York to its Annual Dinner to be held next Saturday evening at the Biltmore Hotel. I am writing this letter because I wish to do more than formally acknowledge the invitation.

I would like very much to attend the dinner, as I had the honour of meeting many members of the Canadian Society on the occasion of my recent visit to your city, but I have been away from Montreal for the past month on a tour through the whole of Canada on behalf of McGill University. As you know we are seeking to raise the sum of $5,000,000. The drive began on the 15th and continues until next Friday night. The workers had a luncheon to-day and already subscriptions to the amount of $1,250,000 have been announced. In addition to this the Province of Quebec has contributed $1,000,000. so that we are off to a good start.

I shall be so busy in connection with this campaign throughout the week that it will not be possible for me to attend the dinner. I know it will be a successful function.

With all good wishes to the Society,
I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Canadian Society

of New York

requests the pleasure of

Major General Sir Arthur Currie's

company at its annual dinner

on the evening of Saturday the twentieth of November

at half-after six o'clock

The Biltmore

Please respond to
Mr. Gordon D. Bruce, Secretary
120 Broadway, New York

Mr. Frederick W. Shibley
President

DOCKET ENDS:

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
VISITOR

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL

McGill University Centennial Endowment

CAMPAIGN NOV. 15TH TO 20TH 1920

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
CHAIRMAN, E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR CHAS. GORDON, G.B.E.
W. M. BIRKS
HON.-TREASURER, JOHN W. ROSS
SECRETARY, A. P. S. GLASSCO, B. Sc.

SPECIAL NAMES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
CHAIRMAN, P. P. COWANS

CAMPAIGN FINANCE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, C. J. FLEET, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.
CHAIRMAN, H. R. DRUMMOND
SECRETARY, D. A. BUDGE
TREASURER, A. D. ANDERSON

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, RT. HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN
VICE-CHAIRMEN, J. M. GIBBON
J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., LL.D.

COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES
CHAIRMAN, A. J. BROWN, K.C.

COMMITTEE ON TEAM ORGANIZATION
CHAIRMAN, C. E. NEILL

A GREATER McGILL

$5,000,000.00

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS
ROOMS 102, 103 AND 104 ST. LAWRENCE HALL
TELEPHONES: { EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MAIN 8789
GENERAL OFFICE, MAIN 8582

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, R. B. ANGUS
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN
J. W. McCONNELL

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE
HON. J. S. ARCHIBALD, M.A., D.C.L.
SIR THOMAS RODDICK, KT., M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.S.
F. HOWARD WILSON
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, KT.
J. K. L. ROSS, B. Sc.
WILLIAM R. MILLER
FRANCIS McLENNAN, B.A., B.C.L.
FRED W. MOLSON
LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT STARKE

GRADUATES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, FRANK D. ADAMS,
PH. D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMAN,
LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, B. Sc., M.C.
CHAIRMAN, GRAHAM DRINKWATER, B.Sc.
SECRETARIES, J. W. JEAKINS, B.A.
E. B. TILT, B.Sc.

MONTREAL, November 1st, 1920.

Mc-GI-LL!

WHAT'S the MATTER with OLD McGILL?

* * * * * * *

To McGill Graduates:-

What's the matter with the old yell? It is temporarily halted. Before the undergraduates of to-day can answer the familiar question with the old time vigour and confidence, at least $5,000,000 must be found for the University.

McGill is in need. This statement will rouse every McGill man to action. A certain amount will be subscribed locally by business men and business interests, but it is to the Graduates that the Governors make this confident appeal.

Among the most urgent needs are:-

Endowment for increasing salaries of professors and assistants.

Endowment for appropriation covering equipment, laboratory apparatus, etc.

Endowment for heating, lighting and maintenance of present buildings.

Endowment for Department of Commerce.

Capital expenditure for necessary new buildings, such as dormitories, and extensions of present buildings.

As her Graduates know, McGill is a national institution. Young men come to her from all parts of the World, and after absorbing what she offers, scatter again, always to enrich their various environments. Must not her position be assured?

In a recent address to Graduates, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the new Principal, said:-

"Many of you are my comrades of other days and in other theatres of action. Together, at home and abroad, each according to his ability, his responsibilities and his opportunities, we fought the battle for decency, for justice and for right. Others are the fathers, the mothers, the sisters or the brothers of those also in that fight for progress, for civilization and for Christianity. Henceforth we are all men and women of McGill, standing to-day in another set of trenches, prepared to give battle against the powers of greed, selfishness and ignorance, and ready and willing to evince the same high courage, the same unflinching devotion, the same steadfast earnestness and the same determination to win as were displayed by our countrymen in the crisis of the Great War."

To raise the necessary funds is a big undertaking, but if our thousands of Graduates hear the call we confidently expect that the Objective will be over-subscribed.

On behalf of the Principal and Governors

Yours faithfully,

Chairman,
Graduates Executive Committee.

Through the medium of our Graduates' Branch Societies, and through the kindness of various Graduates, we are organized for the Campaign as shown. We hope there will be some others before the actual Campaign begins.

If your place of residence or district is covered, we prefer that your subscription should come through your local organization. Otherwise, or if you should not be approached, we are enclosing a subscription card, and will welcome your subscription direct.

MONTREAL, including Westmount, Notre Dame de Grace, Outremont, Montreal West, Maisonneuve, Lachine, St. Lambert, St. Henry, Verdun, St. Laurent, St. Anne, Longueuil, St. Rose, Beauharnois, Caughnawaga, Chateauguay Basin, Dorval, St. Johns, Iberville, Laprairie, Rigaud, Rosemere, St. Therese, Valleyfield. —Through organized Teams of Workers.

MACDONALD COLLEGE—St. Anne de Bellevue, Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal.

QUEBEC CITY, including Levis, Kenogami, Amos—O. L. Belanger, Secretary, Graduates' Society, 132 St. Peter St., Quebec.

DISTRICT ST. FRANCIS, including Sherbrooke, Magog, Richmond, Danville, Lennoxville, Windsor Mills, Stanstead, Coaticook, Thetford Mines, Ayers Cliff, Black Lake, East Angus, Melbourne, Compton, Coleraine, Waterville—Dr. Warren Lynch, Sherbrooke, Que.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD, including Knowlton, Cowansville, Granby, Waterloo, Bolton Centre, Sutton, Clarenceville, Sweetsburg, Dunham, Farnham, Foster, Freligsburg.—Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., Secretary, Graduates' Society, Knowlton, Que.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, including Grand Mere and La Tuque.—Ross R. Laing, B. Sc., Shawinigan Falls.

THREE RIVERS, QUE.—Dr. W. F. Malone, 141 Laviolette St.

STE. AGATHE, QUE.—Dr. J. R. Byers.

OTTAWA VALLEY, including Ottawa, Hull, Almonte, Arnprior, Aylmer, Cobalt, Haileybury, L'Orignal, Hawkesbury, North Bay, Pembroke, Renfrew, Smiths Falls, Prescott, Vankleek Hill, Temiskaming, Carleton Place, River Desert, Buckingham, Shawville, Fort Coulonge, Brittannia Heights, Wakefield, Point Gatineau. Dr. Oswald S. Finnie, Graduates' Society, Ottawa, Ont.

TORONTO, ONT., including Brantford, Amherstburg, Barrie, Beaverton, Belleville, Brampton, Campbellford, Collingwood, Conistan, Dundas, Durham, Elora, Flesherton, Galt, Georgetown, Grimsby, Guelph, Hensall, Jarvis, Kincardine, Kingsville, Lakefield, Lindsay, Melbourne, New Liskeard, North Bay, Niagara Falls, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Penetanguishene, Peterboro, Port Hope, Plattsville, Port Colborne, Preston, Ridgetown, St. Catharines, St. George, St. Marys, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, South Porcupine, Sterling, Stratford, Strathroy, Sudbury, Sutton, Windsor, Buffalo, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Rochester, N.Y., Detroit, Mich. A. A. Bowman, B. Sc., Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., Toronto.

LONDON, ONT.—Dr. G. C. Hale, Hayman Court.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Prof. L. M. Arkley, M. Sc., Queen's University.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Corbett Whitton, B.A. Sc., Steel Co. of Canada.

HALIFAX, N.S.—C. K. Ives, B.A., c/o Sun Life Ins. Co.

AMHERST, N.S.—Dr. J. A. Munro.

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., including Pictou and Stellarton. A. R. Chambers, B.A. Sc., New Glasgow.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., including Summerside and balance of Province. Dr. Gordon T. Alley, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ST. JOHN, N.B., and balance of New Brunswick. Dr. Doris A. Murray, Secretary, Graduates' Society, 254 Douglas Ave.

ST. JOHNS, NFD., and balance of Newfoundland. F. W. Angel, B.A. Sc., St. Johns, Newfoundland.

WINNIPEG, and balance of Manitoba.—J. G. Glassco, B.A. Sc., City Light & Power Dept., Winnipeg, Man.

CALGARY, and balance of Alberta.—Marcel Marcus, B.A.

EDMONTON, and Red Deer, Alta.—E. W. Sheldon, B.A.

REGINA, SASK.—W. G. Bishop, Secretary Graduates' Society, 4 Banner Bldg.

SASKATOON, SASK.—Col. F. J. O'Leary, 101 Carlton Apts.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A. E. Foreman, B. Sc., President, Graduates' Society, Dept. Public Works, Victoria.

NEW YORK, including New Jersey.—W. W. Colpitts, B. Sc., 66 Broadway, New York.

SARANAC, N.Y.—R. C. Patterson, B.A., 8 Church St.

BOSTON, and balance of Massachusetts.—Dr. E. C. Noble, Secretary, Graduates' Society, Boston State Hospital.

CHICAGO, and balance of Illinois and Wisconsin.—Major Norman Kerr, M.D., 1936 N. Park Ave., Chicago.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. S. E. Cook, 1400 S. 20th St.

PORTLAND, ORE.—W. M. Macphail, B.A. Sc., 226 North 25th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—T. H. Addie, B.Sc., 218 East Meade St., Chestnut Hill.

PITTSBURG, PA.—A. P. Joseph, B.A. Sc., 5637 Beacon St. E., Pittsburg.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Fred Cowans, B. Sc., 608 Dooly Bldg.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. Macdonald, B. Sc., 446 Pacific Electrical Bldg.

DENVER, COL.—Dr. F. E. Rogers, 853 Lincoln Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—John L. Harrington, B. Sc., B.A., M.Sc., 1012 Baltimore Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., including St. Paul.—Wm. E. Murphy, B. Sc., 15 S. 5th St., Minneapolis.

LONDON, ENG.—Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., Managing Director, The Times, London.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Samuel G. Archibald, B.A., B.C.L., 82 Blvd. Haussman, Paris.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

45

33

2021

8 RNX 55-11 EX NL

VICTORIA BC OCT 15 VIA WPG MAN 15 VIA KINGSTON ONT 15

GEN SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL COLLEGE...MONTREAL Q

FACULTY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE LONG AFFILIATED WITH MCGILL RECENTLY WITH UNIVERSITY BC WILL BE DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR SHORT TALK FROM YOU TO STUDENTS WHEN YOU COME TO VICTORIA YOUR VISIT WOULD BE INSPIRATION TO STAFF AND UNDERGRADUATES AND WOULD CREATE FAVORABLE IMPRESSION ON PUBLIC

EDWARD U PAUL

MR

c/o A. E. Forman
Dept. Public Works

PRINCIPAL

150 A 16 TH

Repeated to Sir Arthur
at Chicago

33

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

B14VRFD 38 NLNL 1EX

VANCOUVER BC OCT 8-20

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

PRESIDENT MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

CANADIAN CLUB OF VANCOUVER EXTEND YOU VERY CORDIAL INVITATION ADDRESS MEMBERS AT LUNCHEON IN YOUR HONOR AS PRESIDENT MCGILL UNIVERSITY WHEN HERE WOULD APPRECIATE ACCEPTANCE BY WIRE AND ALLOWING THREE DAYS CLEAR NOTICE OF DATE AND SUBJECT.

J R V DUNLOP
SECRETARY

402AM

J. R. V. Dunlop
Secretary, Canadian Club
Vancouver, B. C.

Gen Currie will address your club 27th October, on the part played by University in national affairs.

DOCKET STARTS:

November
Twenty-fourth
1920.

A. Stanley Mackenzie,
President Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

Please accept most sincere thanks for kind message of congratulation on success of McGill Campaign Fund. I hope relations between Dalhousie and McGill will grow even stronger and more cordial. Canadian Universities can be and should be the most powerful factors in solving problems of industrial reconstruction, of social reform and in developing ideal citizenship.

A. W. Currie

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

FORM 1 T.W.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAM

TELEGRAPH — GREAT NORTH WESTERN — AND CABLE

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Z.A. LASH, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

363HXKO 62NLNLNL

FY HALIFAX NS NOV 23-20

SIR ARTHUR N CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE.

ALLOW ME TO EXPRESS THE PLEASURE WITH WHICH DALHOUSIE HAS FOLLOWED THE GREAT SUCCESS OF MCGILLS CAMPAIGN FOR ADDED FUNDS WHEREWITH TO MAINTAIN HER OLD COMMANDING POSITION AS THE CENTRE OF LEARNING A STRONG MCGILL ADDS STRENGTH TO EVERY OTHER CANADIAN UNIVERSITY HER GROWTH AS A GREAT GRADUATE SCHOOL WILL BE OF IMMENSE VALUE TO ALL CANADA PLEASE ACCEPT MY CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS.

A STANLEY MCKENZIE.

645PM.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

November
Twenty-fourth
1920.

G. S. Campbell, Esq.,
Halifax, N.S.

McGill sends warm thanks to the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University for their cordial congratulations. Owing to generous support ~~from~~ men and women of vision in Montreal and elsewhere, and from her graduates, McGill has been saved and placed in a position to extend her influence and her usefulness.

A. W. Currie

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

1539 FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

501 AX H 58-1 EX NL

HALIFAX NS NOV 23/20

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

PRINCIPAL MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL QUE.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY HEARTILY CONGRATULATE YOU AND THE AUTHORITIES OF MCGILL ON THE GRATIFYING SUCCESS OF YOUR CAMPAIGN. THE CUTIZENS OF MONTREAL HAVE ONCE AGAIN RISEN TO THE OCCASION AND SHOWN THAT THEY APPRECIATE THE SPLENDID WORK DONE BY OLD MCGILL AND THAT THEY INTEND TO KEEP IT WORTHY OF ITS HISTORIC PAST

G.S.CAMPBELL

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal

CHAIRMAN

8.10 PM

X

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

December
Tenth
- 1920.

D. A. Budge, Esq.,
302 Drummond Building,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Budge:-

I have your letter of the 9th instant, telling me of the remarks of the President of the Canadian Westinghouse Company at the time he gave us a subscription to our fund.

I shall send this on to our Science Department and I am sure they will all be very pleased.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

December
Tenth
1920.

P. J. Myler, Esq.,
President Canadian Westinghouse Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I have just been informed of the generous contribution of the Canadian Westinghouse Company to the McGill University Centennial Endowment Fund.

Permit me to tender you my personal thanks for this gift and also for your statement that you were particularly interested in McGill on account of the large number of McGill graduates who have from time to time served on your staff. This is the best evidence of the practical value of the teaching record at the College. It is our aim to participate more and more in the industrial development of our Country, believing that to-day is the day of the scientist.

With renewed thanks and all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

December
Twenty-second
1920.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
142 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ross:-

I am forwarding herewith a cheque from Dr. G. F. Fenton, also his letter to Dr. Scane, which shews that this is an instalment on his full subscription.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Faculty of Medicine, McGill University,

Registrar's Office,

Montreal, December 21st, 1920

Sir Arthur Currie,

Principal McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

One of our graduates, Dr.G.F.Fenton, has sent me the enclosed cheque for the Campaign Fund. I enclose also his letter so that you may see this is just an instalment on his full subscription.

I have acknowledged his letter on my own behalf but of course a formal acknowledgement will go to him from the Campaign organization.

yours sincerely,

Jno. W. Scane

Assistant Dean.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

December
Twenty-second
1920.

Sir Gilbert Parker,
24 Portman Square,
London, W.I, England.

My dear Sir Gilbert Parker:-

I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant enclosing your contribution of $300.00 in support of the McGill University Centennial fund. There was also enclosed your cheque for $100. on account of the above mentioned subscription.

Official acknowledgment will, of course, be forwarded to you, but in the meantime, let me thank you most warmly and sincerely for this help. I think we all ought to be extremely well pleased that the response to the appeal was so generous. The uncertain condition of the stock market and the business outlook generally were against us, and in my opinion, the amount raised was highly creditable and cannot but be taken as an evidence of the faith in the value of higher education.

The situation of the University was extremely critical, but now, owing to the generous support, that situation has not only been saved, but an enlargement of the usefulness of our University will be permitted.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

FAMOUS PLAYERS - LASKY CORPORATION

Paramount Pictures - Artcraft Pictures

LASKY STUDIO
1520 VINE STREET
HOLLYWOOD. CALIFORNIA

December 15th,
1 9 2 0.

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

My dear Sir Arthur Currie:

In reply to your letter of November 12th, I am very glad to offer a subscription of $300 for the McGill University Centennial Endowment, to be paid in instalments of $100 a year. I would like to make the amount more, but I fear it is impossible at the present time.

I prize much the honor which the McGill University confers upon me and I have no doubt that under your control it will play a more powerful part in the history of the great Dominion of Canada.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert Parker

December
Twenty-second
1920.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
142 Notre Dame Street West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ross:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque for $100.00 from Sir Gilbert Parker, the first installment on a subscription of $300.00.

I have to-day written him a letter of thanks and would be glad if you would have the donation officially acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

66

3rd December, 1920.

Dr. J. W. Scane,
Assistant Dean,
Faculty of Medicine.

Dear Dr. Scane,-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 29th enclosing a cheque drawn by Miss McPhee for $500. in favour of Dr. Maude Abbott, and duly endorsed by her. There was also enclosed Miss McPhee's letter to Dr. Birkett. I am forwarding the cheque to Mr. Ross, the Treasurer of the McGill Campaign Fund, and I am sure you can give Miss McPhee the assurance that the money will be credited to the General Campaign Fund. It will be ear-marked for the purpose designated in her letter. The Board of Governors appreciate most warmly Miss McPhee's interest as shown in this practical way and wish to extend to her their sincere thanks.

I am returning herewith Miss McPhee's letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

AWC/W.
Encl.

3rd December, 1920.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
142 Notre Dame Street, West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ross,-

I am enclosing herewith a cheque drawn by Miss McPhee for the sum of $500. in favour of Miss Maude Abbott, and duly endorsed by her. I also enclose copy of letter which Miss McPhee wrote to Dean Birkett. In acknowledging this to Dr. Scane I have asked him to convey to Miss McPhee the thanks of the Board of Governors for this evidence of her practical interest, and to assure her as well that while the sum will be counted as part of the funds of the Campaign, it will be ear-marked for the purpose designated in her letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

AWC/W.
Encls.

Faculty of Medicine, McGill University,

Registrar's Office,

Montreal, November 29th, 1920

Sir Arthur Currie,

Principal McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I enclose a cheque, handed me this morning by Dr.Maude E.Abbott, for the sum of $500 for the purpose, as you will see explained in Miss McFee's letter to the Dean, of furthering the interests of the Osler Pathological Collection in our Medical Museum. You will note also, as I mentioned to you in my interview, that Miss McFee suggests that it might be reckoned as a part of the Campaign Fund. However I will leave this matter in your hands.

I will be glad if you will kindly return the letter as I wish to present it to the Faculty at its next meeting.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Scane

Assistant Dean.

P.S. I understand Miss McFee does not wish her name to appear in the published lists.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

MF 5920 1/61

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

FORM 1 T.W.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAM

TELEGRAPH — GREAT NORTH WESTERN — AND CABLE

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Z. A. LASH, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

B248Z

MARCONI OXFORD 11

PRINCIPAL MCGILL UNIVERSITY

1920 NOV 27 PM 6 04

1793

MONTREAL

LADY OSLER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS ON COMPAIGN SUCCESS.

No congratulations more appreciated than Lady Osler's.

Currie

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

Cable – ~~TELEGRAM~~ deferred

FORM T. D. 2

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent	Time Filed	Check

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

Lady Osler
Oxford, England

Dec 4/20

My congratulations more appreciated than Lady Osler's

Carrie

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.
W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162.
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200., due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

DAY LETTERS.

This Company will receive DAY LETTERS, to be transmitted at rates lower than its standard telegram rates, as follows: one and one-half times the ten-word Day message rate shall be charged for the transmission of fifty (50) words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty words shall be charged for each additional ten (10) words or less.

DAY LETTERS may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTERS are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

DAY LETTERS shall be written in plain English, or in French. Code language is not permitted.

DAY LETTERS may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addresses, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

DAY LETTERS are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a DAY LETTER shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTER on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

Night TELEGRAM Letter

FORM T. D. 2

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent	Time Filed	Check
			115		

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

Norman Kerr,
Secretary, McGill University Alumni Association,
25 East Washington Street,
Chicago, Ills.

3rd December 1920

Your kind telegram of congratulations is most sincerely appreciated by all McGill men here. Thanks to the loyalty of her graduates and to the most generous support of men of means and vision and particularly to such men living in Montreal McGill

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162.
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

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To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200., due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

DAY LETTERS.

This Company will receive DAY LETTERS, to be transmitted at rates lower than its standard telegram rates, as follows: one and one-half times the ten-word Day message rate shall be charged for the transmission of fifty (50) words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty words shall be charged for each additional ten (10) words or less.

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DAY LETTERS may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addresses, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 2

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent	Time Filed	Check

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

has been saved and placed in a position to extend greatly her power and influence.

R. W. Currie

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162.
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

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No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

DAY LETTERS.

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DAY LETTERS may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addresses, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

DAY LETTERS are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a DAY LETTER shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTER on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

FORM 1 T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

TELEGRAM

Z.A. LASH, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

A56 N 70 10 EXTRA NL

MA CHICAGO ILL 26

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W CURRIE 1920 NOV 27 AM 5 50

PRINCIPAL MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

CONGRATULATIONS TO YOURSELF AND MCGILL HAVING GONE OVER THE TOP SO GLORIOUSLY YOU ARE NOW READY TO EXTEND AND REINFORCE THE FOUNDATIONS EXPERIENCE IN THE OLD TRENCHES RENDERED THIS BATTLE EASY BY COMPARISON IT WILL BE A RELIEF TO YOU TO REMAIN IN THE OPEN WHERE THE WORLD CAN READ YOUR HEARTS DESIRE AND VIEW YOUR ACTIONS GOD SPEED YOU

MCGILL UNIVERSAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO J BROWN LARUCY PRES NORMAN KEER SECY.

Keer

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

42ra vm 17 Govt Cable

RECEIVED AT UPTOWN BRANCH
321 University St., Tel. Up. 932

Buckingham Palace London Dec 1st

Sir Arthur Currie

McGill University Montreal

My warmest congratulations on result of six million dollar fund

Arthur 326p

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

Deferred **TELEGRAM** Rate

FORM T. D. 2

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent	Time Filed	Check
				44	

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

3rd December 1920.

Field Marshall
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught,
Buckingham Palace,
London

Your Royal Highness's cable of congratulations is most sincerely appreciated McGill has been saved and placed in a position to extend greatly her influence

A. W. Currie.

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162.
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200., due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same is claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

DAY LETTERS.

This Company will receive DAY LETTERS, to be transmitted at rates lower than its standard telegram rates, as follows: one and one-fifth times the ten-word Day message rate shall be charged for the transmission of fifty (50) words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty shall be charged for each additional ten (10) words or less.

DAY LETTERS may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTERS are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

DAY LETTERS shall be written in plain English, or in French. Code language is not permitted.

DAY LETTERS may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addresses, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

DAY LETTERS are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a DAY LETTER shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTER on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

33

TELEGRAM

FORM T.

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montr

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent	Time Filed	Check
		Night Letter			

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

November 27/20

Lt Col Peck V.C.
Chateau Laurier, Ottawa

Your cordial and inspiring message of congratulation on success McGill Centennial Endowment fund is very much appreciated by all supporters of College the loyalty of the graduates, and the sense of duty and true citizenship of men and women of vision have placed the University in a position to make a greater

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y CO'S TELEGRAPH

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 2

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent	Time Filed	Check

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

Contribution to the cause of humanity
and the prosperity of our Country

A W Currie

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162.
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

126WAFD 155 NLNL

OTTAWA ONT NOV 25-20

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE.

1376

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON THE MAGNIFICENT RESULT IN RAISING MONEY FOR MCGILL STOP I IN COMMON WITH ALL CANADA AM THRILLED BY THIS GREAT EDUCATIONAL EFFORT AND FEEL THAT EVERY CREDIT IS DUE YOU IN SUPPLEMENTING YOUR GREAT SERVICES IN THE WAR BY YOUR PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCES OF EDUCATION AND ENLIGHTMENT AGAINST IGNORANCE LETHARGY AND INDIFFERENCE STOP I JOIN WITH YOU IN LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN EVERY YOUTH NO MATTER HOW HUMBLE OR POOR WILL BE ABLE TO SECURE THE HIGHEST EDUCATION AT THE NATIONS EXPENSE STOP

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

2NDSHEET OF 126WAFD 155NL FM OTTAWA TO CURRIE MONTREAL

WHAT A HAPPY TIME IT WILL BE WHEN YOU AND
I AND ALL WHO WERE PRIVILEGED TO SERVE IN THE
WAR REALIZE THAT THE POSTERITY OF ALL OUR GRAND COMRADES
WHETHER STILL WITH US OR LYING OUT ON THOSE GHASTLY
BATTLEFIELDS WILL BE ENABLED TO EQUIP THEMSELVES WITH EVERY WEAPON
OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION WHEREWITH TO GO FORTH TO ENGAGE IN THE
BATTLE OF LIFE.

C W PECK.

105AM

DOCKET ENDS:

33

December
Twenty-fourth
1920.

D. A. Budge, Esq.,
Secretary, Finance Committee,
302 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

As requested, I am returning herewith letters from Mr. Everett of Radcliffe College, Dr. E.G. Coker of the University of London, and Dr. Wm. J. Dey.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

DOCKET STARTS:

December
Eleventh
1920.

A. E. Foreman, Esq.,
Portland Cement Association,
Birks Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

My dear Foreman:-

Thanks very much for your letter of the 30th ultimo, offering your congratulations on the success of the campaign for funds.

The results were highly gratifying and one cannot help but be deeply grateful to all who assisted in making the campaign a success. I am particularly pleased with the manner in which the graduates responded. We must do everything possible to keep the liaison strong.

With kindest regards and wishing you every success in your new position,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

ATLANTA
CHICAGO
DALLAS
DENVER
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
MILWAUKEE

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

~~SEABOARD BUILDING~~ BIRKS BUILDING

TELEPHONE ~~MAIN 819~~ Sey. 7238

~~SEATTLE~~

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
PARKERSBURG
PITTSBURGH
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON

November 30th, 1920.

Our file

Replying to yours of

General Sir Arthur Currie,

Principal McGill University,

Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Heartiest congratulations upon the splendid success of the campaign.

McGill certainly lived up to her reputation and the result is an excellent criterion of what the old University can and will do under your Principalship.

Yours very sincerely,

A. E. Foreman

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
VISITOR

33

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL

McGill University Centennial Endowment

CAMPAIGN NOV. 15TH TO 20TH 1920

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
CHAIRMAN, E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR CHAS. GORDON, G.B.E.
W. M. BIRKS
HON.-TREASURER. JOHN W. ROSS
SECRETARY, A. P. S. GLASSCO, B. Sc.

SPECIAL NAMES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN. E. W. BEATTY. K.C.
CHAIRMAN. P. P. COWANS

CAMPAIGN FINANCE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, C. J. FLEET, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.
CHAIRMAN, H. R. DRUMMOND
SECRETARY, D. A. BUDGE
TREASURER, A. D. ANDERSON

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, RT. HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN
VICE-CHAIRMEN, J. M. GIBBON
J. A. NICHOLSON. M.A., LL.D.

COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES
CHAIRMAN, A. J. BROWN, K.C.

COMMITTEE ON TEAM ORGANIZATION
CHAIRMAN, C. E. NEILL

A GREATER McGILL

$5,000,000.00

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS
ROOMS 102, 103 AND 104 ST. LAWRENCE HALL
TELEPHONES: { EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MAIN 8789
GENERAL OFFICE, MAIN 8582

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, R. B. ANGUS
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN
J. W. McCONNELL

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE
HON. J. S. ARCHIBALD, M.A., D.C.L.
SIR THOMAS RODDICK, KT, M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.S.
F. HOWARD WILSON
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, KT.
J. K. L. ROSS, B. Sc.
WILLIAM R. MILLER
FRANCIS McLENNAN, B.A., B.C.L.
FRED W. MOLSON
LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT STARKE

GRADUATES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN. FRANK D. ADAMS.
PH. D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMAN,
LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, B. Sc., M.C.
CHAIRMAN, GRAHAM DRINKWATER, B.Sc.
SECRETARIES, J. W. JEAKINS, B.A.
E. B. TILT, B.Sc.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1st, 1920.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

As one delegated by the Governors and the Graduates' Society of McGill University to visit different centres in Canada and the United States to assist in the organization of McGill Graduates' Societies for the Centenary Campaign, may I suggest to you the following recommendations and ask you to please help to make them effective:-

(1) That Mr. Jeakins, Secretary of the McGill Graduates' Society be sent before July 1st, 1921 to the same points; to complete the organization of the Societies at some of the places where this is not completed and to assist in increasing the enthusiasm and the consequent larger attendance for the Centenary Celebration Oct. 1921 from all the McGill Graduate centres.

(2) That funds be provided to send free, if necessary, to all graduates of the University the copies of the "McGill News", to be published from now on to the holding of the Centenary celebration.

(3) That such additional assistance financial and stenographic be provided the secretary of the Graduates' Society as may permit him to keep the addresses of the McGill Graduates up-to-date and complete. These addresses to be at the disposition of the University for its needs.

(4) That a representative and well known member of the University staff be sent to each centre before July 1st, 1921, to deliver an address on interesting and important matters connected with the University, and that this sending of speakers be continued each year.

I believe that as a result of your visit to the various graduate societies that you are familiar with the reasons for the necessity and the desirability of creating and maintaining a closer union between the University and all its graduates. It is my opinion that the above recommendations will be the most effective and the cheapest means of accomplishing this end.

I attach herewith a copy of my report made to the Graduates' Society.

Yours faithfully,

E.B.Tilt

EBT/DP

Dec. 1st, 1920.

P.F. Sise, Esq.,
President, McGill Graduates' Society,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

In accordance with the arrangements made with Major George C. McDonald, former President of the Graduates' Society and Mr. J.W. Ross, Honorary Treasurer of McGill University I beg to report herewith the result of my visit to the various Canadian and United States Centres for McGill men in connection with the Centenary Drive and the Reunion.

The object of my visit was to arrange for (a) the organization of McGill Graduates into a Graduate Society where such did not already exist (b) to have all Societies make the necessary arrangements for a visit of Principal Currie (c) to constitute the necessary organization to handle the proposed campaign drive from the 15th to 19th November, 1920 (d) to have them make some provision to keep before the graduates in the respective localities the Centenary celebration of 1921.

A copy of the itinerary of Sir Arthur Currie and Colonel Herbert Molson as well as the dates at which I was at the various points numerated is herewith attached as Exhibit "A". Please note that there is indicated where Canadian Clubs were addressed by Sir Arthur Currie and where functions were given by McGill Graduates.

The points at which Graduate Societies had been organized and were functioning were the following:-

Ottawa Valley
District of Bedford
New York Branch
Chicago Alumni Association
New England Branch
Vancouver Branch
Toronto Branch

I attach herewith Exhibit "B", showing the officials of the above named Societies.

There had previously existed Graduate Bodies at Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg and Edmonton, but they had not had any meetings or shown any activity for some time. These were reorganized with officials as shown in Exhibit "C".

New Graduate Societies were formed at the following:-

Quebec City
Kootenay, B.C. and Boundary
Hamilton, Ontario
Victoria, B.C.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Regina, Sask
Calgary, Alberta

There is the probability that with some forcing from Montreal that additional Branches can be formed at Minneapolis, Minn., [illegible] and at London, Ont. or Windsor, Ont for western Ontario and Northern Michigan including Detroit. The Branch at Kootenay was formed by the Vancouver Branch. I attach herewith Exhibit "D" showing the officials of the newly formed Societies.

In considering the continuance of the various Graduate Bodies throughout Canada and the United States, we wish to have you bear in mind that the Graduate Body as a whole is exceedingly loyal to McGill University and proud of her record. It will be necessary to obtain outward manifestations of this, by propaganda, in keeping alive the Graduate Bodies and interesting them in University matters and, for that reason, we should like to recommend that you decide upon a policy for the continuance of this propaganda It has been shown as a result of the campaign that the Graduates Body outside of Montreal will contribute to the University's needs and for that reason the Board of Governors or others &nailde the University should be willing to co-operate with you in maintaining the contact which is now established and in interesting the enthusiasm which exists.

With reference to the different organizations of Branch Societies, we may say that not in every case have the most active and best men been selected as the officials. By that we mean that, not always are those who are the most able to organize and most likely to enthuse the graduates, occupying the positions which would mean for the greatest success of the organizations. We have several memoranda in this connection which are in the possession of your Secretary, in the form of letters written to him from the Graduate Centres.

We should therefore like to suggest to you:-

(1) That arrangements be made for your Secretary, Mr. J.W. Jeakins to visit various Graduates' Societies sometime before the beginning of the summer holidays in order that he may personally meet the officials of the different societies.

(2) That arrangements be made with the corporation of the University for several of her best known Representatives to visit different Graduate Bodies once before July 1st, to deliver an address on some topic in connection with the University and of particular interest to the graduates who may be addressed. That this be continued from year to year.

(3) That the "McGill News" be sent to every graduate gratis, if necessary, until the Centenary at which time it is possible that some permanent arrange ent may be made for this, or the circulation may be established on a larger and more satisfactory basis.

(4) That some scheme be worked up with the University, the Branch Societies, and yourself sharing the expense of procuring help, whereby the address of the graduates can be kept more nearly correct than they have been in the past. This inaccuracy of addresses has been a great disadvantage in attempting to establish contact in unorganized territory.

(5) That a larger portion of the "McGill News" be given up to the personal notes of McGill Graduates and that such news be placed under faculty and year headings.

(6) That you consider some means of making McGill Graduate Societies of some material benefit to the University and the Community in which such Society exists.

I have submitted detailed expenses to Mr. Graham Drinkwater which may serve as a basis to compute the expenses for any travelling to be done by your Secretary. I may add that additional work in organization done in the next six months will not cost, for the same result, one-third as much as if postponed until 1922.

P.J. Gise, Esq.....4.....1/12/20.

May I thank you for the privilege and honour conferred on me in visiting the McGill men throughout the Country as your Representative.

Very truly yours,

HBT/DP

Encls.

E X HIB I T "A"

ITINERARY OF SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, COLONEL HERBERT MOLSON AND MR. E.B.Tilt.

DATE	Addresses by Sir Arthur Currie	Addresses by Colonel Herbert Molson	Points visited by Mr. E.B.Tilt.
Sept.			
Thu.23	Boston Graduates' dinner		Boston
Fri.24			"
Sat.25			New York
Sun.26			"
Mon.27			"
Tues 28			Quebec
Wed.29			
Thu.30			
October			
Fri.1			Halifax, N.S.
Sat.2			St. John, N.B
Sun.3			
Mon.4			Ottawa, Ont.
Tues.5			
Wed.6			Toronto, Ont.
Thus.7	New York Graduates' dinner		Hamilton
Fri. 8			London, Ont.
Sat.9			Detroit
Sun.10			Detroit & Windsor
Mon.11			Chicago, Ill
Tues.12			
Wed.13	Toronto Empire Club Lunch) " Grads'.dinner)	Toronto Grads' dinner	Chicago, Ill
Thu.14	London-Canadian Club		Minneapolis,
Fri.15	Hamilton-Canadian Club	Hamilton Grads' meeting	Winnipeg
Sat.16			Winnipeg
Sun.17			Saskatoon
Mon.18			"
Tues 19	Chicago Alumni Ass'n dinner " -Canadian Club Reception	Chicago Alumni dinner	Edmonton
Wed.20			Calgary
Thu.21	Meeting Minneapolis Grads		"
Fri.22			
Sat.23			Vancouver
Sun.24			Victoria
Mon.25	Victoria-Canadian Club luncheon-Grads reception	Graduates' Reception	Victoria
Tues.26	Vancouver Grads' dinner	Vancouver Grads' dinner	Vancouver
Wed.27	Vancouver-Can.Club luncheon		
Thu.28			Calgary
Fri.29	Calgary-Can.Club luncheon Calgary Grads' dinner	Calgary Grads' dinner	Calgary

Itinerary Sir Arthur Currie etc,,,,,,,,,,2.....

October	Sir Arthur Currie	Colonel Herbert Molson	Mr. Tilt.
Sat.30	Edmonton Can.Clubs P.M.		
	" Grads' meeting	Edmonton Grads' meeting	Edmonton
Sun.31			"
November			
Mon.1	Saskatoon Can.Club luncheon; Saskatoon Grads' dinner	Saskatoon Grads' dinner	Saskatoon
Tues.2	Regina Can.Club luncheon	Regina Grads' meeting	Regina
Wed.3	Winnipeg Can.Club luncheon Winnipeg Grads' dinner	Winnipeg Grads' dinner	Winnipeg
Thu.4			
Fri.5			
Sat.6			
Sun.7			
Mon.8	Quebec, Can. Club	Quebec Graduates	
Tues.9	Sherbrooke Rotarious and McGill Grads.	Sherbrooke rotarious and McGill Grads	Sherbrooke
Wed.10			"
Thu.11	Ottawa Graduates	Ottawa Graduates	Quebec
Fri.12			Ottawa

E X H I B I T "B"

Ottawa Valley

(President-A.W. Duclos, Arts 1894
152 James St, Ottawa

(Secretary- J.H.H.Nicolls, Esq, Sci. 1908
2 Sweetland Ave, Ottawa

District of Bedford

(President-James A. Corcoran, Med. 1898
Waterloo, Que.

(Secretary-Rev. E.M. Taylor, Arts 1875
Knowlton, Que.

New York Branch

(President W.W. Colpitts, Sci. 1899
66 Broadway, New York.

(Secretary- Dr. W H. Donnelly, Med. '03
178 Woodruff Ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

New England Branch

(President-Dr. A.R. Sawyer, Med. 1905
29 Morton St, Forest Hill
Mass

Secretary, Rev. J.A. Thompson,
The Rectory, Bridgewater
Mass.

Vancouver Branch

(President-Major F.P. Paterson, Med. '98
2300-2nd Ave, W, Vancouver

Secretary- G.S. Raphael, Esq, Sci. 1908
1236-13th Ave. W, Vancouver

Toronto

(President-Prof. M. Arkley, Sci. '00
61 Indian Crescent Rd, Toronto

Secretary J.R. Donald, Esq. Sci. 1913
74 Hampton Court Apts, Toronto,

Chicago, Ill

President: J.B. Loring, Med. '83
25 East Washington St,
Chicago, Ill.

Secretary:- Norman Kerr, Med. '89
25 East Washington St,
Chicago, Ill

E X H I B I T "C"

Halifax, N.S.

President:- G.E. Nicholls, Arts 1890, Med. 1894
6 Studely St, Halifax

Secretary: Miss Jane B. Wisdon,
Arts 1907
Halifax ~~Bureau~~ Welfare
Bureau,

Halifax, N.S.

St. John, N.B.

President: President, G.C. Hare,
Sci. '96
City Engineers Office,
St. John, N.B.

Secretary: Dr. Doris Murray, Arts '15
254 Douglas Ave.,
St. John, N.B.

Winnipeg, Man.

President:

Edmonton, Alberta

EXHIBIT "D"

Quebec City	President (Brig-Gen. J.P. Landry, Law '95 59 St. Louis St, Queuebc, Que Secretary (J.O.L. Boulanger, Law 1912 132 St. Peter St, Quebec
Kootenay, B.C. and Boundary.	Presidet: Dr. C.S. Williams, Med. '06 Rossland, B.C. Secretary: C.T. Oughtred, Arts 1915 c/o Consolidated Mining etc Trail, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.	President: S.J. Willis, Esq., Supt. of Education, Dept. of Education, Victoria, B.C. Secretary Dr. G.C. Kenning, 305 Sayward Block, Victoria, B.C.
Calgary, Alberta	President: Colonel George McDonald, 120-6th Ave. East, Calgary Secretary: Marcil Marcus, Law 1912 Asst. City Attorney, City Hall, Calgary.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

December
Twenty-second
1920.

Rev. W.J. Dey, D.D.,
Simcoe, Ont.

Dear Reverend Dey:-

In looking over the later reports, of the contributions to the McGill Fund, I was struck by the handsome contribution from yourself and your daughter, and particularly pleased with the manner in which you referred to your Alma Mater.

One of the most gratifying results of the campaign has been the evidence of loyalty of McGill men and women. It shews that our University, handicapped as it has always been by lack of funds, has been a success. It must be the aim of all of us to make it still more worthy of support and loyalty.

Wishing you all the joys of the season, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
VISITOR

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL

McGill University Centennial Endowment

CAMPAIGN NOV. 15TH TO 20TH 1920

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
CHAIRMAN, E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR CHAS. GORDON, G.B.E.
W. M. BIRKS
HON.-TREASURER. JOHN W. ROSS
SECRETARY, A. P. S. GLASSCO, B. Sc.

SPECIAL NAMES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN. E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
CHAIRMAN. P. P. COWANS

CAMPAIGN FINANCE COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, C. J. FLEET, B.A., B C.L., K.C.
CHAIRMAN, H. R. DRUMMOND
SECRETARY, D. A. BUDGE
TREASURER, A. D. ANDERSON

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, RT. HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN
VICE-CHAIRMEN, J. M. GIBBON
J. A. NICHOLSON. M.A., LL.D.

COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES
CHAIRMAN, A. J. BROWN, K.C.

COMMITTEE ON TEAM ORGANIZATION
CHAIRMAN, C. E. NEILL

A GREATER McGILL

$5,000,000.00

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS
~~ROOMS 102, 103 AND 104 ST. LAWRENCE HALL~~

TELEPHONES: { ~~EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MAIN 8789~~ / ~~GENERAL OFFICE, MAIN 8582~~ Uptown 2712.

Office 302 Drummond Building.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN, R. B. ANGUS
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMEN, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN
J. W. McCONNELL

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE
HON. J. S. ARCHIBALD, M.A., D.C.L.
SIR THOMAS RODDICK, KT, M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.S.
F. HOWARD WILSON
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, KT.
J. K. L. ROSS, B. Sc.
WILLIAM R. MILLER
FRANCIS McLENNAN, B.A., B.C L.
FRED W. MOLSON
LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT STARKE

GRADUATES COMMITTEE
HON.-CHAIRMAN FRANK D. ADAMS,
PH. D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
HON.-VICE-CHAIRMAN,
LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, B. Sc., M.C.
CHAIRMAN, GRAHAM DRINKWATER, B.Sc.
SECRETARIES, J. W. JEAKINS, B.A,
E. B. TILT, B.Sc.

MONTREAL, December 20th, 1920.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur;-

I enclose a letter just received from the Rev. Dr. Dey of Simcoe, Ont. This does not represent the payment of a Pledge, but is a New Subscription on behalf of Dr. Dey and his daughter.

You will note his expression of sympathetic interest in McGill.

Yours very truly,

Secretary - Finance Committee.

B/S.
Encl. 2

P.S.
I also enclose letter from the Radcliffe College.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA · 1912 ·

I80 Cooper St

Ottawa

Dec I2 I920

Dear Sir Arthur Currie

I had not much opportunity to talk to you when I met you in the U. Club on Friday and I had to take the 4 P. M. train for Ottawa.

I have been thinking over your letter of Nov; I9.

While the net result of the McGill drive must be regarded as essentially very fine, yet I did hope with you that a larger number of smaller subscribers might be induced to donate some specific moderate amount, which in the aggregate would amount to a large amount of money. I have an idea that there are a large number of graduates who did not feel able at the moment to subscribe what they would wish to subscribe, and while it was fairly well understood that a total subscription could be spread over a term of years (not too long) yet many men hesitated to send in their names on a list with an amount that appeared too insignificant. My idea is that McGill is better off in every way for ten men who will give $ I00 than with one man who gives $ I000. The interst is kept up and the more adherents you have for McGill in outlying districts the better it will be.

Such a propaganda will have to emanate from McGill to have the desired effect.. I agree that there ought to be between the lay public and the McGill graduates, a very solemn feeling about the requirements of our old and much respected Alma Mater.

To accomplish this idea will require action by the Governours of McGill to launch anothe appeal to those who will be willing to subscribe towards the McGill fund and have their annual contribution extend over, say, five years.

A very handsome sum of money will accrue to McGill in the very near future, because a great many of the larger subscribers will unquestionably pay in their subscriptions. There will be some, even of the larger subscribers who will perhaps pay up in one year, or two years, depending on the terms of their donation.

It will be of distinct advantage if during the next five years your corporation can depend upon a substantial sum being received from a number of subscribers over a very wide area.

In the outcome it will not matter very much to McGill how these receipts come in, as long as they can be depended upon.

Faithfully yours

R. W. Powell

DOCKET ENDS:

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

33

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

---

2 Vrbn... 49 N.L

Winnipeg Man Oct 22 1920

Sir Arthur Currie

On C P R Train Which left Winnipeg At 325 Pm Oct 21
For Vancouver Sicamous B.C.

Sorry to have missed you - and molson arrangements for November third satisfactorily completed canadian club luncheon at Noon and McGill graduates dinner in evening both at Royal Alexandra Stop do you see any objection to having graduates wives attend McGill dinner or do you prefer an orthodox stag party

Sent 3 P.m. Oct 25 GBT

J G Glassco Winnipeg.

355 23. Arrangements satisfactory. No objection to presence of ladies Arthur Currie

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

346RN MC 62 NL

MONTREAL QUE OCT 14TH

COL HERBERT MOLSON

ROYAL CONNAUGHT

HOTEL, HAMILTON ONT

TILT WIRES THAT MCGILL ALUMNI ASS'N CHICAGO HAVE ARRANGED GENERAL CURRIE ADDRESS PRESS CLUB BRIEFLY LUNCHEON TUESDAY NINETEENTH THEN SHORT ADDRESS ALUMNI DINNER INFORMATION AT SIX OCLOCK HOTEL MORRISON AFTERWARDS INFORMAL RECEPTION WITH ADDRESS TO CANADIAN CLUB SAME HOTEL ASK DOCTOR NORMAN KERR TWENTY FIVE EAST WASHINGTON STREET FOR ANY FURTHER DETAILS ACCOMMODATION ARRANGED HOTEL BLACKSTONE NIGHT EIGHTEENTH NIGHT NINETEENTH PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED

GRAHAM DRINKWATER.

10 10P

Central 8066 Beverley 4194

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

56RA KI 21

RECEIVED AT UPTOWN BRANCH
321 University St., Tel. Up. 932

Strathcona Alta Oct 14th

OK

Principal Currie

McGill University, Montreal

Have arranged canadian clubs joint meeting saturday thirtieth eight thirty university conversation hall have called meeting.

McGill Graduates Meet Tilt writing.

H M Tory.

324op

November
Twenty-ninth
1920.

W. Clark Kennedy, Esq.,
157 St. James Street,
Montreal.

My dear C.K.:-

I have your letter of the 26th November concerning the probability of Messrs. N. C. Polson & Co., making a contribution to McGill funds if approached about the 10th of January.

Thank you very much for this information. I shall keep it in mind.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Standard Life Assurance Company's Office,
157 St. James Street, Montreal.

26th November, 1920.

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

Dear Sir:-

I have to inform you that Messrs. N. C. Polson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Notre Dame Street West, were not in a position to give a donation to McGill during the campaign. They stated, however, that they would be pleased to consider a subscription after their books had been made up for the year. I would, therefore, like to suggest that you write them a letter, say about the 10th January, as I feel confident that you would receive a cheque.

Yours truly,

W. Clark Kennedy

spoke to Jno. Ross
February 2nd.
Who promised to take it up.
A.C.

33

January
Twenty-eighth
1921.

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

I am very glad indeed to enclose my cheque for my proportion of the cost of the silver set presented to Mr. Ross.

May I, as a Governor, thank you for your initiative in this matter and for the evening of the 18th.

Ever yours faithfully,

33

1821—1921

McGill University Centennial Endowment Fund.

CAMPAIGN

November 15th to 20th, 1920

McGill University
Centennial
Endowment Fund

McGill University Centennial Endowment

TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Governors of McGill University, after a careful study of the situation, decided on a forward policy with three distinct objects in view:

1. To organize a financial campaign to meet the immediate needs of the University and to extend its work and usefulness. This effort to take the form of a Centennial Endowment Fund with an objective of $5,000,000.
2. To record the work and achievements of the University during its one hundred years existence in attractive form, so as to arrest the attention, grip the imagination and secure a larger degree of sympathy and support from the friends of the University and the general public.
3. To inform and bring the six thousand graduates into closer touch with their Alma Mater, and to secure their continued and closer co-operation in the progress of the University by establishing Graduates' Societies in the various sections of Canada, and by arranging for reunions of graduates at regular intervals commencing with a Centennial Reunion in October, 1921.

1st.—Organization.

The organization for the McGill Centennial Endowment Campaign started in May, 1920, when the Executive and other Committees were formed, and preliminary work initiated.

So far as Montreal was concerned, it was decided to follow the general lines of recent Campaigns for Patriotic Funds, basing the canvass on a list of names compiled from such Campaigns. These names to be canvassed by teams under the direction of Captains. The wealthier individuals, and larger corporations to be canvassed by a Special Names Committee. The campaign received the endorsation of a Citizens' Committee consisting of 300 prominent business men under the chairmanship of Mr. R. B. Angus.

A ladies' Committee was established with Mrs. George L. Cains as Chairman, to advise and where necessary to co-operate with the Teams in soliciting subscriptions from the ladies of Montreal.

The canvassing of graduates in and outside Montreal was allotted to the Graduates' Society, which undertook to arrange the division of the territory with local Committees.

An organization was formed at Macdonald College for an intensive canvass of the Province of Quebec.

The graduates were expected to raise $1,000,000 of the total objective.

The following composed the personnel of the organization.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C. ..... Visitor
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D. ..... Principal

Campaign Executive Comittee:

Hon. Chairman ..... Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.
Chairman ..... E. W. Beatty, K.C.
Vice-Chairmen ..... Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.
W. M. Birks
Hon. Treasurer ..... John W. Ross
Secretary ..... A. P. S. Glassco, B.Sc.

Special Names Committee:

Hon. Chairman ..... E. W. Beatty, K.C.
Chairman ..... P. P. Cowans

Campaign Finance Committee:

Hon. Chairman ..... C. J. Fleet, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.
Chairman ..... H. R. Drummond
Hon. Treasurer ..... A. D. Anderson
Hon. Secretary ..... D. A. Budge

Publicity Committee:

Chairman ..... Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan
Vice-Chairman ..... J. M. Gibbon
J. A. Nicholson, M.A., LL.D.

Committee on Objectives:

Chairman ..... A. J. Brown, K.C.

Committee on Team Organization:

Chairman ..... C. E. Neill

Citizens' Committee:

Hon. Chairman ..... R. B. Angus
Hon. Vice-Chairmen ..... Sir H. Montagu Allan
J. W. McConnell

Members of the Executive:

Hon. J. S. Archibald, M.A., D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Roddick, Kt., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.
F. Howard Wilson
Sir Herbert S. Holt, Kt.
J. K. L. Ross, B.Sc.
William R. Miller
Francis McLennan, B.A., B.C.L.
Fred W. Molson
Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke

Graduates' Committee:

Hon. Chairman ..... Frank D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Hon. Vice-Chairman ..... Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, B.Sc., M.C.
Chairman ..... Graham Drinkwater, B.Sc.
Secretaries ..... J. W. Jeakins, B.A.
E. B. Tilt, B.Sc.

2nd.—Publicity.

A carefully prepared propaganda of education was projected in a series of twelve booklets of an educational nature. Nine of these were devoted to some special feature of the University's work, the tenth briefly summarized the needs of McGill; while two larger booklets were issued, the one entitled "McGill, a Portal to Greatness" giving a brief sketch of some of the prominent graduates, and the other entitled "McGill," being a summary both of the more immediate needs, and the desired extensions. These booklets were mailed during the month preceding the general canvass to the list of selected names in Montreal, and also to the graduates of the university. Excellent articles profusely illustrated were printed in the June and September issues of the "McGill News" and in the October number of the Canadian Illustrated Magazine.

Extensive newspaper publicity was secured in the form of illustrated newspaper articles, published throughout Canada and the United States, and cabled stories were sent to British newspapers.

A moving picture film illustrating the work at McGill was prepared—seven prints being shown at theatres chiefly in Montreal and Ottawa, and one print shown in connection with Sir Arthur Currie's tour at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

A series of large advertisements appeared in the local English newspapers in the interests of the Campaign.

Large Posters and Billboards advertising the Campaign were contributed by a McGill graduate, Mr. J. W. Thomas, and erected on the McGill Stadium, the Campus and on prominent locations throughout the city.

3rd.—Graduates.

The Graduates' Society co-operated actively in the Campaign. A strong committee was formed, and Mr. E. B. Tilt was secured as Organizing Secretary, visiting the various graduate centres across Canada and in Boston, New York, Albany, and Chicago, to establish local graduate societies, and to prepare for a visit of the Principal.

This was followed by Sir Arthur Currie, and Colonel Herbert Molson, M.C., who addressed meetings of graduates, and, in many instances, Canadian Clubs in Boston, New York, Albany, Chicago, Minneapolis, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Ottawa. As a result, campaign organizations were formed in these places which actively canvassed the graduates in their respective territories.

The Montreal Graduates' Committee undertook the organization of four teams of graduates to canvass the graduates of the various Faculties residing in Montreal.

Teams were also formed at Macdonald College, in the new Dental Faculty and amongst the undergraduates.

Montreal Campaign.

The general canvass in Montreal was carried out under the direction of headquarters with the following canvassing force:—

Committees	Chairmen	No. of workers on Teams
Special Names	P. P. Cowans	49
Ladies	Mrs. George L. Cains	11
Citizens' Teams	**Captains**	
No. 1	George Lyman W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C.	70
No. 2	Philip Mackenzie W. C. Pitfield	46
No. 3	Ross McMaster F. G. Donaldson	50
No. 4	W. O. H. Dodds R. W. Steele	69
No. 5	I. P. Rexford W. K. Trower	51
Medical Team:		
Captain	Dr. F. G. Finley	43
Vice-Captain	Dr. W. G. Turner	
Lawyers' Team:		
Captain	Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, K.C.	18
Vice-Captain	Henry J. Elliott, K.C.	
Science Team:		
Captain	Homer A. Jaquays, M.A., M.Sc.	20
Vice-Captain	Fraser S. Keith, B.Sc.	
Commercial Team:		
Captain	Wynne Robinson, B.A.	23
Vice-Captain	Gordon Hanson., B.Sc.	

The Campaign headquarters were located at the St. Lawrence Hall, and the date of the Campaign fixed for November 15th to 20th. Quiet canvassing was conducted by the Special Names Committee previous to the actual work of Campaign.

The Campaign was opened by a meeting in the Windsor Hotel at which addresses were given by the Visitor, His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire; the Hon. L. A. Taschereau,

Premier of Quebec; Sir Arthur Currie, and Dr. C. W. Colby. Mr. E. W. Beatty presided.

Five luncheons were held during the week at the St. Lawrence Hall, when reports were received from the Special Names Committee and the Team Captains, and on Wednesday, November 24th, final reports were received at a dinner held in the Windsor Hotel.

As agreement had been reached with the Rockefeller Foundation to include in the Campaign figures the million dollars already provisionally promised, the total announced at the close of the proceedings was $6,321,511. The complete list of subscribers was published in the MONTREAL "STAR," the editorial columns of which were placed in the most generous way at the disposal of the Campaign by Lord Atholstan.

Two scrap books containing a complete record of the organization and progress of the Campaign will be deposited in the Archives of McGill Library. These contain samples of the printed matter used, a list of the names of the citizens assigned for teams to canvass, a list of the team workers, copies of bulletins used in the promotion of the Campaign, and copies of the official letters issued in the various interests.

In view of the unfortunate financial conditions prevailing at the time of the Campaign, the sum subscribed can be considered highly satisfactory, reflecting the highest credit on all those associated with the organization and operation of the Campaign.

McGill, through this Campaign, has strengthened her ties with her graduates, has made many new friends, and has been brought before the public in such a way as to greatly strengthen her influence and prestige.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO 1st FEBRUARY, 1921

	No. Subs.		
Special Subscriptions of $1,000,000..	2	$2,000,000.00	
*Special Names.....	153	2,722,000.00	
	155		$4,722,000.00
Citizens' Teams:			
Team No. 1—			
Capts. Lyman & Clark-Kennedy	395	137,285.00	
Team No. 2—			
Capts. McKenzie & Pitfield....	262	125,134.25	
Team No. 3—			
Capts. McMaster & Donaldson	232	94,982.00	
Team No. 4—			
Capts. Dodds & Steele.....	239	125,532.00	
Team No. 5—			
Capts. Rexford & Trower.....	322	105,953.00	
Ladies.....	95	10,665.00	
	1545		599,551.25
Graduates' Teams:			
Medicine—			
Capts. Finley & Turner.....	286	88,530.00	
Dental—			
Capt. Thornton.....	90	9,315.00	
Law—			
Capts. Shaughnessy & Elliott..	145	150,980.00	
Commercial—			
Capts. Robinson & Hanson....	225	198,385.00	
Science—			
Capts. Jaquays & Keith.....	228	198,272.00	
	974		645,482.00
Undergraduates to 31st January....	677		17,797.00
Macdonald College to 31st January.	680		16,282.75
Outside Graduates to 31st January..	1551		373,536.64
	5582		6,374,649.64
New Subscriptions from Citizens, 24th November to 31st January	161		49,952.11
Total to 31st January.....	5743		$6,424,601.75

* The Special Names List produced 218 Subscriptions for $3,340,300, of which $618,000 was distributed to the Citizens' and Graduates' Teams to include in their reports.

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS SECURED BY SPECIAL NAMES COMMITTEE

No. of Subscriptions			
3	x	$250,000	$750,000
1	x	200,000	200,000
1	x	125,000	125,000
6	x	100,000	600,000
8	x	50,000	400,000
20	x	25,000	500,000
1	x	20,000	20,000
5	x	15,000	75,000
32	x	10,000	320,000
40	x	5,000	200,000
1	x	3,500	3,500
7	x	3,000	21,000
20	x	2,500	50,000
12	x	2,000	4,0000
2	x	1,500	23,00
2	x	1,250	2,500
41	x	1,000	41,000
16	under	1,000	5,300
218		Total	$3,340,300

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM GRADUATES RESIDING OUTSIDE OF MONTREAL TO 31ST JANUARY, 1921

RECAPITULATION

	No. Subs.	
British Columbia	181	$72,798.00
Alberta	69	6.442.40
Saskatchewan	16	2,300.45
Manitoba	21	3,405.25
Ontario	675	109,378.40
Quebec	256	123,336.00
New Brunswick	42	3,960.00
Nova Scotia	34	6,090.30
Prince Edward Island	2	1,400.00
Newfoundland	46	2,125.00
United States	194	40,053.00
Peru	1	1,000.00
England	9	810.30
France	2	277.74
China	2	60.00
Mexico	1	100.00
	1551	$373,536.64

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM GRADUATES RESIDING OUTSIDE OF MONTREAL TO 31ST JANUARY, 1921

	No. of Subs.		
British Columbia:			
Vancouver and district	142	$64,953.00	
Victoria	39	7,845.00	
	181		$72,798.00
Alberta:			
Calgary	29	2,755.00	
Edmonton	37	3,337.40	
Medicine Hat	3	350.00	
	69		6,442.40
Saskatchewan:			
Regina and district	10	1,450.25	
Prince Albert	6	850.00	
	16		2,300.25
Manitoba:			
Winnipeg	20	3,355.25	
Rivers	1	50.00	
	21		3,405.25
New Brunswick:			
St. John and district	42	3,960.00	3,960.00
Nova Scotia:			
Halifax	19	2,390.30	
New Glasgow and Stellarton	14	3,200.00	
Thorburn	1	500.00	
	34		6,090.30
Prince Edward Island:			
Summerside	1	1,000.00	
Charlottetown	1	400.00	
	2		1,400.00
Newfoundland:			
St. Johns and district	46	2,125.00	
			2,125.00
Quebec:			
Bedford District	38	4,805.00	
Cowansville	17	672.00	
Howick	3	135.00	
Lachute	19	3,540.00	
Ormstown	2	150.00	
Quebec City and District	48	88,075.00	
Shawinigan Falls	30	5,860.00	
Sherbrooke and District	81	18,377.00	
Sutton	1	250.00	
Ste. Agathe	4	410.00	
Three Rivers	12	1,050.00	
Valleyfield	1	12.00	
	256		123,336.00

Ontario:			
Brockville	16	1,205.00	
Carp	1	100.00	
Coniston	1	100.00	
Cornwall	2	30.00	
Hamilton	21	6,750.00	
Kingston	5	850.00	
London	5	500.00	
Walkerville	1	100.00	
Windsor	1	100.00	
Simcoe	2	250.00	
Guelph	2	75.00	
Toronto and District	112	15,345.25	
Ottawa and district	287	80,070.50	
Arnprior	1	100.00	
Espanola	1	25.00	
Fort William	1	50.00	
Iroquois Falls	196	2,562.50	
Nipigon	1	50.00	
Perth	1	100.00	
Schreiber	1	200.00	
Sault Ste. Marie	9	100.15	
South Porcupine	1	250.00	
Stayner	1	25.00	
Timmins	5	140.00	
Stratford	1	300.00	
	675		109,378.40
United States:			
California	29	3,690.00	
Colorado	3	450.00	
Connecticut	8	470.00	
Illinois	21	3,985.00	
Indiana	2	200.00	
Iowa	2	1,000.00	
Kentucky	2	100.00	
Massachusetts	10	960.00	
Michigan	5	360.00	
Minnesota (Minneapolis)	9	2,310.00	
Minnesota (St. Paul)	1	2,500.00	
Nebraska	6	1,050.00	
New York (New York and district)	70	16,383.00	
New York (Saranac Lake)	4	1,350.00	
Ohio	5	310.00	
Oregon	2	750.00	
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)	8	935.00	
Rhode Island (Providence)	1	600.00	
Texas	1	50.00	
Utah (Salt Lake City)	1	1,000.00	
Utah (Midvale)	1	500.00	
Vermont (Danville)	1	50.00	
Washington (Tacoma)	1	1,000.00	
Washington, D.C.	1	50.00	
	194		40,053.00

McGILL CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT FUND

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO 1st FEBRUARY, 1921

	No. of Subs.		
Cash Subscriptions	2032	$264,447.55	
Pledges	3711	6,160,154.20	
	5743		6,424,601.75

MEMO OF CASH AND BONDS RECEIVED TO 1st FEBRUARY, 1921 ON ACCOUNT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Cash subscriptions received	$264,447.55	
Bonds received on account of Pledges	640,770.00	
Cash received on account of Pledges	557,843.50	
Total Cash and Bonds		$1,363,061.05

The Rockefeller Foundation has announced its intention to pay interest on its Subscription from the 1st. of December, 1920.

The campaign records, books of account and statements to the 31st. January, 1921, have been audited and certified correct by Messrs Macintosh, Cole and Robertson, chartered accountants.

Medal Campaign Fund 33

From J. A. Bancroft
Geology Dept.

Three Different Messages to Three Different Kinds of Yale Men—

MESSAGE
No. 1

THATCHER M. BROWN
Chairman 1920-21
59 WALL ST., NEW YORK
January 27, 1921

To you who know yourself to be an integral part of Yale as long as you live—and recognizing this, support her to the limit of your ability:

The time has come again to start the Alumni Fund Campaign.

So far as money goes, our campaign will not be run under forced draft this year.

Not because Yale does not need the money. She does.

Not because Yale men won't meet Yale's financial needs. They will. They proved it during the three critical years just past.

The basic principles of the Alumni Fund are:

To have an organization comprising every Yale man who wants to support Yale.

Through this to build an ever-increasing fund for whatever purpose Yale needs it most.

Here is our starting point:

There are over 28,000 living Yale Alumni.

Last year 7,940 supported Yale through the Fund—28%.

Here is the plan:

Yourself again this year, and through your efforts, *one* man who didn't give last year.

Here is our goal this year:

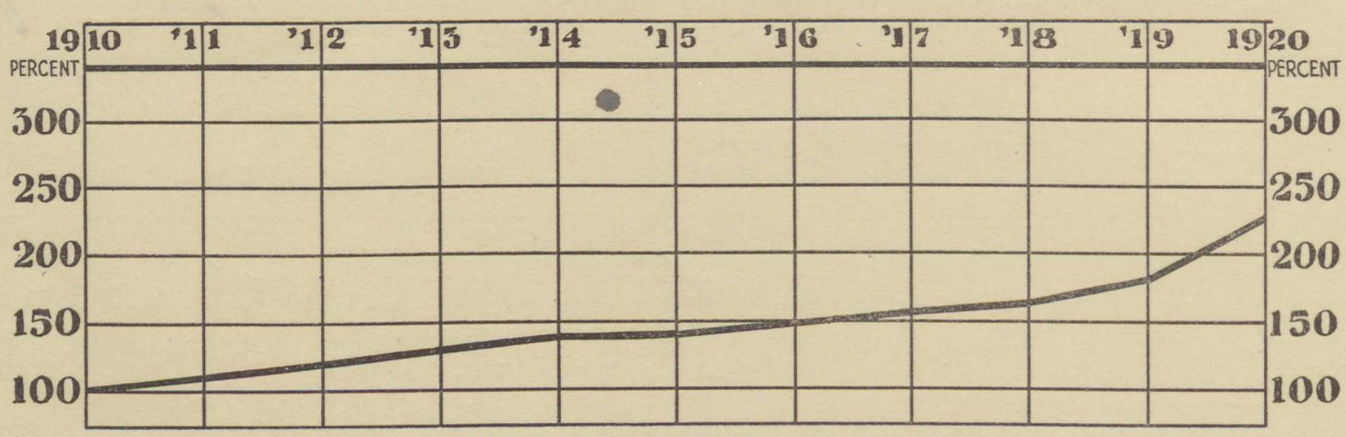
A substantial increase in the $1,905,896 principal of the Fund, looking to Yale's future growth.

A material sum for Yale's expenses.

And, most important of all, a doubled membership which will say to Yale:

"We are back of you—15,000 strong."

Put yourself on record with your Class Agent—NOW!



Expenses of Yale have increased 2¼ times in the past 10 years.

MESSAGE
No. 2

To you who support Yale morally, but do not realize how much she needs your practical financial help.

It will cost over $3,000,000 to run Yale this year. Yale is a vast business—but not for profit. Her large current expenses have to be met as follows:

Income from students.

Gifts and Interest on Endowments.

The sum of these two sets the limits of Yale's capacity for intellectual training. Without a continually increasing income Yale cannot grow.

Yale's wealthier sons and friends are not neglecting her. New and beautiful structures are making her a place of greater physical capacity. New scholastic endowments are increasing Yale's scope and usefulness.

Yale *is* growing and because of that very fact she needs a larger general income to meet expenses not covered by endowments.

The students are doing their share. Tuition next year will be $300 as against $155 before the war.

$3,000,000 has been pledged towards a general endowment, providing $2,000,000 more is raised by the University. There is every hope that this will be secured from a small group of men, entirely independent of the Alumni Fund.

But this will not even provide for the present, let alone the future.

No general appeal has been made to the Alumni for a large gift of ten to fifteen million dollars, as at Harvard and Princeton. Yale considers that she already has such a fund in the annual gifts of her Alumni, which last year equaled the interest on ten million dollars.

Part of these gifts go to meet Yale's growing expenses. Part go to increase the principal of the Alumni Fund—now $1,905,896, drawing interest for Yale. As this increases, so can Yale grow by that amount.

Your contribution, *no matter how small*, is a hand helping Yale on and upward.

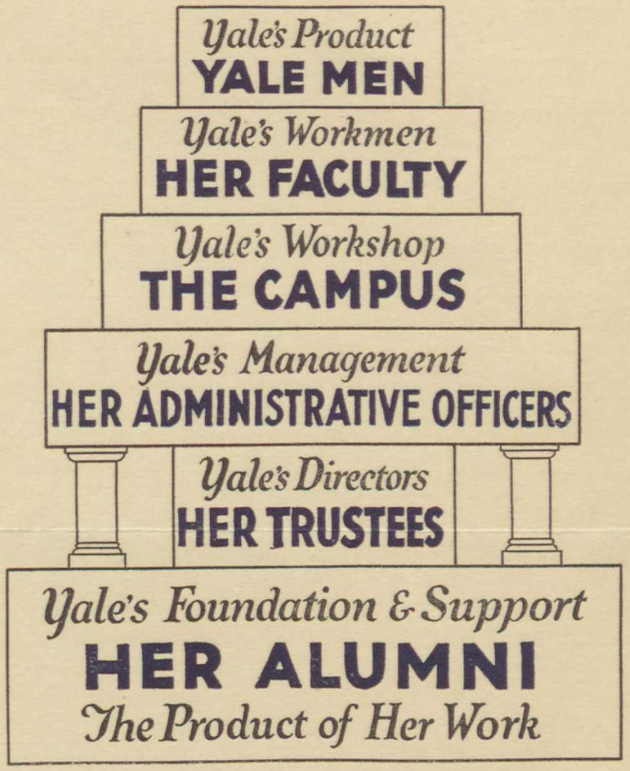
Last year almost 8,000 Yale men gave through the Alumni Fund. This year we want a doubled membership to say to Yale:

"We are back of you—15,000 strong."

Put yourself on record with your Class Agent—NOW!

MESSAGE
No. 3

To you who look upon Yale as something in your past life, not seeing yourself a part of the Invisible Yale—the very foundation upon which the University exists.



Please study this diagrammatic structure of Yale. And then let memory take you back once more to your Campus days.

Your fellow students, your faculty, the campus and buildings, your teams and other activities—these made up your picture of Yale.

But the picture was only a part of Yale; the *visible* part.

How much did you know about the *Invisible Yale*—her Alumni, living and dead—*without whose support there would be no Yale at all?*

Last year over 8,000 Yale men had come to realize that they were a fundamental part of the Yale Structure.

They had come to see, back of their undergraduate picture, that necessary and powerful part of Yale—invisible to the general public, invisible to most undergraduates, *and, strange to say, either invisible or quite hazy to a majority of Yale's Alumni.*

Over 8,000 Alumni actively support Yale. Some do it by personal service—as trustees, advisors, alumni organizers and in many other ways.

But most of them help financially—7,940 last year through the Alumni Fund, an association through which Yale men can support Yale each year according to their means, in a very practical way.

But what about Yale's other 20,000 Alumni, of which you are a part?

Do you still see the half picture of Yale that you saw in College?

Think man—*think!*

A little thinking on the subject is all Yale asks; so that this year a doubled Alumni Fund Membership will say to Yale:

"We are back of you—15,000 strong."

Put yourself on record with your Class Agent—NOW!

Only 7,940 contributors, out of
28,000 living Alumni—28%.

That is not Yale Teamwork.

That is not Yale at her best.

Let's tell Yale this year:

"WE ARE BACK OF YOU—15,000 STRONG!"

THE JOHN PRICE JONES CORPORATION
150 Nassau Street · New York
TELEPHONE: BEEKMAN 1981

JOHN PRICE JONES
President & Treasurer
GEORGE A. BRAKELEY
Vice-President
ROBERT F. DUNCAN
Vice-President

June 29, 1923.

Sir. A. W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We take great pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, a pamphlet and chart dealing with the raising of money for colleges, and universities. The paper, with the chart, was presented before the Annual Meeting of the Association of Alumni Secretaries at Cleveland on April 13 last. Since its delivery we have had many requests for the information contained in it.

We trust that this will interest you as well as prove useful. If it gives rise to any questions, we should be happy to take them up with you.

If you should wish additional copies, we will be glad to supply them.

Very truly yours,

John Price Jones

President.

P. S. The small gift in the college fund campaign is often too lightly regarded. In 65 campaigns, as shown in the paper sent you, there were 311,307 contributors and the average gift was only $288.54. The small gift is the basis of success.

DOCKET STARTS:

PHONE MAIN 5693

33

H. P. Stanley

LIFE INSURANCE SPECIALIST

ROOM 207 CORISTINE BLDG.
20 ST. NICHOLAS STREET

Montreal, December 9th.,1920.

$5,000,000. MORE FOR McGILL BY 1930.

McGill University has hosts of friends and very wealthy friends in Montreal. This has been clearly shown by the raising of over six millions in a period of financial depression.

McGill's needs are ever increasing and five millions of dollars in 1930 would undoubtedly be very useful.

Many institutions have been endowed by life insurance bequests. Why not McGill?

MY PLAN

I am prepared to devote my energies, with the help of the Board of Governors, to persuade 50 of McGill's very good and wealthy friends to insure their own or some one else's life in favour of the University for $100,000. on the 10 Year Endowment Plan - non participating. The average rate would be about $93.00 per 1000. - or a yearly premium of $9,300. from each one.

The chances are that some of the 50 would not survive the 10 year period and so the fund would probably start to accumulate long before 1930. But it means $5,000,000. certain by 1930.

I am prepared to place policies in any company or companies the assured or the Board of Governors may desire, and I will give to McGill at least one half of all commissions paid to me - provided some legal arrangement can be made to relieve me of income tax on the money so given.

I will undertake all the work in connection with the placing of the risks and I feel sure that with the co-operation of the Board of Governors this plan could be successfully carried out.

Had this been done in 1910 think what it would

have meant to the University today.

Looking ahead 10 years - will it not mean as much in 1930?

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

SPECIALTIES:-
LIFE
ACCIDENT & HEALTH
AUTOMOBILE
GROUP

H. P. STANLEY
INSURANCE

ALL KINDS
OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED

PHONE MAIN 5693

ROOM 207 CORISTINE BLDG.
MONTREAL.

July 15th, 1924.

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

Dear Sir Arthur, Re: College Endowment Funds.

In furtherance of former letters to you on the above noted subject I have pleasure in enclosing herewith copy of an article which I came across in Canadian Insurance of July 10th, 1924.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Stanley

HPS/W

Encl:

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR BEQUEST INSURANCE

Paul Clark, Boston General Agent, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass., in "The Economic World."

The means of securing endowment funds by public or educational institutions and social organizations has long been a great problem. Many institutions, unfortunate in having made no provision, have, as their expenses increased, found it necessary either to curtail their activities or close their doors entirely.

The enactment of the inheritance tax laws has made it increasingly harder to raise endowment funds through the bequests of those interested in such institutions. Some of the larger organizations admit that, since the passage of these laws, they have noted a decided decrease in bequests of this character. The same funds which might otherwise materialize as bequests, must now flow into the Federal and State treasuries, since these must first receive in cash, and promptly, funds for payment of the taxes.

It is also true that men and women are now unwilling, on account of these laws, to make bequests with the possibility of involving their estates in resultant complications. Since life insurance offers advantages because of these same laws, it is now being used very extensively to replace funds that would otherwise be lost to deserving institutions.

Moreover, life insurance, as well as definitely assuring the institution of such a fund, provides a much easier method of creation. By the payment of a small sum, annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, for a stipulated number of years or during the lifetime of the donor, a separate fund is built up entirely apart from the donor's estate and does not affect it in any way.

While a bequest through a will is invariably withheld for a year or more, during which time the institution is deprived of the use of the income therefrom, life insurance becomes payable in cash immediately at death or at the end of an endowment period.

Premiums paid on life insurance policies are allowable deductions from gross income when the beneficiary is a charitable corporation, exempt from tax, provided the total sum of charitable gifts does not exceed 15 per cent of the taxpayer's annual income, (United States.)

Many bequests have failed of their purpose or have been greatly reduced because an estate did not materialize as anticipated. Life insurance, on the other hand, guarantees sufficient funds to carry out the wishes of a testator.

Many persons charitably inclined often indefinitely put off making bequests because of a natural aversion to drawing or altering

a will. These may be made from life insurance without interfering with a will in any way, and would even hold if a donor were intestate at death.

The contesting of wills providing large charitable bequests is common, but life insurance is not subject to litigation of this kind. One may alter a will providing for an intended bequest, perhaps only for a temporary reason, and never restore it, but through a life insurance policy this would be impossible without the knowledge of the beneficiary. Many institutions depending upon bequests once promised have been disappointed in finding them altered or never actually made operative by the will of the expected donor.

The life insurance policy, payable absolutely, has collateral value also, through the ever-increasing cash surrender value. Where an insured has been unable to continue a policy for the benefit of a particular donee, the institution might have the advantage of this cash surrender value.

Many persons leave nothing to a charity in which they have long been interested because of their hesitation in leaving an insignificant sum. On the other hand, they would gladly make a small contribution annually and thus leave a sum well worth while at death or at the end of an endowment period. For example: A bequest of $1,000. might be provided in this way, and since it can be created by the payment of from $25 to $100 annually, it is within the means of almost any one. Many institutions are today receiving bequests in this way from benefactors who otherwise would have left them nothing.

Many bequests entail burdensome obligations upon the recipient, and the restrictions make such bequests almost valueless. A life insurance policy could make no such restrictions and is a clear, clean, cash asset - free from any such encumbrance.

One of the difficulties in securing bequests of any kind has always been finding those who possess the necessary qualifications for soliciting and the time in which to do it. Agency organizations of insurance companies, on the other hand, often themselves actively interested in the charity in question, can be utilized in the promotion of the fund without any expense to the institution, greatly relieving busy directors or trustees of such institutions from the onerous duty of raising funds. The company writing such insurance is even willing to plan the program - in fact, to take over all of the work necessary to such a campaign.

The policies may be purchased nn either one of two bases: first, on the Life plan; that is, maturing at the death of the donor; second, on the Endowment basis, with some definite date of maturity. On the latter the funds will certainly become the property of the donee at the end of a fixed number of years; while on either the policy becomes payable at the death of the donor.

The insurance endowment fund should in no way be confused with the regular contributions made annually by those interested in a given charity, the insurance plan being proposed for the perpetuation

of the financial assistance of those who are now, during their lifetime, making the work of the particular organization possible, which help would normally terminate with their death. In this way a great endowment fund could be created which would live long after the present benefactors, and greatly augment the annual expense fund of future contributors.

The endowment insurance idea will also appeal to many who are not now annual contributors, since there are many not inclined to give annually for regular expenses, who would like to leave a memorial fund for a specific purpose at their death, or at the end of an Endowment period.

There are various types of institutions to which endowment funds through life insurance appeal - the three principal of which are the following:-

(1) The college or private school (which includes university, college, preparatory school, academy, finishing school, school of vocational training, graduate schools, Etc.).

There have been numerous forms of insurance used in the creation of Class Endowments and Alumni Endowment Funds; but after having considerable experience with both groups, we have worked out a very definite plan which we feel is as near perfection as can be obtained.

(2) Religious, social and civic institutions (which include church, club, lodge and various civic organizations.)

Institutions coming in this classification require, in our opinion, a treatment different from those in Class 1, not only as to type of policy, but also plan of sale, etc.

(3) Charitable organizations (which include hospitals, organized charities of various kinds).

Again, a different method of handling this type of case is necessary than for either of the above. It has been our experience that organizations supposedly maintained by political units, such as city or State, are very difficult institutions for which to solicit insurance; on the other hand, an institution maintained by private donation or by joint contribution of government and private enterprise is one of the easiest types for which to obtain bequest insurance.

I feel that life insurance for institutional endowments is only in its infancy; that it offers one of the greatest opportunities for the business that we have, and is not a process by which only the larger producer can increase his production, but one equally attractive and accessible to all field men.

More than this, the sale of insurance for bequests of various kinds again exemplifies the unselfish purposes for which life insurance is taken, and thus further contributes to the favorable opinion which our business, and the men in it, are ever increasingly receiving.

DOCKET ENDS:

YALE ALUMNI
UNIVERSITY FUND ASSOCIATION

YALE belongs to her graduates and every one of us is a preferred stockholder.

The splendid manner in which these graduates rallied to her during the stress of war demonstrated that they were cognizant of their responsibilities and appreciative of their heritage.

If we stood ready to make good the war deficits, how much more cheerfully should we stand ready to remove, or at least alleviate, the tragedy of starvation wages among the teaching staff. Is "tragedy" too vigorous a word? A few moments of sober thought I believe will convince you, without the aid of specific cases, that it is none too strong.

The Yale Corporation—your Board of Directors—had but the one alternative: either to raise salaries, as it did last November, or allow Yale to sink into a distinctly secondary position. Self-preservation would have forced a majority of her teaching staff to resign their positions and the shame would have been upon us.

As a stockholder you cannot but approve of this action. As a stockholder you also cannot fail to be interested in the accompanying facts and figures which are cold things, bereft of the eloquence and deep conviction which inspired them at the meeting of Class Agents on December 9. Never was there so large a meeting. Never was there one so full of serious purpose.

Very truly yours,

H. J. FISHER,
Chairman.

New York,
January 6, 1920.

HERE are the main items of this year's budget to which the Executive Committee of the Yale Alumni University Fund Association applied the acid test before accepting them as a basis for this year's campaign.

Increase in investment income over 1918-1919		$ 42,548.47
Increase in receipts from student term bills, due to increase in tuition charges and to larger registration		241,434.36
Total increase in revenue		$283,982.83
In addition there will be a net saving on account of war expenditures made last year, but not to be made this year, amounting to		96,221.81
Making the total increase in resources to meet expenditures for this year		$380,204.64
Last year the expenditures of the University exceeded its receipts from income of endowment and from students' term bills by		304,294.03
So that if expenditures could have remained at last year's level the University would have had available out of its increased income to apply to special needs this year		$ 75,910.61
Here is an itemized list of those needs:		
The University, as recommended by Alumni Advisory Board, has planned to spend for erecting tablets in memory of Yale men killed in the war	$ 25,000.00	
And to meet the following increase in expenses due in large part to increased enrollment:		
Increased scholarship aid in view of increase in tuition charges	13,781.13	
Increased expenditures for laboratories—assistants, technicians, materials and supplies	35,265.72	
Increased expenses Joint Entrance Committee—College and Sheff	6,470.00	
Increased expenses Bureau of Appointments—Employment Office	5,650.67	
One-half budget Department of University Health, remaining half being met by Athletic Association	8,037.00	
Increase in general expense of Medical School	30,000.00	
Increase in General Expenses (of which one-third is clerical salary increases)	45,653.20	
Increase in wages for janitors	10,000.00	
		$179,857.72
Which would have made the excess of expenses over income		$103,947.11

Up to this point the University, by thrift and intelligent management, is $200,000 better off than last year.

The University has, however, as recently announced, made substantial increases in salaries to members of its teaching staff and has also been under the necessity of providing for the resumption of salary payments to members of the Faculty absent last year on Government Service. These and other additions to pay roll are shown in the table below:

Salary payments to restore teaching force to normal pre-war standard:		
Payments to Professors now returned from Government Service who received no salary or only part salary last year	$ 60,000.00	
Payments to Assistant Professors and Instructors for positions unfilled last year	142,242.76	
	$202,242.76	
From which can be deducted sums properly chargeable to Special Funds	40,845.49	
		$161,397.27
Increases in salary payments to teachers in accordance with new salary scale:		
Professors	$133,750.00	
Assistant Professors and Instructors	54,450.00	
	$188,200.00	
Less income from Charles W. Harkness Fund for increasing teachers' salaries	15,000.00	
		173,200.00
Increases in salary payments to Officers of Administration		7,000.00
Salaries and budgets for new officers provided for in Reconstruction Plan		30,000.00
		$371,597.27
To these additions to pay roll should be added the excess of expenses over income already mentioned of		103,947.11
Making the total excess of expenses over income for 1919-1920		$475,544.38

The amount carried over by the Alumni Fund Association from previous years, plus the interest on the Principal Fund, will amount to $105,000, so that the amount of new money that must be raised is $370,000.

Every cent of this $370,000 will be devoted to increased Pay Roll. Every cent will go towards righting a wrong against those who unselfishly and at great personal sacrifice are serving Yale, and in so doing are serving us.

"IN the war Yale was a pioneer of preparedness. She must be a pioneer in the work of reconstruction following the war. Her reconstruction programme was formed, revised, amended and adopted within a few short months following the signing of the Armistice, and coupled with this plan, and forming part of it, is the decision of the Yale Corporation that Yale is to be the leader in the great national movement for the payment of more adequare salaries to teachers. This is not just a rendering of service to a group of men at Yale, but to the country as a whole.

"WITH the return of peace there must come a recognition of the fact that education is not only a great opportunity but the only opportunity of the nation. Such recognition must bring with it the determination to pay sufficient salaries to keep in the field of education men qualified to train the future leaders of our democracy. Yale has sounded a trumpet call that other colleges must heed; a call to bring to the colors the real leaders capable of training the leaders of tomorrow.

"IN the remaking of our little world at Yale we have, as a poet's inspiration, the action of the Corporation in again making the teaching profession one to be sought. For this Yale has been praised by the Alumni and the Press at large. To aid Yale in meeting its financial obligations is at once a privilege and a duty on the part of every graduate.

"A YOUNG instructor, a very dear friend of mine who died a year ago, was the man who wrote for the ALUMNI WEEKLY at the time they were discussing the salary increase. He prepared a table giving exactly what his expenses were for a year and anyone who studied that schedule could see that it was practically impossiple to live within it; it did not allow for any outside pleasure; in order to live at all one would have to practice the most rigid economy and could not afford to be sick for a moment. Yet this man served Yale loyally for a number of years; he never complained; was always cheerful and showed the finest spirit.

"I WANT you to know the human side of the subject. The instructor, the assistant professor and the professor must put up some kind of a front. They must look respectable; must live in some sort of refinement. I knew a young instructor there who was married. He was in the Army, a Lieutenant, and served for a while in the trenches. He has a wife and baby and was trying to live last year on $1,600. Why, you know how difficult it is to do that. I don't see how he did it at all. Think of the constant strain and worry he is under. Teaching is the most wonderful job in the world, I think. I never get tired of it. I think it is the most inspiring work there is. But it is a nervous job, and from a man who is worried about bills, expenses, etc., it takes away his nervous force. It is a shame that the man whose energies are needed to train and bring up youth should be permitted to suffer so."

There is no thought of a General Drive for Endowment, such as Harvard, Princeton and a score of other institutions which have no such asset as the Alumni Fund, have entered upon.

The entire Yale Line is cleared for her great Alumni Fund Special. Nothing must interfere with it. Nothing must prevent it reaching its destination—$370,000—on schedule.

The Greater Sacrifice

Thirty replies to a questionnaire sent to Yale Assistant Professors elicited the following dramatic facts:

The average family reported was 4. Itemized figures were as follows:

	Average	High Figure	Low Figure		Average	High Figure	Low Figure
Food	$917	$2500	$480	Books, papers, magazines	$53	$125	0
Ice	36.50	70	10	Carfare	35.80	120	0
Rent	591	1000	325	Travel and vacation	100	500	0
Servant (service)	245	1000	0	Church, Charity, Gifts	105.80	300	$25
Laundry	96.30	170	4	Recreation	33.30	98	0
Gas	43.50	108	35	Life Insurance	137.20	351	0
Electricity	31.80	50		Fire Insurance (accident)	9.60	37	0
Coal and wood	143	260	81	Medical and Dental	198.30	800	25
'Phone	41.50	60	0	Clubs	44.60	135	0
Household upkeep	157	364	25	Income Tax	19	135	0
Clothing	361	676	100	Miscellaneous Expense	163	600	0

Average salary received, $2732. (The average salary for Assistant Professor at Yale in 1919 was about $2800, varying from $1800 to $4000.)

Average expenditure, $3662; average deficit, $930. How met:

By outside work. By drawing on savings.
By borrowing. By inherited income.

The average salary of Assistant Professors under the new scale will be about $3500.

Yale does not ask of her graduates who have enjoyed her advantages and benefited by her traditions a commensurate sacrifice. She does not ask that they limit themselves to $591 for rent, $100 for travel and vacation, $33.30 for recreation. All she asks is that they enroll and give through the Alumni Fund to her support what they are able to give without deprivation. They alone to be the judges. Is this a reasonable position? If so, surely the enrollment should reach 10,000 this year.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Fisher

Chairman.

22 William Street,
New York City,
May 25, 1920.

EXTRACT FROM "LE CLARION"

Saint-Hyacinthe, 30 January, 1920.

SUR UN DON DE $25,000

MM. Versailles, Vidricaire, Boulais, banquiers en valeurs de placement, de Montréal, Québec, Ottawa, et Boston, ont souscri $25,000 à l'Université de Montréal.

De la part d'une maison établi en 1913 seulement et qui a souscrit $100,000 au dernier emprun national, ce don est certes remarquable par son chiffre. Il ne l'es pas moins par la signification qu les donateurs ont eu soin d'y attacher. Nous lisons en effet dan le dernier numéro de la *Rente* :

A PROPOS D'UNE SOUSCRIPTION

Nous avons souscrit $25,000 l'oeuvre de l'Université de Montréal.

Nous le disons en toute franchise, ce n'est pas les miettes d notre table qne nous donnons l'Université : dans la caisse d'un jeune maison comme la nôtre, u trou de $25,000 ne se comble pa en un jour ; pour chacun de nous personnellement, c'est le sacrifice de plusieurs mois d'études et de travail.

Notre maison bénéficie du sentiment de la solidarité qui s'est établie depuis quelques années entre les membres de la famille franco-canadienne. *Self made men* nous le sommes dans la mesure où nous avons su répondre à une des exigences primordiales de l'organisation économique canadienne-française ; mais nous savons ce que nous devons à notre race, et nous n'attendrons pas les millions ni la vieillesse pour lui payer une partie de notre dette. Entre elle et nous, c'est partie liée. Aux grandes heures, elle pourra frapper à notre porte : nous serons là.

Extract from "Science", Dec. 5th.,1919 - p. 521.

"Endowment of The Medical School of Vanderbilt University. "

Announcement is made that the General Education Board of New York has appropriated the sum of $4,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the Vanderbilt University to effect an entire reorganization of its medical school , in accordance with the most exacting demands of modern medical education.

The faculty of the medical school has for some years been urging upon the trustees of the university the necessity of radical and thorough -going organization, and it is promised its hearty and unconditional cooperation in the establishing of a new school of medicine in Nashville, as an integral department of Vanderbilt University.

Detailed plans for the new school have not as yet been developed, but they will unquestionably involve the completion of the present Galloway Memorial Hospital, with enlarged faculties for public patients, the erection in the near future of an additional hospital unit, the organization of a modern laboratory building, and the appointment of an increased number of professors, giving their entire time to the school and hospital, in both laboratory and clinical branches. Thus, not only will the endowment of the medical school be very greatly increased, but it will start its career with a modern and up-to-date plant- laboratory as well as hospital.

It is stated that this contribution by the general education board comes from the general funds of the board, and not out of Mr. Rockefeller's recent donation of $20,000,000 for the promotion of medical education in the United States. The gift was in fact determined on before Mr. Rockefeller's recent gift was known.

Campaign Fund

PARK COLLEGE FURNISHES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR WORTHY AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG PEOPLE
TO WORK THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

PARK COLLEGE

Parkville, Missouri

FREDERICK W. HAWLEY, D.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT
JAMES E. CONGDON, D.D., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Second Letter
o f
THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE
+++
Not Intended
FOR THE WASTE BASKET

April 2, 1920

Dear Friend:

For several days I have been wondering why it was that you did not respond to the letter sent you recently, because so many, many did send such warm, interested, encouraging letters, not forgetting the potent, good-looking little bank checks. Then, quite accidentally, I found out something. It came from two authentic sources in important offices, in different cities, so it must be true. It seems that everything in this old, old world strikes an average; so when negotiations were taking place over some advertising for the College these wise men said, "On an average it takes three appeals to make an impression that sinks in and gets results": so there was my answer.

How could I know of this Law of Averages, for I was taught by my little Nova Scotia mother to reply the first time I was spoken to! Well, I am going to find out if it is true! So this is the second appeal. It's still the Current Expense Budget (though why they call it a budget, when it is really a burden, I don't know).

Now, you have read before (only it didn't sink clear in) that it costs $7.00 an hour above our actual income to keep Park College doors open day and night from September until June. One friend wrote saying that he intended after reading the former appeal to send $100.00 when the awful thought struck him that it might mean we would have to shut down in the middle of the night so he made it $168.00 to carry right through for twenty-four hours. Many others sent one hour checks - $7.00 each - and there were some who simply took the support of the College clear off our shoulders for several days.

I found another reason why so many friends did not respond and each time it gave me a heart tug. So many, many of the letters came back with one eloquent word written by the Postmaster across the name —— "Deceased". Oh! Won't you fill in the ranks of those of our friends who are going Home? Won't you make it your privilege?

Now, I don't expect to write the third letter (because, of course, you won't give me the chance) but if we do not hear from you—— well, the President says himself that I am just terribly persistent!

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

PEOPLE WHO KNOW
GIVE GLADLY TO PARK COLLEGE

"If it will wipe off the slate your current expenses, for every reader to send check for $7.00 I certainly want to feel that I have done my part. I am glad to feel that even for such a short period as one hour I have been able to support Park and her splendid work."

"* * * After reading your letter, my wife and I decided to send $100.00, but on the basis of $7.00 per hour running expenses, $100.00 might end in the middle of the night and it would be too bad to have the institution shut down until daylight, so we decided to take on a full twenty-four hour period and you will find our checks enclosed for $84.00 each."

"We believe there are very few who can withstand the plea of the President's wife. We have decided to pay for one hour's expenses per month for the present year."

"Enclosed check for $504.00 for your running expenses for three days, in response to your recent appeal."

"Your appeal wins enclosed draft for $10.00 with best wishes for a hearty response."

"Enclosed find my personal check on my home bank for $50.00. Use this mite as you think best. You know better than I do where the need is most imperative. Sorry it can not be larger."

A FEW COMMENTS

FROM RECENT LETTERS

(These could be multiplied a thousand fold)

We want you to know and love Park as these writers do

"I am answering your appeal with the price of one hour, and would be glad if I could make it a hundred fold more. I think Park College ought to be supported by everybody that can spare something to help the glorious work they are doing in those halls of learning."

"I take pleasure in sending you a check for $380.00 for current expenses. It came from friends that think you are doing a good work and wish to have a part in it."

"Will you kindly accept the enclosed check for $7.00 to be applied to the Park College Fund? Were I able I would gladly give a larger sum. I believe Park College is an Institution of the Lord's planting and he will see to it that it shall prosper."

"I am pleased to enclose check for $7.00 to "run" your wonderful College for an hour and count it a privilege to have the opportunity."

"Mrs. Hawley may have 'a pathetic time' with her accounts, but she is a dear just the same. Her helpful, beautiful letter is the means of a larger check than I intended sending. What would we struggling men do without dear helpful wives? Do it again."

PLEASE DO NOT DELAY :: MAIL YOUR REPLY TODAY

William Peterson
McGill Univ

Campaign

Park College Record

A WEEKLY LETTER TO OUR FRIENDS

42nd Year Parkville, Mo., Nov. 1 and8 , 1919 Nos. 37 and 38

Thanksgiving Proclamation

(By Order of the Board of Trustees)

ON JUNE SIXTH, 1916, President Hawley proposed a Million Dollar Program to the Board of Trustees of Park College which they unanimously adopted.

The progress of this campaign has been marvelous. $304,000 has been secured for new construction and improvements. $201,000 for the Endowment Fund, while $125,000 has been given for current expenses.

All construction work undertaken has been completed except pipe line extensions. This work will be finished this month.

Thanksgiving Day will mark the completion of four years of administration by Dr. Hawley and the Board of Trustees believe that we should in a special way observe this day this year because of the exceptional blessings of these years. To round out the work of these four years two items should be provided for before Thanksgiving Day.

$12,000 will pay for construction work now being finished. $10,000 was thrust upon Dr. Hawley at his introduction into office by war conditions. This amount of unpaid bills has been carried forward by the Trustees during this time. If we can clean up these two items with the remarkable record of more than half a million being secured in four years, Thanksgiving Day this year will be one of the greatest in Park's history.

We urgently ask our friends to help us do this.

FOR THE TRUSTEES.

Homer B. Mann, President
Board of Trustees

J. P. Tucker, Chairman
Executive Committee

PARK COLLEGE RECORD

Published by Park College
PRINTED BY THE STUDENTS

Entered as second-class matter October 18, 1908, at the Postoffice at Parkville, Mo. under the act of July 6, 1894.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1907, authorized July 30, 1918.

Sent one year to any address for thirty cents. Gifts in form of P. O. orders or checks should be drawn to the order of Park College.

All communications should be addressed to President Frederick W. Hawley, Parkville, Mo.

FROM LUMBER JACK TO MINISTER

WE WHO LIVE at Park are inspired continually by the interesting and sometimes thrilling life stories of our students.

This is the first of a series of "Thumb-nail" sketches of such lives. We cannot include all. Some are commonplace, others quite dramatic. Those included in this series are typical of the various elements composing the student body. Limited space necessitates brevity.

The subject of this sketch was born of Catholic parents in Italy. Coming to America he found employment in a lumber camp in Warren County, Pa., where he was converted. He says: "With my growth in Christian experience there came a desire to tell others about my new found joy. Limited means and lack of education (I had not finished grammar school) seemed to form insurmountable barriers. On the advice of my pastor, I applied for a place in Park College Family. I was admitted to the academy Oct. 3rd, 1913, one month after the beginning of the first semester. Specially aided by my instructors, I was enabled to catch up with the first year class and passed the mid-year examinations shortly after I entered upon my twenty-eighth year. I am beginning my seventh year at Park and am now a Junior in collge. After my graduation I will study for the ministry and as I go forth to do His will, I shall remember that the Park College Faculty and the Self-help Department, more than any other human agency, made possible my education and preparation to do God's work.

As Jesus walked by the sea of Galilee and called Peter, James and John, so He still walks among men who toil and calls them to His work. Park lives to give such a preparation for their larger opportunity for service.

A THANKSGIVING OFFERING

THE PIPE LINE extensions will be completed this month. Changing the heating plant made necessary the moving of the laundry. An ice house is being erected to store the ice which will be available from the new reservoir. This work is approaching completion. Heretofore we have been without ice except as it was shipped from Kansas City. The dam made possible an ice supply for the college and will enable us to sell several thousand dollars worth annually to the town. $12,000 will finish all this work and end the first stage of the improvement program undertaken by Dr. Hawley when he assumed the presidency four years ago.

The early war period thrust $10,000 of bills still unpaid upon the college. The Trustees felt that in view of the remarkable achievement made by the college during Dr. Hawley's administration the fourth anniversary of its beginning should be observed on Thanksgiving Day and desired that these facts be made known to the college constituency, believing that this $22,000 could be readily secured if the need were known and that all would be glad to join in bringing the college to Thanksgiving Day relieved of this great burden.

In order to finish the dam and Copley-Thaw before school opened every dollar available had to be devoted to the enlargement fund. $22,000 will complete all the associated improvements, but is a considerable amount to be secured in one month from a constituency who have already been very generous. The Trustees make this announcement believing the friends of Park College will delight to give to the college the opportunity of observing Dr. Hawley's fourth anniversary on Thanksgiving Day with the greatest four year program in the college's history completed.

J. E. C.

Gifts Received from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1

CURRENT EXPENSES

California—Pasadena $5.

Colorado—Calhan $1.

Illinois—Bloomington $1; Brighton $5.

Iowa—Iowa City $4.

Kansas—Kansas City $10 Wichita $38.25.

Michigan—Kalamazoo $5; Plymouth $1.

Missouri—Excelsior Springs $5; Independence $10; Kansas City $25; Oregon $5; St Joseph $5; St Louis $1; $300; $50; $5; Warensburgh $5; $5.

New York—New Brighton $5; Niagara Falls $35; Richmond Hill $1.

Pennsylvania—Fawn Grove $25; Greenville $10; Philadelphia $6; Pittsburgh $10; $2; Wyalusing $10.

Total for Current Expenses $590.25.

PARK COLLEGE RECORD

ENLARGEMENT FUND

Arkansas—Banxite $25; Benton $10; $10; Warren; $10.

California—Los Angeles $10; Needles $50; Piedmont $50; Riverside $50; Santa Rosa $100; Willows $50.

Colorado—Boulder $5; Del Norte $10; Denver $10; Fowler $100; Primero $100.

Connecticut—New Britain $10; Stamford $10.

Dist of Columbia—Washington $50; $1; $10; $5; $10; $10; $10; $3.

Georgia—Demorest $10.

Idaho—Potlatch $51.06.

Illinois—Alton $25; Argyle $5; Bloomington $1; $10; $10; $10; Burnside $5; Carthage $10; Chicago $10; $10; $10; $10; $10; $10; $10; $50; $10; $2.50; Decatur $10; Evanston $2; Galesburg $10; Oak Park $10; Oregon $5; Rockford $5;.

Indiana—Indianapolis $5; $15; Wabash $5; Winona Lake $30.

Iowa—Austinville $10; Clarindo $10; Eldora $10; Shenandoah $5; Sioux Cy $20.

Kansas—Atchison $20; Bushong $5; Fredonia $50; Hiawatha $10; Kansas Cy $7; Leavenworth $5; $15; $30; Louisburg $1; Medicine Lodge $10; Ottawa $5; Philipsburg $15; Russell $10; Wichita $200; Winfield $5; $25; $59.50.

Maryland—Cumberland $200.

Massachusetts—Wellesley $10; Worcester $5.

Michigan—Decatur $5; Kingston $10.

Minnesota—Minneapolis $15.

Missouri—Albany $25; Arrow Rock $15; California $.50; Carterville $5; Carthage $5; $10; $10; $1; $25; Craig $5; Ferguson $10; Forbes $10; Green City $10; Hamilton $5; Holden $20; Independence $10; $10; Joplin $5; $10; $50; $25; $200; $1; Kansas City $25; $200; $10; $25; $5.20; $10; $50; $15; $15; $2; $2; $10; $15; $5; $25; $5; $10; $50; $50; Kingston $5; Kirkwood $10; $10; $10; La Plata $5; Louisiana $15; Malta Bend $200; Marshall $5; Moberly $10; Mound City $10; Oregon $5; $25; Parkville $3; $240; St Joseph $10; $15; $25; $5; St Louis $490.65; $10; $15; $12.50; $10; $10; $10; $25; $10; $10; $5; $10; $15; $25; $15; $10; $10; $10; $10; $5; $20; $10; $50; Sedalia $25; Warrensburg $10; Webb City $2.50; $20; $10; $5; Webster Groves $100; Weston $10.

Montana— Helena $150.

Nebraska—Gibbon $10; Hebron $20; Laurel $1000; Lincoln $50; Mitchell $10; $10; $15; North Platte $5; Stella $15.

New Jersey—Atlantic City $5; Basking Ridge $15; Cranbury $3; Elizabeth $5; Madison $25; Morristown $10; Newark $50; Newton $10; Princeton $5; South Orange $4.

New Mexico—Albuquerque $10; Silver City $3.

New York—Aurora $15 Batavia $12.50; Bath $10; Brooklyn $40; $100; $10; $10; Gloversville $100; Hudson $15; $1; Jamaica $5; Newark $5; $10; New York City $1; $20; $60; $5; $25; Palmyra $1; Potsdam $10; Rochester $15; Schenectady $5; Seneca Falls $5; Silver Creek $50; Springfield Gardens $3; Troy $1; Union $5; Walden $5.

Ohio—Columbus $7.50; Dayton $5; Newark $5; Ripley $2; Wooster $5; $3; $2.

Oklamoma—Oklahoma City $25; Stillmater $2.

Oregon—Albany $15.

Pennsylvania—Allentown $25; Beaver Falls $10; Bradford $20; Butler $10; Canton $12; Carlisle $5; Correy $5; Ebensburg $2; Erie $15; $20; $20; $15; Indiana $70.25; Jeanette $50; Lancaster $1; Mechanicsburg $5; Media $25; New Castle $20; Philadelphia $10; $15; $15; $85; Pittsburg $10; $5; $50; $15; State College $4; Williamsport $5.

Texas—Pharr $7.50.

Utah—Elsinore $10.

Washington—Anacortes $200; Beebe $25; Toledo $5.

West Virginia—Colcord $25.

India—Jagraon $5; Madras $10.

Philippine Islands—Legaspi $10.

Total for Enlargement Fund $7321.14.

ENDOWMENT FUND

Kansas—Kansas City $50.

Missouri—Parkville $1000.

Total for Endowment Fund $1050.

SPECIAL

Kansas—Olathe $25.

Total for Special Gift Fund $25.

EXTRACT FROM "LE CLARION"

Saint-Hyacinthe, 30 January, 1920.

LE ROLE DE L'UNIVERSITEE DE MONTREAL

Sitôt après l'encendie de Laval, l'idée d'une souscription a été lancée et favorablement accueillie. Le peuble semblait avoir devancé le désir des autorités universitaires. Il a compris que non seulement il fallait aider notre institution devenue autonome ; mais qu'il fallait lui fournir les moyens de se développer et d'atteindre le caractère des grandes universités.

"C'est que l'Université est une oeuvre nationale ; et ce n'est pas parcequ'on a souvent abusé de ce mot qu'il nous est interdit de nous en servir en toute vérité. Elle prépare une élite. Elle doit donner à la nation des compétences qui, unies dans le travail, constitueront les plus sûrs éléments de la supériorité totale vers laquelle nous aspirons. Cette supériorité nous la voulons d'abord pour nous et sans céder à la manie, qui nous est facile, de nous comparer aux autres. Mais une fois assurée, elle nous attirera le respect et l'admiration ; elle sera la justification de nos exigences et par surcroît, elle contribuera à la grandeur du pays tout entier.

"Or ne l'oublions pas, si l'Université crée une élite, elle tire cette élite de la foule. L'élève de l'école primaire devrait voir s'ouvrir devant lui un plus large accès à l'enseignement supérieur ; mais déjà, par des fondations et grâce à des dévouements individuels, les jeunes gens du peuple qui manifestent quelque talent, seront dirigés vers les écoles qui forment les professionnels. Personne ne pent dire, si demain quelqu'un des siens n'aura pas besoin de l'Université.

Il ne suffira pas, en créent notamment des cours libres, d'ouvrir plus large, les portes de l'institution qui va se fonder : il faudra encore la constituer sur des bases solides. On l'a déjà remarqué : trop souvent on considère les universités comme des fabriques d'examens et des boîtes à concours. Rien de plus faux ni de plus dangereux. L'Université distribue la science. Pour la distribuer, elle doit d'abord l'élaborer, aujourd'hui on considère l'Université comme un centre de recherches scientifiques. En chimie sans doute, mais aussi en sciences juridiques, il y a toujours à faire un lent travail de préparation avant que l'enseignement ne soit donné. Un cours ne s'improvise pas. Un cours n'a rien d'immuable. Les découvertes, sens cesse renouvellées tiennent avisée l'attention du chercheur. Trève donc de ces surcharges que l'on fait peser sur les épaules de nos professeurs. Créer des professions de carrière, c'est vite dit ; encore conviendrait-il de donner aux professeurs les moyens d'être de carrière. Si l'on veut révéler une science originale, forte convaincante, il faut, de toute nécessité, donner des ressources à l'Université. Et c'est toujours la nation qui, en définitive, en bénéficiera. Des savants qui, pour la plupart, sont à créer, énonceront des principes qu'ils auront lentement élaboré. Peu à peu se continuera chez nous une opinion universitaire, en dehors de la politique, qui rendra à notre peuple les plus grands services en lui apportant une doctrine désintéressée.

"Il est un aspect de la question qui nous paraît déja dans l'esprit des personnes qui veuleut seconder les efforts des universitaires : c'est que l'Université veut organiser un enseignement plus pratique, plus près des choses de la vie, plus immédiatement réalisable. Ce n'est pas que nous n'ayons senti le besoin d'organiser la Faculté des lettras. Nous sommes des français et rien de ce qui touche à la culture générale ne doit nous laisser indifférents. Le temps n'est plus ou un professeur de littérature française se promenant en toge dans les corridors de l'Université Laval pouvait dire avec raison, "Je suis la Faculté des Lettres". Mais nous croyons aussi que, pour aider à l'ensemble de notre population, l'Université, sans rien abandonner de ses traditions les plus pures, doit porter toute son activité vers les sciences appliquées. Les écoles professionnelles que nous avons déjà sont un grand progrès, mais il y a encore, comme dit Arthur Surveyer, des carrières qui nous sont fermées. Pour cela l'Université a besoin d'un budget. On entend partout ce mot : "Soyons pratiques". La souscription en faveur de l'Université permet de l'être doublement.

"Enfin nous paraissons nous éveiller depuis quelque temps à l'importance des sciences économiques, politiques et sociales. De même que l'on forme des avocats, on peut former des sociologues, des "ouvriers sociaux", comme sent les Anglais, et des économ tes. L'absence des questions tuelles dans presque tous no grammes, est une chose déplo

"Pour tout notre peuple, il te dans l'enseignement supé cinq leçons d'histoire du C et cinq de géographie conad L'histoire des Etats-Unis, l tique européenne depuis le siècle, l'histoire d'Angleterre fessée heureusement aujour par Jean Désy, et sous les au de la Société Saint-Jean Ba les grandes questions sociales problèmes économiques, où notre peuple apprendra-t il ce Il faut une école de sciences po ques ouverte à des auditeurs bres. Or, pas d'argent pas d'é Mais pourquoi parler des gra questions contemporaines ! Où pourrions-nous recevoir un e gnement pnblic sur les mathém quee, la biologie, la chimie, la ph sique, la philosophie ?

Que tout le peuple aide donc mouvement qui s'annonce et q répond aux aspirations du pl grand nomdre. "C'est la chanc de votre vie", disait Mgr Gau aux membres du Cercle Unive taire. Il faut que nous soy capables de faire une oeuvre s rieuse. Qui donc ne se reproch rait pas d'avoir refusé d'y contr buer ? Assez longtemps nous n sommes reproché de n'avoir créé qui soit digne du nom q nous portons. Voici l'occasio Ceux qui depuis des années, réfl chissent sur le problème univers taire savent ce qui manque e Dieu aidant, feront le nécessaire.

EDOUARD MONTPETI

Professeur à la Fac té de Dr et à l'Ecole des H es Et Commerciales.

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DIGEST OF TRADE CONDITIONS

¶ Some let-down in business during the fall months would have occasioned little, if any, surprise in view of the tremendous activities which carried through the entire summer. The falling off has, however, not materialized and business totals for the month under review are larger than were expected. Sales of merchandise at both wholesale and retail are unusually active and the carriers are getting more business than they can well handle in all sections of the Country. Business has gone ahead in spite of the steel strike, in spite of the coal strike, and will probably go ahead even though other threatened strikes become realities. The great majority of the people seem to realize that this is the time to push hard for business and they are doing it.

¶ BANK CLEARINGS at the principal cities for October set a new and surprisingly high mark at 42 billion dollars, being much the largest record of bank exchanges for any one month in the financial history of the Country and comparing with 36 billion dollars the previous month and 32 billion dollars in October of last year. This makes the gain in clearings over a year ago 10 billion dollars or 30% and over two years ago of 48%. Exclusive of New York City cleanings were 18 billion dollars compared with 16 billion dollars the previous month and 15 billion dollars for October of last year, the increase over a year ago being 19%.

¶ EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE during September were valued at 596 million dollars compared with 646 million dollars in August and 550 million dollars in September a year ago. IMPORTS were 435 million dollars compared with only 307 million dollars in August and 262 million dollars in September, 1918. Our favorable TRADE BALANCE for the month of September was 161 million dollars compared with 339 million dollars the previous month and 289 million dollars a year ago. The month's imports included partly or wholly manufactured goods to the amount of 171 million dollars. While a decrease in our exports and an increase in our imports will improve the foreign exchange situation, it is nevertheless important that our imports consist of a preponderance of raw materials and that our exports consist of a preponderance of manufactures ready for consumption; the result of such operation would insure continued full employment for American labor. Our tremendous increase in importations of hides and skins is worthy especial comment as for the nine months ending October first 530 million pounds of hides and skins entered the Country compared with 268 million pounds for the same portion of 1918 and 519 million pounds for the same portion of 1917. The import value shows an increase of much less than 20% as compared with two years ago in the price of all hides and skins combined. Sheep skin importations were much less than they were two years ago, cattle hides were about the same, leaving the great increase in imports to be divided between calf skins and goat skins, mainly material for shoe leathers. As compared with a year ago tremendous increases are also shown for this calendar year to date in importations of coffee, rubber, unmanufactured silk, wool and precious stones.

¶ Exports of Gold during September were 29 million dollars with imports slightly above one million dollars, leaving a balance of gold movement against this country for the month of nearly 28 million dollars.

¶ Corporate Financing during October totaled 337 million dollars compared with 234 million dollars (corrected figure) the month before and 33 million dollars in October of last year. The total was largely made up of stock issues but included no railroad issues and only 5% of the amount was used for refunding. All staple issues offered are being promptly subscribed and new industrial financing already taken care of during the present calendar year has amounted to nearly 1,130 million dollars with public utilities issues adding nearly 54 million dollars to that amount. The investment market would seem to be in good shape to absorb the new securities which must be marketed to provide for the rehabilitation and improvement of the steam railroads.

¶ Maturities for November will amount to 45 million dollars compared with 35 million dollars the previous month and 51 million dollars in November of last year. Railroad issues represent 19 million dollars of the total, industrial 17 million dollars and public utilities nine million dollars. Bonds called for payment in November totaled eight million dollars compared with nearly 10 million dollars in October and less than two million dollars in November of last year, the major part of these being industrial bonds.

¶ Dividends and Interest Disbursements for November will be 248 million dollars compared with 356 million dollars in October, which was also a quarterly period, and 255 million dollars in November of last year. Of the amount interest payments accounts for 178 million dollars compared with 185 million dollars a year ago and dividends will be nearly 70 million dollars or 459 thousand dollars less than in November, 1918. New dividends in prospect and the resumption of dividend payments by others should soon swell the dividend total and make a more favorable ocmparison with a year ago.

¶ New and Large Corporations formed during October had authorized capital of 2,364 million dollars, the new organizations numbering 1,067, compared with 972 the previous month with authorized capital of 1,947 million dollars. For the first ten months of the calendar year new and large corporations have been formed with combined authorized capital of 10,258 million dollars compared with capital of 2,339 million dollars for similar organizations during the first ten months of 1918, the increase being 338%.

¶ The Production of Gold at the Rand Mines during October was 723 thousand fine ounces compared with 697 thousand ounces the month before and 680 thousand ounces in October of last year.

¶ The average price of all Commodities, according to the Bankers' Commodity Price Index, on the first of November was $640.78 compared with $633.32 a month before and $612.87 a year ago.

¶ Lake Commerce through the Soo Canal during October totaled 9,714 thousand short tons compared with 13,363 thousand tons in October of last year, the greater part of the decline being traceable to a smaller movement of coal west and of iron ore and wheat east.

¶ Ship Construction as reported by the United States Shipping Board has included 1,595 vessels to November 10. Of this number 113 ships were completed in October totaling 574 thousand deadweight tons and 16 ships of 93 thousand deadweight tons were delivered during the first ten days of November. Oil-burning ships numbering 486 are in commission and will consume 31 million barrels of fuel oil during this calendar year. The Board has 720 more oil-burners under construction. The completion of the program will mean 1,731 oil-burners under our flag, thus placing this country first in development of oil-burning steamships.

¶ Building Operations in the principal cities for September totaled 140 million dollars compared with 164 million dollars the month before and 36 million dollars a year ago. Exclusive of New York operations totaled 121 million dollars compared with 32 million dollars a year ago. Total permits issued in the principal cities for the first nine months of this year were 887 million dollars compared with 373 million dollars for the same portion of last year.

¶ The Lumber Cut for October as reported by the eight principal lumber producing associations was 1,103 million board feet compared with 906 million feet the previous month; Shipments were 896 million feet compared with 761 million feet the previous month, while Orders Booked were 771 million feet compared with 618 million feet the previous month. For the first ten months of this year orders booked were 2% less than shipments made and actual shipments were 3% less than production.

¶ Anthracite Coal shipments for October amounted to 6,560 thousand tons compared with 5,678 thousand tons the month before and 6,286 thousand tons in October of last year. Production of anthracite for the coal year to November 11 was 56 million tons compared with 62 million tons during the same portion of 1918, the heaviest production being during the first week in November.

¶ Bituminous Coal production for five weeks ending November 8 amounted to 52 million tons compared with 56 million tons for the corresponding weeks of last year. Production for the calendar year to November 8 amounted to 407 million tons compared with 515 million tons for the same portion of 1918.

¶ Crude Oil production for September amounted to 34 million barrels, slightly more than the month before, setting a new high mark for any month, and compared with 30 million barrels produced in September, 1918. Since the beginning of the year reserve stocks have increased 14%.

Labor

With the coal strike on the way to settlement the important strikes now in progress throughout the country have dwindled to a very few. One of these still operative is the printing pressmen's strike in New York, because of which 80 periodicals have already moved to other cities, about half of them to Chicago, cutting many thousands of dollars out of the weekly payroll of New York printeries. The unhappy endings of several large recent strikes have made striking unpopular with the majority of the workers themselves and strikes were never more unpopular with the people generally. It is probable that much more will be accomplished during the next few years through arbitration than has been accomplished during the past few years through strikes.

At present Carnegie Steel Co. is operating its Sharon and Farrel Corporation work at 100%. All other mills of the United States Steel Corporation are running in the Shenango Valley at full capacity. There is now only one blast furnace out of fourteen idle.

Current Business

The Columbia Sugar Company, a $3,000,000 concern, with headquarters in Bay City, Michigan, has definitely announced the purchase of the site and uncompleted building started by the old Mt. Pleasant Sugar Company, and will put up a large factory with a capacity of 800 to 1,000 tons. Isabella County and surrounding counties are well adapted to the sugar beet industry.

At least four additional sugar factories for Colorado are assured in the filing of incorporation papers for the Great Valleys Sugar Corporation, a $6,000,000 concern recently organized. The first factory will likely be ready in 1920, officials of the company said. The factories proposed will be large enough to care for 6,000 acres of beets in the heart of the beet fields of the State. Leaders of the new firm feel assured that Colorado can, in a reasonable time, have 100 factories of the size contemplated.

Furbear Lumber Company, a New York concern controlled by British capital, this winter will ship 50,000,000 feet of Douglas fir from Seattle to ports in the British Empire in form of demountable ships. About 500,000 feet of timber will be used in each hull.

Two-fifths of the Government's $25,000,000 store of silk cartridge cloth has been sold to the Bush Terminal Company and the McLane Silk Company, New York. The deal, it was said, is the largest in silk in the world's history.

Practically all the cheese factories of northern New York have closed for the season. The value of the cheese sold on the Watertown Produce Exchange during the past season aggregates $3,016,431, the average price being 30c per pound. This is 5c per pound more than the average price of one year ago, when the aggregate value of the season's sales was $2,393,522.

Government town of Nitro, West Virginia, built for ammunition purposes at cost of $70,000,000, sold to Charleston (West Virginia) Development Company for $8,551,000.

Commissioners of Northumberland County, Pa., have increased the assessment of anthracite lands from $17,000,000 to $117,000,000, the new valuation to apply for three years beginning January 1, 1919.

Tobacco exports from the United States for the first nine months of 1919 were valued at $28,914,516 against $23,650,134 for the same period in 1918. Cigarette shipments totaled 10,160,933,000 against 9,751,-124,000 for the same 1918 period. Cigar exports were 35,971,000 against 17,101,000.

While the number of cigars consumed in the fiscal year ended June, 1919, fell off 673,422,580, the use of cigarettes during 1919 compared with 1918 increased 1,144,406,780. Taxes on tobacco yielded $206,003,091 for 1919 compared with $156,188,659 in 1918, an increase of $49,814,431. Of this increase 50% or $24,069,845 was due to sale of cigarettes.

F. W. Woolworth Company October sales were $10,742,643 compared with $9,333,666 in October last year.

S. S. Kresge Company sales amounted to $3,833,061 compared with $2,971,470 in October a year ago.

S. H. Kress & Company October sales totaled $2,418,789 compared with $1,734,790 in October, 1918.

United Cigar Stores October sales were $5,618,000 compared with $4,377,000 in October last year.

Sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps throughout the country in October were $7,316,467, the largest of any month since April, compared with $6,111,944 in September, while in October, 1918, sales were $89,084,097.

Respectfully submitted,

THE WARD SYSTEMS COMPANY,
1152-1153 Monadnock Block, Chicago.
1150 Marbridge Bldg., New York.

A Word to the "Y" is Sufficient

NOW IS THE TIME to build those buildings for character-building.

NOW IS THE TIME to carry out the proposed larger program of the Young Men's Christian Association.

NOW IS THE TIME to *BREAK AWAY* and *CARRY ON*

BECAUSE the trade barometor points to a revival of big business and better circulation of money with no reduction of building costs in sight.

The Ward Systems Company with its years of successful fund raising behind it recommends this period for campaigns because Ward Systems keeps in touch with the public financial pulse. In undertaking campaigns at this time, Ward Systems feels confident of the ultimate result.

A line to the Ward Systems Company, Y. M. C. A. efficiency department brings an expert who will make an analysis of your needs and quote the cost of a fund raising campaign in your community without charge or obligation to you.

Ward Shows the Way to the "Y"

WARD SYSTEMS COMPANY

Y. M. C. A. DEPARTMENT

1152-53 MONADNOCK BLOCK

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Y. M. C. A. Man

After You have carefully read and studied this Monthly Trade Digest, will you kindly place it on your Reading-room table so that your membership and especially the Business Men of your community may also be privileged to read and make use of it. Thank You.

Y. M. C. A. Department
WARD SYSTEMS COMPANY
1152-53 Monadnock Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Y. M. C. A. ANALYTICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

THE WARD SYSTEMS COMPANY

1152-1153 Monadnock Block CHICAGO, ILL.

The Ward Systems Free Analysis Coupon

An analysis will be furnished you on the cost of raising any amount desired by your institution for release from indebtedness, construction of additions or new buildings and for endowment without cost or obligation to you. All replies on this blank are confidential. To get our best service, fill out fully answers to the following questions:

Name of Y. M. C. A. .....

City ..... State .....

Year founded .....

State conditions of foundation .....

Number of givers ..... Total amount raised .....

Nature of campaign .....

Financial objective ..... Amount secured .....

Number present employes ..... Total membership ..... Men ..... Boys .....

Population of city ..... Residential ..... Manufacturing ..... Agricultural .....

Outreach of present program ..... Possibility of larger program .....

Yearly budget $ ..... Deficit $ ..... Building deficit $ .....

Original building and equipment cost $ ..... Remodeling cost $ .....

Estimated value of present building and equipment $ .....

Proposed improvements and extensions .....

.....

Amount of money needed .....

State proportional amounts for release from indebtedness, repairs, new construction and endowment .....

.....

What previous public appeals (other than original) for funds have been made and were they successful? .....

.....

Name of President ..... Vocation .....

Name of present General Secretary .....

How long in present field ..... How long in actual service .....

If convenient would like to have your representative attend our next board meeting which will be held

..... at ..... A.M. ..... P.M. without cost or obligation to our Association.

Date ..... This analysis made out by .....

Title .....

DOCKET STARTS:

Campaign

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
Montreal Branch

February 17th, 1920.

This circular is issued to University of Toronto Alumni in Montreal and vicinity, with five purposes in view:

1. To remind Alumni of the establishment of the Montreal Branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, as decided upon at the dinner to Sir Robert Falconer, on November 22nd. last.

2. To invite Alumni to enroll as a member of the Montreal Branch.

3. To direct attention and secure support to the first important work which the Branch will undertake, namely, the collection of contributions to the "University War Memorial Fund," the purposes of which are set forth in the accompanying pamphlet.

4. To secure information of a biographical nature which will be of interest to other alumni, for publication in the University of Toronto Monthly.

5. To enquire as to subscriptions to the University of Toronto Monthly.

WLLL YOU HAVE THE KINDNESS TO GO INTO EACH ONE OF THESE REQUESTS FULLY, AND GIVE US YOUR THOROUGH CO-OPERATION IN THE MATTER.

1. Formation of the Montreal Branch: In terms of the constitution as adopted at the organization meeting on November 22nd, 1919, the objects of the Montreal Branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association are:

   (a) To promote closer fellowship among the alumni of the University.
   (b) To advance the interests of the University.
   (c) To further literary and scientific pursuits and matters kindred thereto.

The officers, elected at the time, are as follows:

President, Carl Riordon, 355 Beaver Hall Square, Up. 6140

Vice-President, Walter J. Francis, 260 St. James St., Main 5643

Sec'y-Treas. Roy Campbell, 355 Beaver Hall Square, Up. 6140

These gentlemen will hold office until the next annual meeting in October.

The annual fee, as decided upon, is $2.00, $1.00 of which goes to the Central Committee as a subscription to the "University of Toronto Monthly." Ordinary subscriptions are $2.00 each.

The affairs of the Branch have been handled by the Organizing Committee of eighteen members, including the officers above-mentioned.

It is the intention of the Committee to hold a meeting similar to that at the time of Sir Robert Falconer's visit once or twice during the year.

2. Annual Fee: You are invited to fill in the enclosed form and send your annual fee to the Secretary-Treasurer at your early convenience. This form also provides for answers to items 4 and 5, stated below.

3. Memorial Fund: Nearly all of us are familiar with the propo se d Memorial Fund being raised by the Alumni Association for the purposes of establishing:

(a) A physical memorial to the men who went overseas, and particularly to those who fell.

(b) A chair devoted to Canadian effort in the war.

(c) Funds to assist University of Toronto men who served overseas, to complete or undertake their University courses.

To this plan in general, the Montreal Branch of the Alumni Association is giving hearty support.

The Committee of the Montreal Alumni has further decided to establish, if at all possible, "The McCrae Prize for Poetry," and after consulting with the Central Committee in Toronto, is asking the Central Committee that the funds collected through Montreal Alumni be used by the Central Committee for loans, in the way now followed, for a period of four years, at the end of which time the Montreal funds shall be designated and set apart as "The McCrae Prize for Poetry," under the control of the Montreal Branch Committee, as a tribute to the late Col. "Jack" McCrae, author of the immortal "In Flanders' Fields."

During the four years in which the money from the Montreal campaign is handled by the Central Committee, the Central Committee will keep Montreal alumni closely in touch with the actual results accomplished, in the way of loans to worthy men, etc.

Montreal alumni are urged to contribute as liberally as possible to the Memorial Fund, in which they have the option of dividing their contribution into eight quarterly payments.

The Montreal Committee has already on record subscriptions from 18 individuals totalling $8,950.00.

The Central Committee has set an objective of fifty dollars ($50.00) per alumnus. You will readily appreciate that many alumni are in fields of endeavour which do not afford them the opportunity to contribute this sum, and therefore every alumnus ought to make his subscription as large as he can, compatible with circumstances, to insure the raising of a substantial quota from Montreal and district, and to insure the ultimate success of the attempt to raise the half-million objective. Notifications of payments due will be issued by the Central Committee.

A member of the Montreal Committee will see you shortly. Please hold your subscription card for him.

4. Biographical Information: Alumni all over the country, and possibly in distant lands, will be interested to learn what you have been doing since you graduated. Will you fill in on the back of the form provided for membership enrollment, a statement comprised within 100 to 200 words, giving the kind of information which you would like to see in print about fellow alumni, - what you have done since graduation, and particularly recent happenings. The Committee hopes to give to the Editor of the Monthly a fairly complete statement of the activities of alumni resident in Montreal.

5. U. of T. Monthly: On the form provided, will you indicate whether you have subscribed to the University of Toronto Monthly, and whether you regularly receive your copies.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Carl Riordon (President)
Walter J. Francis (Vice-President)
E. J. Archibald
W. Graham Browne
W. C. Chisholm
Alex. Dewar
R. W. Dickie
Wm. Eastlake
John M. Fairbairn
H. W. Fairlie
E. P. Flintoft
H. M. Little
A. A. Magee
J. E. Mothersill
J. M. Robertson
B. K. Sandwell
W. B. Wiegand
L. A. Wright
Roy Campbell (Sec-Treas.)

To the Secretary-Treasurer,
University of Toronto Alumni Association,
Montreal Branch,
355 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Item No.2

Please enroll me as a member of the Montreal Branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, for the year 1920.

I enclose my cheque for membership fee - $2.00.

Name .....

Faculty .....

Year .....

Address .....

Item No.5

I am not a subscriber to the University of Toronto Monthly.

I paid $2.00 on .....

I have not been receiving my issues regularly. (9 issues per annum)

OVER

Item
No.4

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

OVER

UNIVERSITY WAR MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1920

Published by the Memorial Campaign Committee.

THE CAMPAIGN.

SIR ROBERT FALCONER.

THE situation at the opening of 1920 with regard to the University of Toronto War Memorial Fund is encouraging and yet presents elements of greater urgency than a year ago when the proposal was being launched. Much more than enough has been subscribed, chiefly by graduates and those connected with the University, to secure the erection of the visible memorial, and the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, on Armistice Day, November 11th. But the erection of the memorial will not be proceeded with until the Fund has been raised and the plans very carefully matured.

It remains for us to complete the effort successfully by now securing an adequate endowment for loans and scholarships. We are turning our appeal to the wider public in the belief that many who are not connected with the University will be glad to help returned soldier-students to undertake or finish their college education, or to make it easier for the sons and daughters of those who have fallen or have served to attend the University. The Government at Ottawa has decided that public policy does not permit it to do anything special for the student-soldiers. Many of these, before going overseas, would have been able to complete their course with money that they had earned or were likely to secure if they had not followed the call of duty to their country. Now they have been for several years in the army and they are too old to spend more time in earning money to put themselves through their university course. The increased cost of living, moreover, has made the expense of an education far greater than previously, indeed, in many cases has interposed an almost impossible barrier to their hopes of a professional career. A grateful public should not allow a double sacrifice to be required from these men, that is to say, their profession as well as the offer of their all to their country when they enlisted. So we are providing loans and scholarships for returned soldiers and their dependents.

Already requests for loans amounting to more than $25,000 have been received, these are being carefully examined, and small loans for short periods without interest are being constantly made. For some also scholarships may be provided, and the needs for these will continue until the children of the fallen will have completed their university careers.

We lay this good cause before those who realize what a sacrifice our soldier-students have made, confident that they will regard it as a pleasure to show their gratitude in this way, and that one of the best pieces of national reconstruction is to place the opportunity for an education at the disposal of those who have the desire and the capacity to take it.

December 31st, 1919.

The Memorial Movement and Alumni Unity.

Sir Robert Falconer.

(Reprinted from The University of Toronto Monthly, October, 1919.)

For many years it has been felt that the University of Toronto and the alumni should be brought more closely together. At the present time the conditions are more favorable than they have ever been to produce this result. Even before the outbreak of the war a new spirit had been manifesting itself as the Federation of the Colleges and the development of new faculties were successfully issuing in a unified University. Victoria College, Trinity and St. Michael's Colleges had taken their places alongside University College; the older schools of Medicine had been merged into the new Faculty of Medicine; the former schools of Practical Science had become the Faculty of Applied Science, and new faculties and departments had come to feel their right within the University. Graduates from all the colleges and faculties met for common sports at the Stadium and for common gatherings in the Convocation Hall. From the same Hall they all went forth with their degrees. And so each and all belonged to a great University through their college or faculty. Then came the war. A thrill of emotion, duty, and sacrifice ran through the whole University and made it one as never before. Men of all colleges and faculties enlisted together, drilled on the campus together, on occasion even were given a farewell in the Convocation Hall; the women worked together for the University hospital or for the Red Cross. When the soldiers met overseas old Varsity united them. She followed them with pride and recorded their prowess. their honours, their death. In the University are included the wider circle of its graduates. The staff and the undergraduates who were in attendance were affected profoundly by what they saw taking place before their eyes; but the alumni—men and women—who had left the University kept close watch also, though at a distance, and were stirred with pride at the record or touched with sadness at the losses; and in their pride and sadness their hearts have been drawn more closely to the old place and they have discovered an affection for their alma mater of which they had not been aware. And that not for the old Main Building, or any other collegiate or faculty hall, nor even for the beautiful grounds, nor yet for the staff, which changes so rapidly that few of the old teachers remain after the lapse of a generation; but they unconsciously came to realize that the chief factor in a university is the youth that attend its classes, work in its laboratories, play upon its grounds, catching the character of its tradition during the years in which they live here, and in turn contributing by their health, their vigour, their mental alertness and moral purity to fortify the character of the University. This great fact that the University is a living organism being renewed every year from the finest young life of the Province had never been grasped before the war by the alumni. Now it is known and it is to be hoped that it will never again be forgotten.

Here comes the opportunity for the alumni. They will commemorate the heroism and the sacrifice of the students of the four years of the war so that its tradition and spirit may become an abiding possession of the University. They will realize in doing so that they belong to the same body to which these men belonged as more recent members, and they will think more generously of their old University as having in years after they left it been the home and the nurse of such a breed. They will reverently and loyally acknowledge that no men in any of the past years did nobler deeds than these University graduates and undergraduates. They are worthy to have their names stand out perpetually so that the coming generations may always do them honour. And the spirit in which they acted, the obedience by which they learned their discipline, the intelligence with which they waged their war so successfully were in some measure at least learned in the great society which we call the University of Toronto. Whatever be its shortcomings they must for the time be overwhelmed in the eyes of any loyal alumnus by the volume of superb life, that either in former years or during the war gathered so much of its purity and power from within the University itself. In the time of the country's testing the University served her well.

One of the purposes of this War Memorial is to commemorate these men in order that their spirit may live in the future. Already there are proofs that soon the buildings will be crowded, and the fields thronged with more students than ever before. We shall have a greater respect for them than for those whom we used to greet before the war. We know what stuff they are made of. They are the brothers and sisters, the sons and the daughters of those whom we are commemorating in this Memorial. They would do as heroic deeds as their brothers and fathers did were they to be called upon in a like emergency. They have it in them to act nobly. They are not so commonplace and uninteresting as they might once have been thought to be. But fortunately they will not be asked to make such sacrifice in war. They will, we hope, live out their days in years of peace, though it may be that their heroism and patience will be tested severely by the conditions of this new world. If the University—the society of teachers and taught, of comrades, rivals, and friends—did its duty on the whole by those who

won the war, it will surely do its duty more earnestly now by those who are to build up a commonwealth in Canada in which the principles of liberty and righteousness, which have been vindicated by the victory, will rule the life of the people.

And as the University was unified in the war—former students and undergraduates and staff being united in a common spirit of sacrifice and admiration for the heroism of their fellow-members in the same body, so in the present and the future this spirit of unity must be maintained if the University is to realize its ideal as it should. The graduates must continue to take interest in the life that is throbbing in the place where they once spent many happy days and formed many enduring friendships and got so much that has made life richer to them. That great University is living more vigorously than ever. The spirit of the war sacrifice will make it more potent by far in the life of the country.

To carry on this interest, alumni associations must be revived or created. In county centres and cities the graduates should come together annually or oftener if only for the sake of keeping alive in their communities the spirit of the University. And as its influence grows in the county these associations should serve as its instruments to diffuse in their communities ideas of education, and to prepare the people for welcoming the development of literature, science, art, and the humanities generally, which will make not only a more efficient but a happier and more resourceful province and nation.

If the opportunity is taken now through the raising of this Memorial to create a permanent alumni organization with branches throughout the Province and beyond its borders, the University will have an opportunity unequalled in the past for communicating regularly with its graduates, informing them of what it is doing and purposes to accomplish, and receiving from them suggestions, or even criticism, which will help it to fulfil its function the better.

Scholarships for Soldier Students.

(Reprinted from The University of Toronto Monthly, October, 1919.)

Now that the campaign for raising the funds for the University War Memorial is about to be resumed it is important that the alumni should have a clear idea of the objects of this memorial. Little need be said at present as to the physical memorial which will be erected at a cost less than $200,000. The larger part of the fund, some $300,000, is to be devoted to scholarships and a lectureship, the lectureship being intended to deal with aspects of the great war. The scholarships will be devoted to the support of students who have been soldiers, and in succeeding years to their children or near relatives. These scholarships will serve a most important purpose and will help in the coming years not only to express our continued gratitude to those who sacrificed so much for us, but to bring to the University some who might otherwise find it difficult to secure a university training. In some measure the gaps made by those who have fallen will be, if not filled, as they can never be, yet partly compensated for.

It is intended that some of these scholarships shall be general and others applied to particular localities. Any community or individual, for example, that raises enough money to institute a scholarship will have a right to have it awarded to a candidate from their own community who fulfils the general conditions. Thus counties and cities may raise one or more scholarships and for many years have help given to those who belong to their own district so that they may study in the University of Toronto. A condition that the committee has laid down is that a percentage of the money raised in any locality shall go to the general fund out of which the general scholarships are to be maintained and from which the physical memorial is to be erected. Of course every section of the community will desire that the names of its fallen heroes shall be recorded on this memorial and therefore would be willing to contribute to it. There are also districts of the Province in which it may be difficult to raise sufficient money to endow a scholarship; therefore there must be a general fund from which help may be given to students coming from these districts.

A scholarship should not be less in value than $200 a year, which would mean that if one candidate is to receive a scholarship every year there will always be four, one in each year of the four years' course, so that an outlay of $800 a year would be necessary for such an annual scholarship. From this it may be seen what capital sum would be required in order to supply this income every year. If it were decided that these scholarships were to be awarded for a period of years, say fifteen or twenty-five, the amount of capital would not be quite as large as that necessary if they were to be made perpetual.

The conditions required in addition to those of having served in the war or of being a close relative of one who has served, are a certain standard of scholarship to prove that the candidate is likely to profit

by a course in the University, and if there are several candidates in the community the scholarship should be awarded on the basis of merit.

The alumni of Varsity have now the opportunity of performing a sacred duty and rendering a great service at one and the same time. The sacred duty is to share in the privilege of honouring and perpetuating the memory of Varsity men and women who fell in the war. The great service is to enable those who served or their near relatives to secure advantages that will make them better citizens in their country.

The University of Chicago has received one gift of two and a half million dollars from one man, La Verne W. Noyes, to be used for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of the United States and their descendants. This is but one of many donations to other Universities in recognition of the sacrifices of college men and women. But no University in America has a record of service that surpasses that of the University of Toronto.

Raising Money for Education.

R. A. Cassidy

(Reprinted from the University of Toronto Monthly, October, 1919.

A development of the last decade has been the method of obtaining large sums of money within a short time for philanthropic and charitable purposes. The "Financial Campaign" had reached such a high state of efficiency that specialists who had spent years in this new phase of organization were used during the Great War to direct vast human machinery whereby hitherto unthinkable sums were obtained within incredibly short periods of time. Many executives of colleges and universities have been quick to see the value of this scheme of securing funds so badly needed for buildings and endowment. There is no coinplete record of the millions contributed to the cause of education in this manner during the past ten years It excites no comment now for a college to start a campaign for a million dollars from its alumni and friends generally. Harvard University is asking fifteen million dollars from its alumni and well-wishers in a highly organized canvass. Princeton is seeking fourteen million dollars in a somewhat similar campaign. Some of the lesser endowment campaigns projected are the following:

Cornell University	$5,000,000
Fordham University	2,000,000
Phillips Exeter Academy	2,000,000
Rutgers College	1,000,000
Colby College	1,000,000
Southern Baptist Colleges in Carolina	1,000,000
Illinois Women's College	1,000,000
Cook Academy (N.Y.)	1,000,000
Westminster (Mo.)	500,000
Andover College (Mass.)	1,500,000
Mt. Holyoke College	1,500,000

Canadian Universities are keeping pace with these latter day methods. Several years ago McGill University asked the people of Montreal for an endowment fund of one million dollars. The response was so generous that within a week over one million and a half had been contributed. Shortly after this Dalhousie University at Halifax needed buildings, and, using the same kind of organization, realized nearly a half million with committees at work less than ten days. Haligonians responded generously and sacrificially. Then Mt. Allison tried an experiment. It is located in a small place, Sackville, N.B., and its appeal for a quarter million dollar endowment had to be made throughout the Maritime Provinces. The short term method was adapted to a territorial canvass and with amazing success. After a thorough preparation it was carried on from the State of Maine line to the shores of Cape Breton, the fox industry of Prince Edward Island having an interesting and important bearing upon the campaign.

So Varsity is using the fundamentals of this plan. The difficulty is that the alumni have not been followed systematically after they have left their alma mater and a complete roster of names and accurate addresses is not on hand. This has been remedied very largely since the early part of the year, but it will require time to parallel such a record as has been kept at Harvard and Yale for a generation.

The Financial Needs of the Soldier-Students.

(Reprinted from the University of Toronto Monthly, November, 1919).

With the opening of the University this year, the financial needs of returned men which were to some extent in evidence last spring, have became more fully apparent. The number of soldier-students has increased from 300 to 1,200; gratuities have been exhausted and many who last year received vocational grants through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, are this year without such assistance.

There are, according to the reports compiled by the University Veterans' Association of Toronto, approximately 600 returned men in attendance at the University who will be unable to complete their courses without financial assistance. This unusual need among soldier-students is largely due to the fact that many men have spent, in their country's service, the years which they would ordinarily have devoted to earning money for a college education and in many cases money already saved for that purpose. Having already spent several years away from academic pursuits they are naturally loath to devote further precious time in earning money for education. With a great many it is a simple case of either giving up their educational ambitions or of securing assistance from some source.

During the past year the Canadian universities and other interested bodies made repeated representations to the Federal Government asking for legislation similar to that enacted in Great Britain and Australia, whereby ex-soldiers who wish to undertake university work are given financial assistance. To these representations no satisfactory reply has been forthcoming, and it is apparent that if the returned students are to receive assistance it must be from other than Government sources.

Alumni Action in the Spring Term.

At a large meeting of alumni held March 21st, last, evidence was presented which showed that there was a certain amount of financial need among returned soldiers in attendance at the University. Consequently a resolution was passed authorizing the Memorial Committee, in anticipation of subscriptions to the Scholarship Fund, to borrow money to the extent of $5,000 in order to provide assistance in the form of loans to such soldier-students as required it and were found worthy.

The administration of this Fund was entrusted to an Alumni Scholarship Board which has administrative control of the Memorial Scholarship Fund. This Board consists of the President of the University, the President of the Alumni Association, and one other member appointed annually by the Alumni Association. Mr. T. A. Russell was appointed alumni representative and the Board was thus fully constituted at the meeting in March. Some $2,500 was loaned before the close of the spring term. Loans were made on non-interest-bearing notes expected to be paid after the applicant's graduation or departure from the University.

The 1919-1920 Situation.

As Government action was still delayed, the Alumni Scholarship Board decided to receive applications for loans on a basis similar to that used in the spring term. Machinery was set up which would ensure that loans were made to only such as would profit by a university course and were actually in need of financial assistance. Names for reference were required and recommendations from the Head of the College or the Dean of the Faculty in which the student was enrolled. Each applicant is personally interviewed and questioned and loans are limited to those who have been overseas. Sixty-five applications have been received to date, totalling $25,000. Loans have been made to twenty-eight students, a total of $3,163; these amounts being only sufficient to carry the applicants to November 15th, 1919.

It is anticipated that further applications will be received. Many men have been counting on Government assistance. Many have saved enough to carry them only into the second term. The amount required to assist the returned students to the completion of their courses will undoubtedly be large. The fact that the Dominion Government is unlikely to give any aid to returned soldier-students has created an acute situation. It is necessary to take immediate action to help those in need, and it seems that for the next year or two a system of short-time loans will be of greater service than the granting of scholarships. These can come later. In view of the present situation the alumni and friends of the soldier-student are strongly urged to subscribe liberally and as soon as possible to the War Memorial Fund.

Corner Stone of the Memorial Tower is Laid.

The Governor-General Officiates.

(Reprinted from the University of Toronto Monthly, December, 1919).

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of November 11th a vast throng of many thousand people gathered on the north campus and to the east of the Main Building to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Tower.

It was a reverent assembly, gathered to do honour to the sons and daughters of the University who gave their lives in the recent conflict. Only a small proportion of the company could hear the words of those who officiated, but all stood silent. There were numerous bowed heads and in many eyes there were tears. Time was turned backward and to men and women came a keen realization of what the Memorial signified. Returned soldiers—of whom a great number were present—thought of their comrades-in-arms who did not return. To many came memories of loved ones, fallen; to each in some form came the memory of the war era with its high endeavour, its sacrifice, and its pain. It was the 11th of November, the first anniversary of the silencing of the guns; it was the formal beginning of the structure designed to catch and hold forever the memories of the Great War.

Just at 4 o'clock the crane swung over and the great corner-stone was held poised over its position. The Hon. Mr. Justice Masten, President of the Alumni Association, accepting the silver trowel from the architect, Mr. Sproatt, presented it to His Excellency the Governor-General with these words:

"It has seemed good to the alumni of the University of Toronto to erect a Memorial commemorating permanently the names of those sons of their Alma Mater who in the Great War fought to maintain for us the liberties that we have inherited from our forefathers. There were nearly 6,000 in number, of whom 600 fell. This Memorial is erected that the memory of their devotion, high courage, and great sacrifice may never fade, but may be an abiding inspiration to students at this University from generation to generation. Your Excellency having graciously consented to lay the corner-stone of the Memorial, it falls to my fortunate lot as President of the Alumni Association to present to you the trowel provided for that purpose."

"Through this Memorial the great name and the great tradition established for the University by those who died will be handed down as long as the University endures."

As the stone descended, His Excellency carefully smoothed the mortar. When it came into place he turned and briefly addressed the audience, congratulating the University on its war record and commending the action of the alumni in raising a Memorial to the fallen sons and daughters of their Alma Mater. "Through this Memorial," he said, "the great name and the great tradition established for the University by those who died will be handed down as long as the University endures."

Following the Dedicatory Prayer by the Hon. H. J. Cody, the "Last Post," blown by cavalry trumpeters, rang out into the stillness. When the plaintive, haunting notes died away the audience, as if by common consent, remained still for some moments. It was a fitting close to the simple, impressive service.

Loans to Soldier Students.

(Reprinted from the University of Toronto Monthly, January, 1920).

Dear Mr. Editor:

I am glad to report to your readers that the University War Memorial Fund is steadily mounting, thanks to the generosity of alumni and of other liberal-minded citizens who are taking a deep interest in those returned men who desire to pursue a university course. It should be understood that the Memorial Fund is one single fund applicable to all the various purposes which have been set out in earlier numbers of the Monthly.

More than enough money to ensure the erection of the physical memorial has been subscribed and out of the surplus, loans are now being made to students who without assistance might be unable to continue their university course.

Such action was authorized by the resolution passed at the general meeting of the 21st of March, 1919, as follows:

"That in addition to the physical memorial a fund be raised for Scholarships which shall be either general or local, and all such Scholarships shall be available for those who were on active service, and their dependents, and also for the dependents of those who have been killed or died in the service of their country, and for such other similar cases as a committee hereinafter referred to may decide. . . ."

"Such scholarship funds shall be administered, expended, loaned, allocated, or otherwise dispensed by an Alumni Scholarship Board of three, consisting of the President of the University, the President of the Alumni Association, and one other member to be elected annually by the Alumni Association."

The Scholarship Board was constituted by that meeting, Mr. T. A. Russell being appointed Alumni representative to act with the President of the University and the President of the Alumni Association. The Board are assisted in their work by Professors M. W. Wallace and J. J. Mackenzie. A detailed report follows.

C. A. MASTEN,
Chairman, Alumni Scholarship Board.

Returned Students Receive Assistance.

Up to December 6th the Memorial Scholarship Board has loaned $7,408 to returned soldiers in the University. This amount covers loans sufficient only to provide for the applicants' needs up to January 1st, 1920. Sixty men in all have received assistance.

Before granting loans the Board assures itself of four facts: first, that the applicant having been in the service, is in financial need; second, that he will profit by a university course; third, that his character is such that he will prove a worthy recipient of assistance, and fourth, that either he or his family is contributing towards his university expenses.

Information regarding applicants is secured in various ways. First, the student fills in an application form in which information such as military service, father's occupation, number and ages of brothers and sisters, amount of money available from other sources, and future plans is given. These items of information must be vouched for by parent or guardian. Two names for reference are required and from these the Board secures confidential statements on the applicant's character and ability to profit by a university course. A statement on the student's academic standing and general behaviour from the Head of the Faculty or College in which he is enrolled is also required.

As a final step in the procedure, the Board personally interviews the applicant. They discuss with him his academic work, his sources of income, and his life plans; the error of borrowing more money than is absolutely necessary is impressed upon him, and he is given the assurance that the Board's one object is to act in his interest. As an example of the painstaking manner in which the work of interviewing is carried on, the Board at its last sitting convened at eight o'clock in the evening and adjourned at 12.35 the following morning.

Following the interviews, the Board decides each case on its merits. According to the student's need a lump sum for the year—never exceeding $500 for the current year—is approved, and a sum granted sufficient to meet requirements for one month in advance. Further instalments are made dependent on reports of how the money granted was used and upon academic standing and general behaviour. In cases where the applicant's relatives are not affording him any assistance the promissory note must be endorsed by parent or guardian.

Summary of Loans to December 6th, 1919.

Faculty or College	No. of applications received	Amounts asked	No. of applicants who have received loans	Amounts advanced
Medicine	29	$13,050.00	23	$2,967.00
Dentistry	20	7,650.00	17	2,180.00
Arts:				
U. C.	5	1,800.00	2	300.00
Victoria	12	4,200.00	9	1,025.00
Trinity	1	350.00	1	170.00
St. Michael's	0			
Applied Science	6	2,350.00	5	462.00
Veterinary	3	900.00	2	254.00
Agriculture	1	400.00	1	50.00
	77	$30,700.00	60	$7,408.00

The amount asked for is the amount the applicant considers necessary for the current academic year. The amounts granted are paid each month to the student and the amount paid to date covers only up to the period ending 31st December, 1919.

That the readers of the Monthly may the better understand and appreciate the work which the Scholarship Board is doing, summaries of information regarding a few men who have received assistance are given below. These cases were picked at random and may be taken as typical cases.

(A) Third Year Medical Student. Enlisted in March, 1915, as a gunner with C.F.A.; promoted to commissioned rank for service in the field; transferred to special department of British army with rank of captain; several decorations; discharged March, 1919. Is one of a family of four children being educated (one other at the University); his father, a professional man dependent on a salary which has not increased with the increased cost of living, is unable to pay his full expenses at the University. Required $200 for the current year, which has been granted.

(B) Second Year Applied Science Student. Three and a half years' service with the Canadian Infantry and the Royal Naval Air Service; was taken prisoner during one of the big naval battles. He is the second oldest of eight brothers and sisters, and his family circumstances are such that he can receive no assistance from that source. Has been loaned $230.

(C) Third Year Dental Student. Served two and half years with the Canadian Artillery; was awarded the Military Medal. Is married; wife works in an office and earns enough for ordinary running expenses of the family. Asked for $50, to buy instruments. This was granted.

(D) First Year Arts Student. Served one and half years in the Air Force; discharged on account of injuries suffered in a "crash." Father died when he was two years old. Has been dependent on his own resources since an early age; put himself through High School by working at nights as a printer's compositor. Has been loaned $175.

(E) Third Year Medical Student. Three years' service with the Signal Corps. Saved $450 from his private's pay while in the army, which he used for University expenses last year. His father had a manufacturing business before the war, but war conditions so affected it that he was forced to make an assignment. Requires $400 for the current year; has been granted $50 to date.

(F) First Year Dental Student. Enlisted at the age of seventeen years; three years' service with the Canadian Artillery. Will have $1,000 available on his coming of age next year, which he plans to use for his college expenses, so that he will not need to borrow after this year. Requires $150, which has been granted.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

University of Pittsburgh
Publicity Office--Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

PITT'S

ALUMNI BUILDING CAMPAIGN

TEXT BOOK
NUMBER ONE

TELLING

WHY
WHAT
WHEN
AND
HOW

WHY?

Pitt has outgrown her home!

The housing problem is crippling Alma Mater.

In 1911, shortly after the University moved to the present campus, the total net enrollment was 2,222. In 9 short years your University and mine has grown into one of the biggest Universities of the land.

But her buildings? Today she has scarcely more class room facilities than when those 2,222 students packed the class rooms and laboratories to capacity! Before this year is past there will be approximately 2,778 more students on the campus than there were in 1909—and scarcely an additional class room for all that number.

Our small home can no longer accommodate Pitt's large family.

Pitt is finding great difficulty in receiving into her classes the product of local secondary schools. Her opportunity for a national distribution of her student body is negligible with present facilities.

Pitt needs buildings and needs them now.

The Board of Trustees is actively engaged in making possible an expansion of the professional schools of the University.

It is the privilege of the alumni, former students of all departments of the University, to aid in making provision for the undergraduate schools.

ALUMNI HALL will be the alumni's perpetual expression of confidence in and loyalty to their Alma Mater.

Pitt needs more room. We, graduates and former students, owe our

University a chance to fulfill the duties that are hers.

WHY YOU should work and give toward this building for Pitt:

1. The building will be available for use by all campus schools in need of class room facilities.

It will meet class room needs for some time to come.

2. The success of this campaign will recommend the University later to the prosperous, public-spirited citizens of the community. If the public finds this evidence of our ability and readiness to help ourselves they will help us.

3. The new structure will go far toward completing the lower campus group of buildings and will beautify that part of our campus which is more generally seen by the public.

4. Funds for special buildings, endowment, maintenance, etc., cannot well be secured until adequate space is provided for recitations.

5. Student morale will be strengthened and dissatisfaction with the present crowded conditions will be dissipated.

Do you know that the crowded condition of the halls and passage ways in our buildings makes it practically impossible for a student to get from one class to another on time?

6. The enrolment of first-class students from all parts of the state and nation will be stimulated.

7. Additional class room facilities will enable the University to accept all qualified applicants for admission. This year students had to be turned away, even though the registration which was accepted is far in advance of all previous records.

WHAT?

Alumni Council has promised to raise funds for ALUMNI HALL, providing class room facilities for all campus schools which are in need of additional rooms.

The building will be given a desirable and prominent site on the campus, where it can be seen from Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard.

While the building will harmonize with the general exterior-architectural scheme of the other University buildings, it will be substantial and well equipped rather than ornamental.

The lowest sum for which a satisfactory building can be erected is $250,000.

The building is planned to contain forty class rooms, each accommodating comfortably a class of 40 students, with at least 15 instructors' rooms. It is expected that not less than 1,800 students per hour can be instructed in Alumni Hall.

Sketches of the building and definite information as to its size, cost and construction will be given to alumni in an early edition of this bulletin and through the Pitt Weekly.

All Pitt's sons and daughters will be asked to give generously and work earnestly to provide Pitt's students adequate educational facilities. No gift is more acceptable to the University at the present time than ALUMNI HALL. Pitt's success depends upon the way in which she serves the community and she cannot serve well with inadequate facilities.

WHEN?

1. At the October 7 meeting of the Board of Trustees the plan for an Alumni Building Campaign was formally approved and the campaign directors were assured of the full support of the Board of Trustees.

2. At a meeting of Alumni Council, October 20, the plan was presented in detail and approved by Council. Alumni Council voted to serve as Executive Committee for the campaign and to push the undertaking to a successful conclusion in time to permit the erection of the building before the next school year.

3. At subsequent meetings of Alumni Council more detailed plans will be presented.

4. A general introductory bulletin will be sent to all alumni at an early date.

5. At the close of the football season a big smoker will be held to stimulate alumni enthusiasm. Be sure to come to Panther's Party.

6. For the next few weeks the campaign directors will be engaged in selecting, enlisting and equipping class, school and district committees and fraternity secretaries. Your cooperation in this task is essential.

7. During December and January, publicity will be sent to all alumni. So far as possible general newspaper publicity will be avoided. The Weekly will be used throughout.

8. The Executive Committee (Alumni Council) will meet at frequent luncheons during January to perfect final details. For the same purpose all other committees will meet from time to time.

9. A Flying Squadron of Speakers will visit all Pitt centers to arouse enthusiasm and carry the campaign message during the active period of the drive.

10. The final drive will, in all probability, be confined to a ten-day period late in January or early in February.

Daily committee luncheons will be held during this period and frequent bulletins issued announcing progress.

11. As soon as the individual appointments to committees are completed a bulletin will be issued, giving the personnel of all committees, teams, etc.

Between 400 and 500 appointments are necessary to complete the force of workers.

HOW?

We know now WHY we need Alumni Hall, WHAT it will be and WHEN we propose to get it. Here's HOW!

BY THIS ORGANIZATION

The Executive Committee will be composed of Alumni Council.

Campaign Chairman—Colonel Joseph H. Thompson, '05, President General Alumni Association.

Campaign Directors—K. E. Davis, '10; Carlton G. Ketchum, '16; J. Steele Gow, '16.

Campaign Treasurer—B. H. Smyers, '93, Treasurer General Alumni Association.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF ALUMNI COUNCIL

1. Committee on Advance Pledges and Larger Gifts.

This committee will work in advance of the general drive and will call upon those alumni best able to give substantial sums. The success of this committee will stimulate the work of all other parts of the campaign organization.

2. Committee on Organization.
This committee will aid the campaign directors in the choice of committeemen, compilation of alumni lists, and formation of the campaign organization.

3. Committee on Campaign Finance.
This committee will supervise the budget of the campaign, expend the funds received, etc.

4. Committee on Meetings, Speakers and Flying Squadron.
This committee will aid in the local and district meetings, will provide speakers for such meetings and will organize a Flying Squadron of Speakers for all rallies.

5. School Committees.
There will be a committee for each school of the University, one member of which will be a representative of that school on Alumni Council. Each committee will be composed of three members, representing, so far as possible, different school generations. These committees will confine their work to the alumni of the individual schools.

6. Class Committees.
For each of the larger (later) classes the committee will be composed of one representative from each school, with a Chief Secretary in charge. For the older and smaller classes the committee will be composed of from one to three members. The smaller classes of 1871-72, etc., may be grouped under one committee.

7. Fraternity Secretaries.
The alumni of each Pitt fraternity and sorority chapter will be in charge of a live secretary, chosen on the basis of his intimate friendship with the Alumni of his own fraternity.

8. District Teams and Representatives.
Teams will be organized in each Pitt Club. Other teams will be appointed to solicit personally in their individual districts.

9. Student Committees.
To solicit the students on the campus there will be organized student teams for each school, one committeeman to each one hundred students.

As a committeeman you will solicit men who will also be urged to give liberally by other committeemen. The more urging, the better.

As a giver, you will be solicited by class, school, fraternity and district teams. Give once and it will be credited to all your affiliations.

Omissions—not duplications—are errors!

REMEMBER—The alumni of Pitt are conducting this campaign and every cent subscribed will be used for ALUMNI HALL.

Not one cent in commissions or salaries to professional campaign directors

DOCKET ENDS:

BREAK AWAY!

¶ Mr. Y. M. C. A. Man
are you letting up on that
new Proposed Enlarged

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

¶ ISMORE-MONEY-NEEDED,
THE "STRAW IN THE BACK-
BONE" OF THIS PROGRAM

YMCA

No need to let this worry you any longer. Ward Systems Co. can bridge this gap for you.

CARRY ON!

THE WARD SYSTEMS COMPANY

The Ward Systems Company

Fund-Raising Campaigns of the Higher Order

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
1152-1153 MONADNOCK BUILDING
CHICAGO

YMCA DEPARTMENT

December 8, 1919.

DEAR Mr. Y. M. C. A. Man:--

During the past four years our minds have been trained to know that no matter how many billions of dollars are necessary to accomplish anything, our nation will unite to furnish the billions. This was done notwithstanding the fact that we knew the billions we spent so lavishly could be returned to us in only one way--PRESERVATION OF LIBERTY. Billions of dollars were converted into smoke incidental with the killing of millions of people. So precious, however, is the thought of liberty to the American that these billions were counted well wasted.

In the reconstructive work which is now taking place, we have also wakened to the fact that more billions are needed. At no time however, will we ever be called upon to make the senseless and heartbreaking sacrifices for peace that we have had to do for war. We have the positive assurance that every dollar invested in reconstructive work is going to produce other dollars.

During the past sixty days the work of the Ward Systems Analytical Department has increased many fold. Institutions and organizations from all parts of the country are consulting with us for the raising of sums ranging from $100,000 to $100,000,000. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of those who are supporting these institutions that the public will be just as generous in co-operative giving for reconstructive purposes as it has been for destructive purposes.

In the operation of the campaigns which these inquiries have produced, the result has shown that their expectation has been justified and that the public has given and expresses its intention to continue to give as long as a definite constructive or reconstructive need is apparent.

TO CITE ONE CASE. An institution consulted us recently its chief problem being the lifting of a debt of considerably over $100,000. Our analytical department, after a survey of its conditions, discovered behind this debt there existed a mortgage of more than twice the amount and behind this mortgage there was the need for a large endowment fund. Our advice to the client was that the institution's board of trustees take the public into its complete confidence and instead of asking for the small amount which would only relieve it temporarily, it should politely demand the entire amount needed to place the institution free of debt and enable it to carry out its public service without let or hindrance. With many secret misgivings our advice was accepted and today the institution possesses a fund five times as great as originally contemplated and its executives are able to consider without fear the prospect of a long period of public usefulness.

The position of this institution differs in no way from that of yours. You may, or may not, have an indebtedness. You most certainly have need of equipment, re-equipment, construction, reconstruction, additions or new buildings. Let us assure you that no matter how long you may have hesitated in the past, no matter how you may have been deterred from action by the cautious advice of conservatives that ''the times are doubtful and the present moment is inopportune'' you can get the money at this time.

If you have a good record of past service and of present performance and a clear conception of what you need and the greater needs you have visualized during the past few years, we invite you to consult with us immediately and without cost or obligation to you we will examine your problem and give you a definite statement as to how your need may be fulfilled.

Anticipating the pleasure of hearing from you in the immediate future, I remain

Yours for the ''LARGER SERVICE,''

R.H.—G

Genl. Manager.

BREAK AWAY! CARRY ON!

The recent International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Detroit brought to the movement the vision and the program for future years. A new day in the Association world with new standards has been ushered in creating a new impetus that spells "the remaking of the organization."

In short, it is a "BREAKING AWAY" from the old order of things to the newer and enlarged program to "CARRY ON" and render service in every field where the Association may serve men and boys.

YOU, MR. Y. M. C. A. MAN believe the work of the Y. M. C. A. is worth doing or you would not be connected with it as you are—whether you be Secretary or Layman. In this new day, the strategic time of reconstruction and remaking, it is up to YOU whether you are to continue with your pre-war program or "BREAK AWAY" and adopt the proposed Detroit program and go into the highways and byways of your community and "CARRY ON". You realize better than anyone else the need and out-reach of your local service.

The Y. M. C. A. seeks to render service where it will do men and boys the greatest good. The need for such service has never been greater than it is today. The greatness of needs, present and future, developed by the great war, and the new and varied forms in which they present themselves challenges our Association to prove equal to the occasion. The Y. M. C. A. in order to justify itself in the public mind and meet the present situation must do the things that it has done so well in the past in larger measure and also must do these things in new ways and with other instrumentalities. In the larger number of local fields this enlarged work will require either additional or enlarged plants and increased forces, entailing larger expenses.

For the Bigger Work and Better Work which will yield the Greatest Service, the Y. M. C. A. needs "MORE MONEY".

The Y. M. C. A. means "YOUR ASSOCIATION". What are your plans for doing your share of the enlarged and rapidly enlarging work? Are you ready to ask your community to support you more generously than ever so that you shall not fail to meet the challenge of the men and boys in your city?

The American people will give as never before to the causes in which they believe. The great war has taught them how to give. Your people will give you all you need for your work; during these times of peace, exemplifying the same spirit as they did during the war days if the appeal is made to them in the right way.

The Ward Systems Company knows from a long and successful business experience how to capitalize your past good work and make YOUR appeal in the right way to the greatest number. Let us confer with you on a prospective campaign to secure for YOUR ASSOCIATION the funds it needs to hold its own in the present world crisis, with credit to itself and honor to your community. Everything we do strengthens your future operation.

Mr. Y. M. C. A. Man, Now is the Time to "Break Away" and "Carry On"

Ward Translates Your Service Into Cash

The interest paid annually on borrowed money for Improvements, Additions, Equipment and new Construction will finance a campaign yielding all the money you need for greater and better Public Service.

For Your Convenience

Our Analytical Department provides for your convenience a staff of counsellors with specialized experience in practically every possible line of Fund Raising work.

You Would Be Surprised

To know how great your resources are and how little effort is required by you to make them of substantial financial worth.

We enable you to do what you have always wanted to do

We bring you very close to the entire community in which your life interest is vested. It would be extremely difficult to place a dollar-and-cents value on such increase of relationship, but the experience of years of successful campaigning work shows that it has a distinct and enduring cash and sentimental valuation of immense importance to the institution for years to come.

It Cost You Nothing

If you need a productive endowment, wish to improve your plant, secure funds to erect new buildings, desire to wipe out all liabilities and indebtedness, send for our representative to come and solve your problem for you. .THIS SERVICE IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL AT ALL TIMES WITHOUT COST OR OBLIGATION.

We do what is difficult for you to do

We place you in your proper position of merit before the public. We organize the best men and women in your service-area and induce them to undertake to supply your institution with all the funds you need. We are able to create a powerful and responsive community in interest, which doubles and trebles the cash production.

THE WARD WAY WINS

THE WARD SYSTEMS COMPANY

Y. M. C. A.
Department

1152-1153 Monadnock Building
CHICAGO

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920.

UNIVERSITY BILL WAS AMENDED AND READ THIRD TIME

Must Pay Water and Special Rates— Bequests Are Taxable

NO CONFLICT WITH LAVAL

Montreal North Commission Suggests Civic Amalgamation—Debate on Women Lawyers Wednesday

(Special to The Gazette.)

Quebec, January 29.—When the bill of the University of Montreal was before the House today for third reading, two amendments were made. The first was on motion of Hon. Walter Mitchell, who had struck out a portion of one of the clauses in regard to exemptions of taxes for the University, and in regard to bequests. The clause provided for absolute exemption from all municipal charges. One change adopted is that the University will come under the general law regarding religious and educational institutions, which is a general exemption, but not for water taxes, nor for special rates. The other change will apply especially as regards bequests. The clause originally provided for exemption from succession duties on all donations. For example, a man dying might leave ten millions in his estate and give one million to the University. Under the original clause, the Government could have collected succession duties on a basis of only nine millions, but under Mr. Mitchell's change the province would be able to collect succession duties on the ten millions.

Another amendment was introduced by Dr. Parrot, of Temiscouata, and carried. This was in regard to the clause giving the University of Montreal the sole power, as a Catholic university, to establish chairs and give degrees in the ecclesiastic province of Montreal. Laval University at Quebec has a royal charter which covers all Canada. There was doubt years ago as to its powers, and the Legislature enacted that Laval could establish chairs and operate generally in Montreal. Dr. Parrot yesterday questioned whether the Legislature could do away with this power, but since then he had a conference with the Laval authorities, and the result was that he proposed an amendment striking out the provincial law authorizing Laval to establish in Montreal. Laval remains with its royal charter.

Dr. Parrot, on behalf of the University of Laval, took occasion to say that Laval was delighted with the progress being made in Montreal, was satisfied with the separation, and wished the new University the best of everything.

CIVIC AMALGAMATION.

The amalgamation of all the municipalities on the Island of Montreal is suggested in the report of the commission of Montreal North. This commission was appointed last session to control the finances of Montreal North, and consists of Mayor McLagan, of Westmount, A. P. Frigon and one other member. Its report, tabled today, by Hon. Walter Mitchell, suggests that a commission be appointed to study the question of amalgamation of all the municipalities on the island and to report back to the Legislature next session. The suggestion is that there should be one central power which would look after finances and public services for the island, while the various municipalities would look after local affairs. This recalls the scheme, brought forward this session, of dividing the island into seven districts, each to elect seven men at large, as outlined in The Gazette in detail earlier in the session.

Hon. Athanase David put through $203,970 worth of educational estimates today in the course of two hours' conversation across the floor with Mr. Sauve. The new Minister handled the situation very smoothly, and the leader of the Opposition was mild.

Third reading was given to Hon. J. E. Perreault's bill regarding colonization roads. Mr. Perreault's five million dollar bill will be discussed in the House next Tuesday. Hon. Walter Mitchell has already given the notice for the resolutions providing for the finding of the money.

AGENT-GENERAL'S STATUS.

Growth of McGill

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH.

A great future is, doubtless, before the Montreal University—new and adequate, and forming a centre of culture in the community.

So many sites have been suggested that there will be embarrassment through multiplicity; but there are vantage points both in and out of the city, from which, no doubt, happy selection will be made.

The university stamps the character of the community.

A great seat of learning makes for pride of citizenship, gives refinement and elevation, fixes the status of the individual.

If one alludes to a great seat of learning in this community, it is with a conscious blush of pride and pleasure.

Montreal has been in an immense hurry during the past twenty-five years. That it has taken time at all to think of the needs of the spirit is to its credit.

That community which boasts a great modern university, is in a savable state.

McGill was fortunate in that she obtained an unequalled site as a free gift. The Scots are frugal; but in learning they are incomparable for generosity. That original site, which the late Peter McGill gave the young university, ran down to St. Catherine street. The most prescient creature never sees beyond his nose. McGill has had to buy back the properties it disposed of as superfluous in its young days.

The location stretched to the base of the mountain. Those broad fields witnessed the tramp of the children of nature—the Red Indians, whose bones now and then make a noise against the pick-axe when digging or excavating has to be done. It was all a wilderness. The Indian did not improve the lands from the practical point of view; but, in that silence and vastness, he was an embodied poem.

It is creditable to the men who are chiefly concerned with money-getting, that in all ages such have supported culture. The merchant prince sets up the gracious picture gallery, an earnest of salvation. The multi-millionaire builds a noble hospital, for the care of the sick, and which constitutes that "cup of cold water," the bestowal of which, "to the least of those," is to bring rich reward, according to the Master.

And McGill found her friends in the Molsons, the Workmans, the Strathconas and the Macdonalds.

Doubtful, indeed, was the late Sir William Dawson of the fate in store for McGill when he was induced to leave his prehistoric rocks, to take over the principalship of the nascent university.

Many a time the exchequer was low. Not infrequently the large thing failed for lack of the sinews of war; but the men whose names have been mentioned, came forward at the psychological moment; and from less to more, the great institution burgeoned, and rendered more and more efficient service in the community.

The point to emphasize always, in referring to McGill, is that the university was not built or supported by the Government. It is not subsidized. It is not controlled by any political or religious power. It is free and liberal and modern, and teaches the latest things in human knowledge and mental conquest.

This is its glory. This it is which has made it so potent and popular with students and their parents. There is no trammel. The Toronto University is state-owned and must shape its teaching (more or less) according to Government predilection.

McGill attracted the munificence of its great and helpful friends because of its independence. The great buildings on the campus were the gifts of friends who thus expressed their admiration for the great, free university, which put no shackles on human thought.

Many a time the university would have liked aid; but she was supplied by her loyal friends; and today the university presents a full-orbed efficiency, second to none on this continent.

The noble medical faculty, close to the Royal Victoria Hospital, is probably without co-peer on this continent.

From this medical school have gone forth not a few of the most eminent men in the profession, including the late Sir William Osler.

And to show the relation between play and work in the co-ordination of all the essential faculties of the individual, at the elbow is the stadium.

That is where the undergrads get the muscle and brawn, which help the soul to grow.

The soul can starve in a sickly envelope. The splendid sporting spirit of McGill was signally manifested when the war bugles blew, for her students, not counting the cost, rushed to the front; nor is there, in the annals of the Great Adventure, more glowing pages than those which recount the prowess of "old McGill."

Something more is wanted. There is no finality to a great university which means to keep abreast of the time. McGill needs a great "residence" for the students. That is what binds the loyalty and the love of the undergrads for their "alma mater." That is what creates the splendid "esprit de corps," lacking which there is no solid entity, no splendid purpose, no knitting together the bonds which, in after life, are expressed in high and useful and noble citizenship.

"Residence" will come. The vision was too large for Sir William Dawson; but Sir William Peterson did not bogie at it. Indeed, he put it in the mind. He set big people thinking. One day "residence" will be accomplished; and McGill will then proceed to create tradition and mellowness and reality and kinship with the other great universities, of which "residence" is an integral feature.

Value of a Plan to a Small City

By Ed H. McCuiston.

The value of any practical plan to any city, whether large or small, is beyond computation. If there is a real difference between the value of such a plan for a small, and one for a larger city it is a difference in degree alone, for it is not a fact that anyone will need a plan, and the other will not. This whole subject, with its apparent merit, is manifest to everyone whether a resident of a populous, or sparsely settled community. It is extremely difficult to express in terms of dollars and cents or in the parlance of the counting room the value of a plan for any community. John Burns, who is often referred to as the father of planning legislation, has rather fittingly emphasized this idea by saying, "that an investment in a good plan whether it be for new parts of a city or for the correction of older parts if regarded for a period of one year may appear expensive; if considered for a period of five years, it will be profitable; or if considered for a period of fifty years it will be an investment, which in subsequent days will make the community regret that it did not adopt it sooner."

The chief handicap of planning work is to be found, however, in the fact that its real and most vital fundamentals are so generally misunderstood. Orderly arrangement in community building has been practiced after a fashion from the earlier days of civilizel life. But all of the earler plans savored largely of blind, empty monotonous forms. Cities were far too commonly duplicates of each other from the standpoint of their leading features and street systems. The keynote of all real planning work as practiced in recent times is to be found not only in orderly arrangement. important as they may be, but also in a pleasing practical adaptation of the general fundamentals conceded to belong to this science, to the needs of a given community. The foundation of a practical plan, if executed with proper foresight, is not placed upon the surface of the ground merely, but rather should begin with a well ordered system of storm and sanitary sewers to which should be added in the more populous communities conduit plans with sufficient foresight to make adequate provinsion for all utility companies not only then in existence, but which may with reasonable probability be expected in any practically near future. After all underground requirements have been duly considered and thoughtfully provided for, the next step would logically and probably be to consider a system of public ways. This will consist of not only streets, major and minor in character, but also radical streets, boulevards, esplanades and other like ways adapted to the varying needs of the individual community. Under the head of public ways should also be considered the matter of Gardens, Parks, Recreational Grounds etc. There are distinctions in providing for all of these, that afford most excellent opportunities for displaying individuality and good taste. Many do not appreciate the distinction between a park and a garden. A park should be, if developed on the average city common, designed to become a very epitome of nature itself. Where possible, eligible sites where nature has never been disturbed should be selected, preserved and adapted to the use of the community. Gardens, properly speaking, are formal. In other words gardens are man-made. Parks should be very largely nature-made. A proper appreciation of this distinction will always prove helpful in planning and equipping cities, however monotonous or wanting in civic appearance previously. Even streets in the average town or village should possess an individuality not now commonly known. The question of width, the width of parkings, the kind or character of walks, the placing of shade trees and other embelishments are so numerous that it will be impossible in an address of this character to enter upon the discussion of them and I desire only to call attention to the facts just recited which are entirely in harmony with the best thought and work devoted now to this important subject. No greater or more inviting field ever tempted the ingenuity of men than is to be found in building and planning a city along comprehensive lines. The possibilities of such work, for the exercise of common sense, public spirit, artistic taste, etc., are almost infinite.

All men seemingly appreciate the value and utility of orded display in the arrangement of the home or manifested in an office, counting room or industrial plant, but strange as it may seem these very same people are totally oblivious to the adavntages which may be derived from the same character of orderly arrangement on a larger scale applied to the needs of the city in which they live. Many unpretentious homes, business houses and industrial plants are planned by architects. Careful drawings are made, detailed specifications are written, and almost infinite patience s undergone to care for even apparently unimportant details, and this is well, but the thing which appears almost incredible and unbelievable is that only four cities in the great state of Texas have looked into the future with a sufficient degree of practicability to provide plans along the lines of which their future growth and development isc to be directed. There are probably few if any more than one hundred cities in the whole United States that have exercised this same degree of foresight.

But I am abundantly justified in asserting that there is an awakening. In 1874, the architects and engineers of Germany for the first time in all history so far as we know, undertook to set out with some sort of standardized detail the recognized fundamentals of Town or City planning. Since that day substantial progress has been made, but there has been all the while much misconception and much misunderstanding of the real aims and purposes of practical planning. By no means the least of these is a sentimental one which commonly refers to planning enterprises of City Beautiful work. Real planning is not a fad but is at once the most practical, fascinating and beneficial work in which civic engineers ever engage. The value of a plan to any city large or small is inestimable. The larger the city the greater or more crying the need, but the plan itself properly adapted is indispensable, to progressive development wherever there is urban life.—Read before the joint meeting of th League of Texas Municipalities and Texas Town and City Planning Association at Dallas, Texas.

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.

The taxpayer's "first deputy" in civic construction enterprises, and particularly in street improvement, is the City Engineer. This man must faithfully represent the property owners as the one who is responsible for the success or failure of the community pavements. He must be experienced in municipal work, skilled in designing and constructing public utilities and materials, and willing to adapt those innovations in which he finds merit to the needs of his city. Such a man is worth many times the salary he asks. The poorest form of economy a town can adopt is to select an engineer of limited ability because he refers to attempt the direction of a town's improvements for a few hundreds or a few thousands less salary than must be paid to secure a competent engineer of genuine ability and character—Exchange.

IN TWO CITIES.

The Sun and New York Herald comments on the unsuccessful efforts of corporation and individual to cone successfully with the heavy snowfall there last week. The fact is that the machinery is insufficient. The New Yorkers should be better prepared for the unexpected in the way of winter storms and they would suffer less: In Canada the worst is met with equanimity. For example. Montreal experienced a week-end storm which developed into a veritable blizzard on Sunday, with a wind of high velocity sweeping a heavy downfall of snow before it into huge drifts. At times the air was so thick that it was almost impossible to see across the street. Nine inches of snow fell and the wind attained a velocity of 46 miles. Yet the elements were combatted with quite a measure of success. The tramways service was maintained with the aid of two score snowploughs and sweepers, which worked continuously. The sidewalks were ploughed and traffic was on a normal basis on Monday morning. Montreal's houses and working structures are built for winter, and the fiercest storm that rages can be handled with the mechanical contrivances kept ready for just such developments. This is a good strong winter land.—Montreal Gazette.

University Education and the Commuuity

By PROFESSOR J. H. HOFMEYR.

Two of the duties of a University are to train men and to advance truth. I would add a third—certainly not least important of the three, though usually not very clearly recognised—I mean the duty of the University to the community. A University may adequately fulfil the first two functions, and yet be only partially successful if it does not at the same time perform its duty to the nation and the city. The place of the University today is not in peaceful academic grooves, not away from the world's busy life but in the very centre of it—and how it must stand in the very closest relation to that life. If it is the duty of the University to train men, the chief thing for which it has to train them is **citizenship.** Of some of its students it wil make men who will be specialists in their own particular branch—spreading and advancing knowledge. But to the great bulk of them its purpose must be to give a broad general culture, to develop in them the appreciation of beauty and truth, to encourage habits of independent thought, and along with and above all this it must place in the forefront the ideal of citizenship. Our education has come to be to so large an extent a State undertaking that it is fitting that it should be related throughout to the needs of the State. In virtue of the contributions which the State makes to education it has the right to expect that our institutions of learning will produce, not merely men fully trained in their professions and assured of large incomes, but men and women whose first duty is felt to be, not to themselves, but to the community, and that th Universities should concentrate their attention on the real live problems of the day. And particularly close should be the relation of the University to the community in these days of democracy. We are face to face to-day with the uprising of the people in every land, with the sweeping away of what are regarded as sham democracies and the substitution of the rule of the proletariat. It is a movement, which, I feel confident, contains the germs of great good. At the moment, however, it is not without its dangers, just in so far as education has failed—and failed because it has not really had the opportunity—to provide men of knowledge and vision as leaders of the people. The greatest need of our modern times is that of leadership, wise, noble and disinterested, for democracy. That is perhaps in some ways the University's greatest opportunity. "The whole danger at the present moment," said Sir Auckland Geddes recently, "comes from the fact that the leaders do not see life because they have never had the whole of life presented to them as only a University can present life. The graduate of the Universities are the pilots who can steer the ship of civilization off the reefs."

To the State or the nation then the University has important duties—the importance of which we are only beginning to realize in this country—but it has also its duty to the city. It is from the city, from its immediate environment, that it draws its chief inspiration, it is to the city that it must give its best gifts. Most of the modern Universities are in a very definite sense Municipal. They draw their students, in the main, not from a wide area, but from the bounds of the Municipality, the needs of which they were primarily created to serve, and it is from the Municipality and its citizens that they derive most of their support. They are institutions of the city, challenging the exercise of c vipciride. Take, for instance, the University of Liverpool, where the idea of a University College in that apparently purely materialistic city was launched in 1879, it was laughed to scorn—just as the similar idea in regard to Johannesburg was laughed to scorn in 1916. Fancy making Liverpool — commercial, money-making Liverpool—a University centre! What use had Liverpool for a University! How could an academic institution exist in a city all-absorbed in business! But gradually the conception of the modern University and its function as turning out earnest, wide-awake citizens, skilled in every walk of life, able to do good service to the city, was grasped, and ridicule turned into sympathy. And it was when the municipality showed its sympathy in a practical way by presenting a site and building valued at £30,000 that the scheme may be said to have crystallised—some of you will no doubt again notice the Johannesburg parallel. And throughout, the Liverpool City Council has been one of the chief forces behind the University movement. Not merely did it give the University College its original site and buildings, but soon after it provided a further site for new chemical laboratories, the effect of which was to gain for it the right of entry into the Victoria University. It was the city, too, that enabled the University College to develop in due course into an independent University. The City Council was foremost in urging this step, and as a proof that its sympathy was genuine it obtained powers to levy a rate up to 1d in the £1 for University purposes. As a result the University of Liverpool receives a regular annual grant of £10,000 from the City for running costs—by other special grants the Corporation has improved the equipment of the University, especially in its Education Department and on the Science side; and by means of a generous scholarship system the Council and a number of other local bodies have opened the doors of the University to poorer students. Thus then one may say that the City of Liverpool looks on the University as a civic undertaking, while the University on its part repays its debt by training good and useful citizens. And the same applies also to other city Universities. Thus Birmingham receives an annual grant of £16,000 from the Municipal funds, Sheffield £13,000, and Cardiff £11,000. In America the relationship between University and Municipality has in some cases been even closer. Thus the City of New York includes in its Municipal activities the running of two University Colleges of high standing—one for men and another for women. In neither of these is any fee charged for tuition—the total cost of running the institutions comes from the Municipal chest. In 1916 there was spent on the college for men £105,000 and on the college for women £110,000. In the former case there was a teaching staff of 220 and a student body of 4,994—in the other a staff of 181 with 3,130 students, the property of the two institutions were valued at £1,700,000. Another of these Municipal institutions is the University of Cincinnati, which in 1916 drew £130,000 from the Municipal chest, had a staff of 138 and 2,292 students. These are striking instances—yet in the generous support which the Municipality of Johannesburg is giving to the University College there is proof that in this respect South Africa is not lagging behind the most progressive Municipalities of Europe and the United States.

And the support which the city gives to the University is not without its justification, for the services which the University can in its turn render to the city are not to be despised. In the training of citizens the University should bear in mind not merely the needs of the nation, but also the needs of the city. It is a common complaint in these days that Municipal institutions have outlived their value. There is ground for the complaint, but the remedy is not lacking. It is due to the fact that the growing complexity of our civilization is in our bigger towns leaving less and less room for the natural growth of the civic spirit—but it is here that education must come to the rescue. Our schools and colleges must teach the lesson that man is not born unto himself, but that his life is in and for the community—and in the inculcation and realization of that spirit the University can play a great part. And further, it is the duty of the University to apply itself to the study of the special problems of the community in which its lot is cast, to help to arrive at some solution of them. Finally, it is its duty to stand forth as a centre of light and leading in the community, spreading culture and high ideals, potent in its influence for the social and intellectual betterment of the citizens. It is because of what a University institution can achieve in the way of changing the whole outlook of a community, giving it a higher ideal, a loftier vision, because of that, if for no other reason, that we should applaud the decision come to in 1916, in terms of which the number of University centres in this country was left undiminished.

From a Paper Read Before the Transvaal Municipal Association on October 6th, 1919.

"LIVERPOOL COURIER",

March 12th, 1920.

THE UNIVERSITY & THE NEW ERA.

A meeting is to take place, to-day, in the Town Hall, to consider the ways and means by which the city can help our University. But that is only a partial statement of its object, for the real fact is that the University seeks the city's help that it may be the better able to aid the city, and through the city the country and the Commonwealth. The development of the idea of the League of Nations makes us realise the more fully that help to the Commonwealth is help to mankind. Thus the meeting has no merely local or insular interest. The demands upon the services of the University are increasing by leaps and bounds. The war has imposed upon it increased obligations in teaching; the war has shown us the imperative necessity of continued and accessible research, the war has shown us the pre-eminence of science; the war has impressed upon us the need for the spread of humanism. Science demands laboratories—humanism demands libraries—and both a great library which shall serve as the tool-house of scholarship in all its spheres.

But Universities cannot stand still, and the range of studies calls for constant widening. We doubt not that to-day the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adami, whose enthusiastic leadership and charming bonhomie are insuring for him golden opinions, will place before us the specific requirements which call for immediate attention. The sciences and their applications are so obvious in their appeal that we do not need to urge their case. But a word may be said on behalf of some other branches of learning. The Faculty of Arts was never more essential than to-day. After the bitter experiences of an age which had been taught the materialistic doctrine of the supremacy of force, we yearn for sweetness and light. We need a revision of values, a reassessment of the pleasures of life, that we may seek them by the key which unlocks a world of beauty. Poetry, the plastic arts, and music claim a more permanent place in our academic life—they are the great illuminants, shedding radiance where darkness and gloom reign supreme. History is the basis of good citizenship; philosophy the prelude to clear thinking; geography is a greater need than ever now that the world is uniting in a manner to which the records of the past supply no parallel. Similar conditions dictate closer attention to the modern languages; while the glory of a University which boasts a foremost School of Archæology make it incumbent upon us to see that the classics, the vehicle of the most meaningful messages of ancient Europe, shall flourish, and their remembrance remain fresh. Social conditions necessitate extended objective teaching in economics and political science, that theories may be tested by the light of knowledge, and doctrines by the touchstone of experience. Our new responsibilities in the Near and Middle East call for a School of Oriental Languages, particularly Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian, and finally the development of a sane outlook upon the problems of statecraft and the progress of reconstruction cry out for a strengthening of the Law School, that by our intensification of its less technical aspects it may attract a larger number of students who would aspire to a legal training as part of a liberal education.

This extension of methods means an extension in men—and both mean an extension in money. The cost of living has not passed the academic world by. We must make the academic world safe for its staff. A university is not a living force by reason of bricks and mortar, but by flesh and blood giving of their best energies to make of it not only a seat of learning, but of life. And we need not only money for the teachers, but for the taught. Scholarships, studentships, prizes, and grants ought to be available in abundance, that those who thirst may come and drink from the living waters. The University comes not to get, but to give—but it needs our help, that it may continue to serve us. Now is the time to show our gratitude to our University. With civic pride the citizens may recall the fact that they were its builders, and upon the foundation they have laid may a greater superstructure be raised, more perfect in all its parts and still worthier of its builders.

"LIVERPOOL COURIER"

March 13,1920.

£1,000,000 FOR UNIVERSITY.

APPEAL ENDORSED BY GREAT MEETING OF CITIZENS.

£201,500 ALREADY PROMISED.

LORD DERBY'S CALL TO THE COMMUNITY.

What was aptly described by Pro-Chancellor J. W. Alsop as likely to be a landmark in the history of the University of Liverpool took the form of an influential meeting of citizens, which was held, yesterday, in the Town Hall, to inaugurate an appeal for £1,000,000 to further the work of the University, which is now overcrowded with students, the numbers being nearly doubled as compared with pre-war days.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Burton W. Eills) presided over a large attendance, and speeches were delivered urging the need for the extension of the activities of the University in various directions, both for the advantage of the nation and of the local community. A manifesto, signed by Lord Derby (Chancellor), Dr. Adami (Vice-Chancellor), and Mr. Hugh Rathbone (president of the Council), is being issued to the public pointing out that Liverpool University "can be classed high among the most prosperous and the most modern universities of Great Britain, yet it is unable to extend the work of vital importance, for which is was founded, without the means required immediately for expansion. It has become imperative to impress upon your attention the supreme importance to you, to your sons and daughters, and to the nation that these disabilities be promptly removed, in order to meet the demand of the rising generations for an education of the highest and most complete character."

It was announced by the treasurer of the University (Mr. C. Sydney Jones) that £201,500 had already been promised towards the appeal for £1,000,000 now being made.

LORD DERBY'S CALL.

Lord Derby, Chancellor of the University, who was unable to attend owing to his Ambassadorial duties in Paris, wrote:—

"Not merely energy, but keen intelligence, is needed if Britain is to maintain her old-time ascendancy in commerce and industry as well as in science and literature. Our young manhood must have the broadest and the best training of all the faculties of mind and body that is available. That the community has awakened to the need is shown by the remarkable demand for univerity education. The University of Liverpool has this year accepted more than double the number of students in attendance previous to the war, and has had to refuse many from lack of accommodation. Its resources are strained to the utmost. What scarce sufficed for less than 1,200 students is wholly inadequate for more than 2,500. Leaving the future out of account, to cope with immediate requirements further classrooms, laboratories, and workshops (for students in chemistry and physics, engineering and electricty) have to be provided. The library (which is the laboratory of the arts students) needs material expansion.

"The great increase in the size of the classes in every department calls for a corresponding increase in the staff of professors, lecturers, and demonstrators. Students are pouring in from the surrounding districts. That they may live a corporate life in healthy stimulating surroundings, refectories and hostels, or halls of residence, are necessary. For the mind to be clear the body has to be in sound condition; athletic grounds and a well-equipped gymnasium are equally necessary.

"Founded and endowed by far-sighted and generous citizens, the University of Liverpool has proved its use. It is no longer in the experimental stage. To meet those pressing needs at least £1,000,000 is wanted, although the payment of donations may be spread over the next five years. I call upon all in our community who have its welfare and advancement at heart, upon all interested in the prosperity of Liverpool and of the district served by the University—West Lancashire and Cheshire, North Shropshire, and the counties of Flint and Denbigh, Westmorland and Cumberland—to respond to the fullest, according to their means, to the appeal now made on behalf of the University."

PROUD OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Lord Mayor said they had met to make an appeal to the citizens of Liverpool in aid of their University. They had every reason to be proud of their university. It was not a great many years ago since it was founded, and during those intervening years it had expanded rapidly until it had now attained the status of one of the greatest universities in the country. They all knew what the university had done in the war: how it had helped on in many ways the happy termination of the conflict. The war had taught them to value education more than they had done in the past. With the object of endeavouring to adapt the university to the ever-growing demand for higher education, it was absolutely necessary that the public of Liverpool should find a sum of £1,000,000 in order that the centre might do the work it was expected to do.

The President of the Council (Mr. Hugh Rathbone) proposed a resolution, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the needs of the University are so urgent that it is necessary to make a public appeal for funds to carry forward this national work." He said he made no apology for asking the meeting to pass this resolution, and he made no apology for coming before the citizens of Liverpool once more for help to the University. It was just forty years ago that a small but very enthusiastic band of beggars appealed to Liverpool citizens to found an institution for the promotion of higher education in the city. He believed that a great deal of the money then collected—and it was a large sum—was given owing to the persistency of those beggars, and also, in certain cases perhaps(out of friendship to them. He did not think that the citizens of Liverpool forty years ago, generally speaking, thought that very much good would come to them or their city by the foundation of a University College. It was a dream which was in the minds and hearts of a few people who were very optimistic, and whose prophecy that some day this would be appreciated had come true far more than they ever expected. Twenty years afterwards, in 1900, there was another band of sturdy beggars equally enthusiastic, who again appealed to Liverpool, this time to raise a large sum of money to enable University College to develop into a full-blown University. Again there were many sceptics who said such a thing was impossible, it was too soon, and so forth, but again the dream came true, and since that time many large sums had been added to enable the University to pursue its work.

URGENT SCHEMES.

During these forty years they might rightly say they were still in an experimental stage. That had all gone past. As the Lord Mayor had rightly said, Liverpool University now stood in the forefront of modern universities of the world and they could have no possible doubt as to their future. But they must now appeal to a much larger audience. They must now find support from a much larger number of their citizens and from districts over which they had a right to appeal. The Vice-Chancellor, during the few months he had been with them, had by his enthusiasm, won a place for himself in the hearts of the citizens of Liverpool, which was remarkable. (Applause.) They knew the schemes he had in mind, and he (Mr. Rathbone) would refer only to two. The first was the urgent need for chemical laboratories. They must get £350,000 for these. Then the requirements for the social life of their students had to be met. They had a fine Students' Union, which was now far too small. They wanted hostels and also a fine athletic ground and the treasurer would be able to announce that satisfactory arrangements had been made with regard to the latter. The number of students had more than doubled since the war. No doubt the war had had a great deal to do with it, but the desire for better and more education was growing rapidly in this country before the war. The war had given it a tremendous fillip, and at last they in England were realising what was realised in Scotland centuries ago. He moved with absolute confidence the resolution before them. (Applause.)

The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr.

Adami), in seconding, said he thought the wording of the resolution should be altered, as it appeared to him it did not absolutely express the state of affairs. He would urge that the words should read not the "needs of the University are so urgent," but "that the needs of the nation are so urgent" that an appeal should be made for increasing the work of the University. "What is the use of higher education and university education, and why are we putting these needs before you to-day?" he asked. "I would say that everyone in this room will have met those in Liverpool and elsewhere who will say that they would have anyone in their business rather than a University man. Well, I say this, that it is that spirit that precious near made us lose the war. It is that spirit of easily jogging along that made us frightfully weak at a time we needed our greatest strength. The same spirit was in the army and everywhere. The war was nearly lost by our not taking care of science. And what I would say now is that any business man who has given any thought to the subject of education, and who has followed the events of the last five years, cannot be in any doubt as to the vital importance of enlarging and more fully equipping our modern universities. If this country had spent £100,000,000 thirty years ago then Germany would not have quite had such a swelled head, and been so confident of going to win because of her superior science."

We also, he continued, could not have been in the position of having sent all our best scientific men to the war and having to drag them out again not thinking it necessary to use them. But we had got to use the universities to make at enormous cost what Germany had been carefully working at for thirty years. These were the reasons why everyone to-day in England was realising the responsibility that training men to make them more facile and broad was essential, whether in general education or expert knowledge. The district round Liverpool had risen to the need, and from the secondary schools men and women had poured into the University, and they found themselves with more than 2,500 students.

BURSTING OVER.

They found that their University was absolutely bursting over with men whom they had to accept in trying to do their duty with the best of their goodwill. They wanted to be a help to the nation, but they found that their staff was utterly too small to cope with the huge classes they had to deal with, and that the buildings especially were too small. Many men were begging for an increased knowledge of chemistry. The great centres of the chemical industry—St. Helens and Widnes—were at their doors, and they had to do their best to help them. Many were coming forward, in this age of electricity, demanding knowledge of electrical engineering, and naval engineering, in which they in Liverpool were particularly interested. They had to expand the University in all these directions. They needed laboratories in all these scientific departments. The present laboratories were lamentably incomplete, and to replace these alone they needed £350,000, and for electrical engineering £100,000, and a further large sum for extending the engineering department. Then there were the needs for the development of the corporate life of the students, and the training of men who were to take responsible positions. The present Students' Union was only a quarter of the size necessary. They wanted an athletic ground and gymnasia for the better physical training of the men. In every direction they required more chairs, more professors, and more teachers. For all these various urgent needs, if this was to be a strong, leading university, £1,000,000 was really needed.

About £500,000 was immediately required, and another like amount they should be assured of for the next few years for new buildings, departments and chairs. On hostel accommodation they could easily spend another quarter of a million. These were all urgent needs and required large sums. That was the national need, but what was immediately to be done if the university was to meet the needs of the community. Looking at the Board of Trade returns, the last annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom made up to 1918 the imports and exports through Liverpool amounted to £682,997,000, as compared with London £541,000,000, or from Liverpool £150,000,000 more in imports and exports than London. Liverpool was thus the greatest port in England at the present time. It was only since 1914 that Liverpool had become the premier port of the country. She had bigger imperial interests all round, and as her citizens were specially fitted to grapple with the big commercial problems, it was surely fitting they should lead in the matter of education, and not look back until the University stood far ahead. (Applause.) These were matters of national importance for them in Liverpool, and he would ask them to rally round their appeal. Any suggestion to strengthen the manifesto they were issuing they would gladly have. "We want to impress upon the ordinary men and women throughout Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales," concluded Dr. Adami, "that the University is here to help them to increase the prosperity and standing of the whole of our district." (Applause.)

INCREASED GRANTS.

Sir William McCormick, chairman of the Advisory Committee for University Grants, in supporting, remarked that he and his colleague, Sir Wilmot Herringham, had attended that meeting more in a national than a local sense. As members of the Grants Committee, they were surveying the whole of the Universities of the United Kingdom with a view to persuading the Treasury to increase grants. He was glad to have that opportunity of congratulating the University and citizens of Liverpool on having obtained as their vice chancellor his old friend, Dr. Adami. No one was more fitted to conduct the great appeal and to forward its success.

Speaking of the work which Parliament was at present doing for the Universities generally, Sir William pointed out that when war broke out the Liverpool University was receiving from the Treasury grants of £25,400 a year. As a temporary measure of assistance that sum had been raised to roughly £40,000. (Hear, hear.) That increase was given from Parliamentary funds, not with a view to developing new departments, but to keep up the efficiency of the existing departments. Universities generally had come through the war disabled and maimed. It was vitally necessary in order to bring them to a pre-war standard of adequacy and efficiency that their incomes should be doubled. Within the next few weeks, he hoped that his committee would be able to announce further grants both recurrent and non-recurrent for Parliament to tide over present difficulties. (Hear, hear.) But it was not to be expected that the British taxpayer should do it all. The locality must do something. In their present departments, the teaching staff was not only under-paid but over-worked. It there was anything that characterised a university above other teaching institutions, it was that the staff should have time of their own for the advancement of knowledge. No university could be a live institution if it was merely a teaching body. (Hear, hear.)

TWO REMEDIES.

Two remedies were necessary. They must have more teachers as well as give the staff more adequate salaries. In many cases at present the remuneration fell below that given to educational colleagues in lower spheres. If universities were to retain their full efficiency they must also look after the social life of the students as well as their education. It would be the duty of his committee during the coming autumn to prepare a report for his Majesty's Government in connection with further grants for the universities of the United Kingdom. He could assure them that the committee would use all arguments possible to further that demand. As far as Liverpool was concerned the most convincing argument the committee could use would be to report that their Vice-Chancellor had been successful in the great scheme of raising £1,000,000 endowment fund for the Liverpool University.

Sir Wilmot Herringham also supported the resolution, and said that during the war both in France and in this country they had simply waited for the chemist to find fresh explosives to destroy the Zeppelins, the psychist to perfect wonderful inventions by which submarines could be detected, and the engineer to perfect those elaborate devices which had been of incalculable assistance. Everybody knew what Germany had gained by the education of her people when she entered the war. The energies and application of the years of war were just as necessary to-day. In the realm of medicine alone they were now on the brink of discoveries which would prove of enormous value to the community.

The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

(Continued on Page 8.)

£1,000,000 FOR UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 7.)

Sir James Hope Simpson proposed "That this meeting cordially supports the appeal of the University for the sum of £1,000,000, and pledges itself to assist the Appeal Committee in every way possible." After reading Lord Derby's appeal, Sir James said the contribution the University had made to the needs of this great centre and the districts surrounding it had been extremely remarkable. The Vice-Chancellor had pointed out that he had heard that business men were rather shy of engaging university students, but as a business man he (Sir James) did not find that to be the case. He found there was a distinct desire to have in the large businesses in that centre and other centres men who had had the advantage of a university training. The business man did not look to the university so much for the technical training of future employees as he did that the university should give the man the qualities of mind and outlook and the spirit necessary for him to undertake his technical work later on. What they needed was not men trained in the work of the insurance office or the bank, or the cotton broker's office, but the man who had studied the wider issues of the questions likely to come up in his future career. He ventured to say without hesitation that he believed the University of Liverpool supplied this very training. If the university was necessary for local efficiency, it had been proved again and again how necessary it was for national efficiency. Having been in America lately, he was much impressed by the large numbers of university men engaged in commerce. If we were up against a nation that attached the value to university education and higher education generally that America did, then we would have to look to our own equipment here. Liverpool was a great port, and they hoped it would never cease to be known throughout the world as a great seat of learning. (Applause.)

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Bishop of Liverpool, who seconded, recalled a similar meeting in the Town Hall 18 years ago, when the Liverpool University was opened. Since that period the need for such an academy had been accentuated an hundredfold. What was a million pounds? asked his lordship. Every day liners came in and out of the port worth more than that sum. If it was a good investment to give £1,000,000 for a liner surely it was a better one to give that sum to a university. If they as a nation were to maintain their position in the forefront of the peoples of the world they must have better education, and it was the universities that were helping forward that higher educational standard. If British industry was to hold its own their captains of industry must look to the scientist and the engineer. If British commerce was to keep its flag flying in every port of the world their great kings of commerce must look out for the support of men of far-seeing vision and wide sympathy, qualities which a university could bestow. If the wage-earning people of this country, who were now receiving more wages and working less hours—and he was heartily thankful that it was so—were to learn how to spend their money and their leisure in the right way they must give them higher ideals and useful gifts. In the new times in which they lived, and the new objects which stirred their hearts, they must seek above all things to enable that great University to fulfil those higher and nobler lessons which lay before them by enabling it to uplift their people and thus to enrich the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Sydney Jones, the treasurer of the University, said the sum asked for seemed very large, but they would all agree it was no more than was necessary to meet present-day requirements and the growing demands of the future. The nation in its hour of need turned to the universities, and it did not turn in vain. The nation in these days of peace would make the same demands, and it would find the same willingness to serve. It was for the University to give those young men and women that knowledge which would turn their willingness into useful work. (Hear, hear.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. Sydney Jones then read the following preliminary list of subscriptions to the appeal fund, which amounted to £201,500:—

	£	£
The Lord Mayor		1,000
The Chancellor of the University		1,000
Mr. Harrison Hughes, 2 chairs in engineering in memory of his father, John W. Hughes	25,000	
Athletic ground and clubhouse at Allerton, in memory of his brother, Geoffrey Hughes, who fell in the war	25,000	—50,000
Anonymous, towards new chemical laboratories		20,000
Alfred Booth & Co., of Liverpool, London and New York, for the School of Social Studies, in memory of the late Charles Booth	20,000	
For general purposes	5,000	—25,000
NOTE.—It is hoped the contributions to the memorial, under the special direction of Alfred Booth & Co., will realise a total of £50,000.		
Mr. John Rankin, £20,000 of Victory Bonds for a new chair in engineering, and further endowment of the chair in geography, at present value		16,000
Alfred Holt & Co., chair of metallurgy and laboratory for same, in memory of their late partner, Henry Bell Wortley		15,000
The Treasurer, for provision and equipment of a special home for education and educational library, already acknowledged in part by the University Council, but which, it is now found, will cost more than originally expected, needing a sum of at least		20,000
The President and Mrs. Rathbone, endowment of a lectureship in the School of Social Studies, already presented to the University	5,000	
And towards general funds	5,000	—10,000
Local Board of Munitions, for special Fellowships in Engineering		12,000
Anonymous, £25,000 in Victory Bonds, present value		20,000
Messrs. Pilkington Bros., for chemical laboratories		5,000
Sir Heath Harrison		2,500
Per Chancellor Alsop		2,000
Lord Leverhulme		1,000
		£200,500

With other sums bringing the total to £201,500.

William Peterson
McGill Univ

Park - College Record

A WEEKLY LETTER TO OUR FRIENDS

43rd Year Parkville, Mo., Jan. 10 and Jan. 17, 1920. Nos. 3 and 4

7,142 HOURS AT $7 EACH

This is the tremendous task which faced the college administration at the beginning of the school year, in addition to the finishing and furnishing of Copley-Thaw and completing the extension of the water and steam pipe line systems. Through the goodness of our many friends all construction work has been completed. During this time without an appeal being made to the general public the Alumni Association completed the raising of $35,000 assuring the new Science Hall building and since December 15, 674 hours at $7 each have been paid toward the current expense budget.

7,142 hours to be provided for.
674 hours taken.

6,468 hours remain yet to be provided for.

LET'S MAKE IT UNANIMOUS

If all the readers of the *Record* will only take their pens *right now* and send in their check for $7 or more for as many of these hours as they can afford this great task could be finished immediately.

We are assigning specific hours to individuals when requested. After the first of February every hour will be assigned to some one. On that day in chapel those who have given to support the college for the day will be specifically remembered in prayer and we earnestly request that givers make special prayer for the college at the time when their money is paying the operating expenses of the college. Who can measure the *Tremendous* value to the college of a continual chain of prayer for the college going up hourly throughout the world.

Make It Unanimous. **Send In Your Subscription Now.**

PARK COLLEGE RECORD

Published by Park College
PRINTED BY THE STUDENTS

Entered as second-class matter October 18, 1908, at the Postoffice at Parkville, Mo. under the act of July 6, 1894.

Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1907, authorized July 30, 1918

Sent one year to any address for thirty cents. Gifts in form of P. O. orders or checks should be drawn to the order of Park College.

All communication should be addressed to President Frederick W. Hawley, Parkville, Mo.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION SUCCEEDS ..... HURRAH!

Dr. J. L. Myers, the president of the Alumni Association is an optimist. His enthusiasm is contagious. When the final reports began to come in telling how members of the Association had increased their contributions in order to complete the Science Hall fund and so bind the

MR. AND MRS. L. H. WAKEFIELD WHOSE CONDITIONAL OFFER OF $35,000 INSPIRED THE ALUMNI TO THEIR "NEW SCIENCE HALL" ACHIEVEMENT

$35,000 conditionally pledged by the Wakefields, and when the goal had been passed, the doctor "Stepped on the throttle." He qualified immediately for "pep" leader at the next Alumni gathering.

We had to celebrate. $70,000 for a new Science Hall assured without a single public appeal! A telegram was sent the Wakefields and when they arrived in Parkville, Thursday, January 9th, Dr. Myers with "Al" Orr, editor of the Alumniad, and Isadore Samuels of the com-

mittee which put the campaign over, came out to the college and took over the chapel service. The visitors were greeted with college yells given as only Park students know how to put a yell over, and with music by the band and glee club.

Dr. Myers told of the splendid sacrifices made by the Alumni to make the campaign a success and introduced Mr. Samuels who expressed gratification for the part the present student body had shown in subscribing $2500 to the fund. Mr. Orr conveyed to the Wakefields the gratitude of the Association, of which Mrs. Wakefield is a member, and spoke of the significance of such a gift coming from them.

Dr. A. L. Wolfe, the senior member of the faculty delivered an address on the work of the members of the Alumni Association. Among other things he said:

"Park College exists for the extension of the Kingdom of God. With this purpose it was founded, with this purpose it is today perpetuated, that young men and women may

DR. J. L. MYERS,
OF KANSAS CY., MO.
PRESIDENT
OF THE
ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION

WHO, WITH THE
EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE,
"PUT OVER"
THE
SCIENCE HALL
CAMPAIGN

be developed in character and ability and be fitted for the place and work in the world where God wants them. The sphere of the influence of Park College Alumni is wide, but few of them are doing spectacular things. Most of them are engaged in plain, unpretentious tasks of life that need to be done with conscientious devotion and often with sacrifice. In the Mission field we have a large part of the work in West Africa. Then at Elat a Park alumnus built up what is often called the largest Presbyterian church in the world, a church where 8,000 members have gathered at one time for a communion service. Eight times the church has been divided and strong daughter churches established, but still the Elat church numbers 4,000. Medical, industrial, school and evangelistic work of every kind is being carried on by our men and women in every part of the West African field. Even the treasurer is a Park man

though not an alumnus, a man who has carried a mountain load of responsibility throughout the days of war when supplies and shipping were cut off, and yet the whole mission looked to him for support.

"One of our girls tours among the villages of India with her little company of native Christian assistants. Another, married, is with her husband in the heart of the great mass movement where entire villages agree together to break their idols and learn the Gospel.

"Our Alumni in Persia lived through the days of terror and famine that the war brought in unceasing ministry and unsparing devotion to their helpless flock.

"China and India have our two women physicians still in service, though we gave India at least one earlier. A Y.W.C.A. traveling secretary joined the forces in India last year. We have a Y.M.C.A. secretary in Pekin and the first of all our Alumni to make the "Y" his life vocation has been in Siberia for more than a year visiting every large city and even so far east as Ekaterinburg in Russia on the King's business."

Space prevents telling of our representatives scores of whom he mentioned by name and who are working in South and Central America and the Islands of the Sea. As country after country was visited and the leading part taken by a Park representative was told, or their sacrifices mentioned, it seemed almost like a continuation of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

And then these former students, the majority of whom have voluntarily given up their opportunity for using their trained minds for commercial or professional pursuits for personal gains have, out of their limited means, given this great sum for a new Science Hall. Many new suits have been given up in order that the gift might be sent. Many are wearing old hats a little longer to add to a gift already made in sacrifice. This building when completed will continually bear testimony to the spirit which underlies the principle on which Park is founded. The spirit of living for others—sacrifice.

The President and Trustees and others of us who compose the Park Family extend our loving gratitude to these Alumni who have so wonderfully succeeded.

Please give full address and mail to Park College, Parkville, Mo.

PARK COLLEGE $7.00 PER HOUR PLEDGE

.....1920

Believing in the distinctive type of work being done by Park College, Parkville, Mo., and desiring to assist in its support for .....hours (at $7.00 per hour) I hereby promise to pay to the Treasurer of the College at Parkville, Mo., the sum of .....

Dollars ($.....) on or before ....., 1920.

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N. B.— We will be glad to have you specify the time you would like to support the college and remember our work in prayer at that time.

VOL. XXIX, No. 26

March 19, 1920

YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY

PIERSON 1701

ANDREW 1707

CUTLER 1719

WILLIAMS 1726

CLAP 1740

DAGGETT 1766

STILES 1778

DWIGHT 1795

DAY 1817

WOOLSEY 1846

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HADLEY 1899

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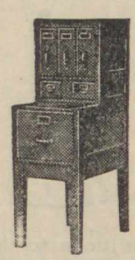

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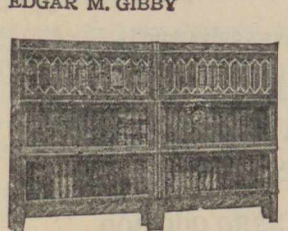

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1909 S.—Theodore S. Watson, 111 Broadway, New York
1910—Edward H. Coy, 5 Nassau St., New York
1910 S.—Matthew G. Ely, 21 Liberty St., New York
1911—John B. Dempsey, The Leader-News Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
1911 S.—H. Laurence Achilles, The McDonogh School, McDonogh, Md.
1912—John Chandler, Sterling Junction, Mass.
1912 S.—Lawton G. Sargent, 457 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.
1913—Vanderbilt Webb, 66 E. 79th St., New York
Richard W. Robbins, Sewickley, Pa.
1913 S.—George Ingram, 2d, 149 Broadway, New York
1914—Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Jr., 170 William St., New York
1914 S.—Edwin K. Hoover, 1045 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
1915—Ranald H. Macdonald, Jr., 16 Wall St., New York
1915 S.—John L. Christie, care Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
1916—William Ross Proctor, Jr., 120 Broadway, New York
1916 S.—Malcolm W. Thompson, Park Boulevard, East Liverpool, Ohio
1917—Lyttleton B. P. Gould, Box 162, Yale Club, New York
1917 S.—Swen R. Swenson, 88 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.
1918—Allan W. Ames, Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., New York
1918 S.—Harold W. Cheel, 35 Corsa Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.
1919—Malcolm H. Ross, 43 Exchange Place, New York
1919 S.—E. Brewster Crawford, 325 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

YALE SCHOOL OF LAW

1853-1885 James T. Moran, '84, S. N. E. Tel. Co., New Haven, Conn.
1886-1892 E. G. Buckland, '89, N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R., New Haven, Conn.
1893-1896 Joseph C. Sweeney, '96, R. R. Bldg., New Haven, Conn.
1897-1901 Frederick L. Perry, '97, 185 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
1902-1905 Augustine Lonergan, '02, House of Rep., Washington, D. C.
1906-1908 Richard C. Hunt, '08, 165 Broadway, New York
1909-1910 R. Hunter McQuistion, '09, 55 Liberty St., New York
1911-1913 Raymond E. Hackett, '11, Nat. Bk. Bldg., Stamford, Conn.
1914-1919 William Walter Meyer, '15, R. R. Bldg., New Haven, Conn.

YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

1846-1897 E. Terry Smith, '97, 36 Pearl St. Hartford, Conn.
1898-1906 A. H. Sharpe, '02, 204 Fountain St., New Haven, Conn.
1907-1919 Charles W. Comfort, '11, 1193 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D.D., '06, 311 Temple St., New Haven, Conn.

YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

1902-1909 Julian E. Rothery, '08, 527 Fifth Ave., New York
1910-1919 Walter K. Wildes, '10, Room 503, 14 Wall St., New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL

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THE
YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOL. XXIX, No. 26 NEW HAVEN, CONN., MARCH 19, 1920 $3.00 A YEAR

The Week

Yale men, through the Alumni Fund, will back the policy of the University in placing her teachers' salaries on a right basis—What the Graduate Schools are doing—The spring outdoors season opening

AS graduates of an old university that has contributed to the country's upbuilding since Colonial days, Yale men are in the last analysis interested most of all in the intellectual progress of their institution. Superficial observers of the relations between the graduates and the University might not admit this. Scoffers there be who do not believe it. Once in a while it is hard for the most sanguine to hold to their assurance that it is so. But we take it to be so, and should lose our faith in the future of Yale if we did not hold to it. The kaleidoscope of the University year changes, the many and varied activities of the place fade into a composite picture of classroom and playground, laboratory and study, public ceremony and social reunion. Through it all one clear image persists—of Yale as a seat of learning and an intellectual influence in the nation. This her graduates are most proud to have her be. Looking down the long perspective of Yale generations, what emerges is the contribution of the place to America, in the brain work done within her halls and the stamp she has placed on her sons. This contribution every Yale man desires to see maintained.

If the University loses her grip on this fundamental thing, if by any chance she cannot continue to recruit her teachers from the best to be had, or burdens those she has with obstacles to the fullest use of their abilities, no magnificence of buildings or piling up of endowments for lesser ends will mend the breach made in her ancient walls. The first requisite of an educational institution is teachers who are of the best type that can be found and who are enabled to give their best to their work.

The problem of how to secure for herself and keep such men and to assure herself of such services, has suddenly become the single most prominent question at Yale, as at every university in the land. As everyone is fully aware, economic conditions in the last decade have suffered a tremendous upheaval. It is a world condition and we are warned by those who should know what they are talking about that it is not a temporary one. The cost of living has doubled. Seemingly the living conditions of all but the teaching profession have been readjusted to meet this situation. Through strikes and organization, nearly every trade and profession has brought up the income of its practitioners to modern conditions. Education, almost alone, has been allowed to lag behind, and the result—the extraordinarily serious result that but few people are as yet aware of—will soon be all too apparent unless immediate and country-wide efforts are made to avoid it. Unless public opinion awakes and asserts itself in a definite popular demand for better teachers' wages, America will shortly face an educational famine.

Yale men need no arguments in this place to sense the effect on their university and on her output in men, if this calamity is permitted to happen to Yale. We say very frankly that it may well happen if the pressing need of the year—graduate financial support for higher Yale Faculty salaries—is not completely met. A twelvemonth ago, and at the moment in advance of all other American universities, Yale took the first step toward this necessary end by increasing the pay of her lower Faculty grades. Last Fall the salaries of the permanent full-time professors were comfortably advanced. Next Summer a very necessary further increase to Assistant Professors and Instructors will be voted. Other universities have conducted "drives" to bring about similar advances when the necessary endowments have been collected. Yale has and will have no such campaign. But the situation is the more pressing because the advances have been made without new endowment to finance them. The net cost, for this year—largely due to bringing up Yale salaries to a respectable approach toward living costs, less new income to meet it—is $475,544. This deficit the University was not only as a business concern obliged to undertake in order to maintain its product and as an educational institution in order to maintain its contribution to the country, but was in honor bound to face out of responsibility to its teachers. The only way it can be met is to ask the graduates of Yale for it. This the University Alumni Fund Association is now proposing to do for the University, and there will be but one answer at Commencement.

* * * * *

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a group of articles on the professional schools of the University by the respective Deans. The sum total of the impression that one will receive in perusing them, is of progressiveness. There is no stagnation in any of these places; each has made up much lost ground in the last few years and to-day is planning for a still greater future.

There is every reason to be optimistic about Yale's past

experiments and present hopes in these graduate schools. In not all of them had every opportunity for betterment been accepted up to a few years ago. There was a time when the Law School appeared to be slackening pace and permitting rival institutions to do better teaching; for some time past this School has rapidly come to the front and to-day is second to none in the country in its teaching force and its method of teaching. The Medical School, a while back, threatened collapse, partly because of its low admission requirements and partly, we surmise, because it was trying to cover too large a field without proper equipment; that School now is on the threshold of a fine future, provided its machinery can be got going in complete adjustment with the other Departments and funds secured for its development. The Music School, under its new Dean, promises to more than fulfill the promise of the last decade's progress. The Graduate School, whose Dean has introduced completely new administration methods and revolutionized the teaching force, is very likely to take a first place among similar schools in the very near future. Given a place in the sun under the Sterling bequest and consolidated, so far as its special needs are concerned, with the great new Library, one of these days to come from that bequest, Yale's Graduate School will be heard from.

We hope that all of these papers will be given a careful study, not only by the graduates to whom each will especially appeal, but by our readers generally. The real work of the place, outside of classroom teaching, is here being done. No Yale man need be ignorant of that work if he takes the opportunity here offered to become acquainted with it.

* * * * *

AN unusually promising experiment was made last week when the Engineering Faculty met members of the New Haven Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs at dinner in Memorial Hall, there outlined the work in applied science at the University and afterwards conducted their guests about the engineering laboratories, kept in operation that evening for the occasion.

The purpose of this event was the double one of making evident to New Haven business men and manufacturers, what the Sheffield Scientific School was doing in practical education in their own world, and of establishing a connection which might in the future be useful to both interests. It was a good idea, and from what we have gathered concerning it from both the business and University men since, was successfully carried out. There is undoubtedly a possibility of practical usefulness here involved, by Yale to New Haven, that should be made use of. Modern manufacturing is leaning more and more on applied science—things are being attempted and done that would surprise many people if the list could be compiled—and every school of applied science is being drawn more and more into outside advisory work. Sheff has long since been no exception to this rule: her scientists and engineers are frequently in evidence about the state and often at a distance, in the most difficult and important relations to business and manufacturing. If less has been called for by New Haven on Yale in this regard than could have been given, the start now made may prove of much use. The incident is more than worth noting as a news item of the week. It shows what one side of Yale life can do for the outside world and is significant, we think, of much promise for the future.

* * * * *

THE late winter, that still has New Haven in icy fingers and that still covers the streets and Campuses with slow-expiring snow, may retard the opening of the student outdoor season but cannot dampen his rejuvenated ardor. The baseball team is at practice in the Cage and the crew squad in the Gym, each with announcements of spring schedules and the customary daily orders to candidates in the agony column of the *News*. Through the streets lope groups of sweatered youths, out for crew or cross-country team, as thinly apparelled about the knee joints as of yore. The Gym is crowded and resounds, as of old, with the muscle-building efforts of the dubs who are "out" for Varsity letters. In a fortnight more the spring sports should be starting in earnest. It is the best time of year at college. The long winter term—that "extreme penalty" of both student and teacher—has nearly run its course. The world is coming out of its doldrums and we had almost said that the war was over and Congress adjourned. But if we cannot have all good things we can have college baseball and rowing, and we are quite among those who are ready for them to burst merrily on the college stage.

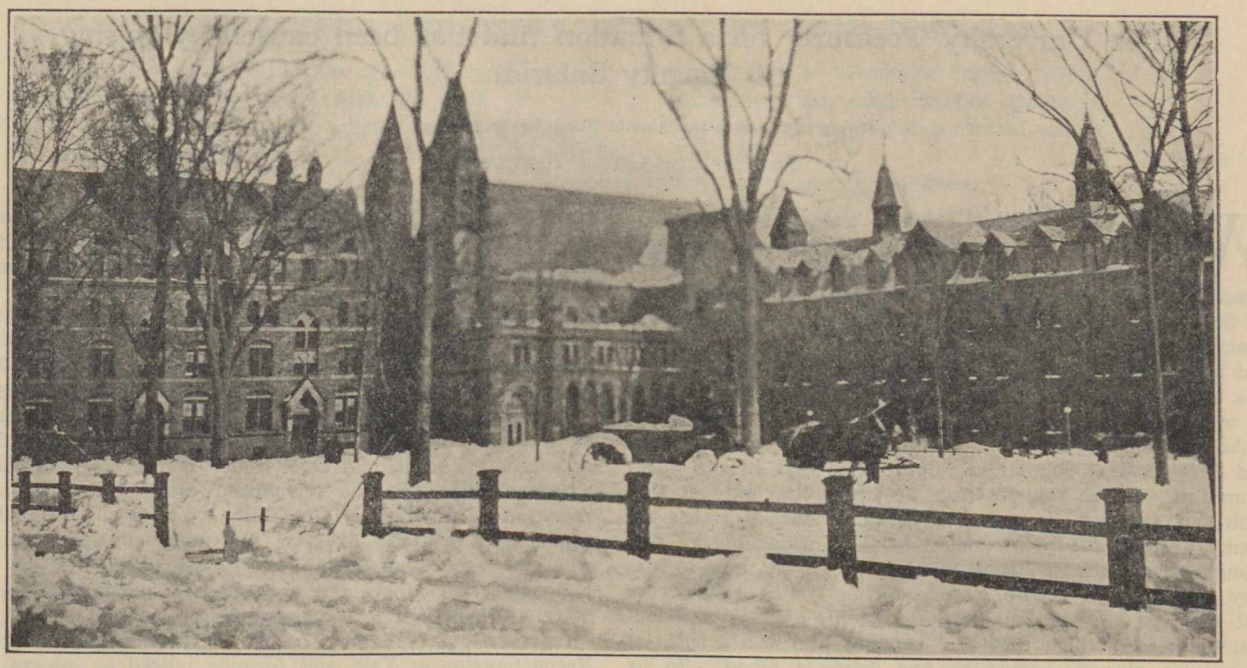
Notes

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port of New York, delivered the third of the lectures in the Political series, in Lampson Lyceum, on the evening of Monday, March 15. The undergraduates have attended these lectures in large numbers, showing an interest in national affairs that would appear strange to the older generation.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent British scientist and spiritualist, lectured in Woolsey Hall on the evening of Thursday, March 18. His subject was "Evidences for Survival," upon which he has been lecturing in New York and New England during the past few weeks.

The Rotary Club and the Kiwanis Club of New Haven were the guests of the University at a dinner in the President's Room of Woolsey Hall on Friday evening, March 12. The party was divided into groups, and a tour was made of the engineering laboratories.

"The Functions and Organization of Modern Advertising" was the subject of a lecture given by Gilbert Kinney, '05, of New York City to Yale men on Tuesday evening, March 16.



THE OLD CAMPUS AFTER THE "BLIZZARD" OF MARCH 6

When New England was visited by a ten-hour gale and snow storm of terrific force, which completely tied up traffic for a day and snowed in Faculty and students.

"To the Stockholders of Yale University"

From the Chairman of the Alumni Fund
H. J. Fisher, '96

It is conceivable even to one who is a zealot on the subject, that there may be extenuating circumstances by reason of which a Yale graduate feels unjustified in contributing to the Alumni Fund.

The mere fact that none of us happened to pay as much tuition, as the teaching we received cost, entails no moral obligation. We paid what was asked of us. There were no false pretenses.

The case, therefore, should rest on no such fallacious argument. There are, however, some pertinent questions we should ask ourselves as Yale men, at this very critical period:

Was Yale conceived all wrong? Should she have been a state institution, or the pet hobby of a very wealthy man, or a set of men? We picked her as our Alma Mater, instead of picking a state institution, or a heavily endowed private institution, probably because she was democratic and independent, and embodied the ideals we believed in.

Yale belongs to her graduates. She belonged to her graduates when we cast in our lot with her. Furthermore, she belongs to all her graduates, not to fifty per cent of them. In the last analysis, nobody is going to take care of her, if they don't. Until, therefore, she accumulates enough endowment to meet the needs of a first-grade American University, her graduates—her stockholders, must sustain her, if she is going to survive.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Fisher

Yale Needs $475,000

The University Treasurer on a Situation that has been caused by raising Faculty Salaries

(From a speech to the Alumni Fund Agents in New York)

By Treasurer GEORGE PARMLY DAY

WHEN John Masefield came to Yale at the second of our "War Commencements" in 1918 to receive an honorary degree he made a speech at the Alumni Luncheon which none of those who heard it can ever forget. In the course of this he retold in his own words the Old Testament story of "King David, who was a very generous and noble and bloody man, and very fond of war." David was besieging a city one time and it was intensely hot and he was faint with thirst. And as he was sitting there and looking at the city he could see the pond near the city gate, and he wished aloud that he might have some of the water from this. Three soldiers near by heard him express that wish and, taking their water bottles, they dashed across the enemy lines to the pond and filled their water bottles and brought them back to David. And as they gave them to him they said "There is the water. Drink." But David rose and said that he could not thus use for his personal satisfaction the water which they had brought him at the risk of their lives, since it would be like drinking blood. So he poured it out as a sacrificial offering to God. And from this, Masefield went on to speak of the men who were even then standing in the trenches, who were slowly but surely bringing to us all "peace, the water of peace, peace by which we may take up our lives again, and our loves again, and do our work again." But, he went on to point out, unless we used that peace to make the world and the institutions we served better than they were before the war "it would be like drinking blood, the blood of those men in the trenches. We must remake the world a little nearer to the heart's desire."

I suppose that what Masefield said came home with greatest force to those of us in New Haven, who had been since our country entered the war struggling to prevent Yale's being hopelessly crippled in the course of it. Because all were resolved that if Yale survived, it would during the continuance of the war devote its energies and resources without stint to help in the triumph of the right; and that on the return of peace Yale would not be selfishly content to lapse back into the old ways unless it could be sure that these were the best to help "remake the world a little nearer to the heart's desire." For just as Yale's graduates and officers working together had made Yale a pioneer and leader in Preparedness long before our country had seen the necessity of America's entering the World War, so they were determined that Yale should be a leader in the work of Reconstruction which it was recognized must follow upon the cessation of hostilities. One thing which perhaps should be emphasized in these days of seemingly endless debate on what is to be done to remake the world is that the Yale Reconstruction programme was adopted within a very few months of the signing of the armistice.

Another point to be stressed is that coupled with this Reconstruction at Yale, and forming indeed an integral part of the plan, is the decision of the Yale Corporation to make Yale a leader in the movement for the payment of more adequate salaries to teachers. Because this is a service not just to the group of men in New Haven who have given up their lives to teaching but to our nation as a whole. For as Dallas Lore Sharp said in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November: "Certainly no democracy can be better than its educational system; for democracy, more than any other political programme, is a programme of education. The spirit of democracy is the fruit of education and never an inheritance."

If our democracy seems to be in peril to-day it is not just because of the ignorance of the foreign-born who have come to our shores but also because of the lack of understanding—which is largely a lack of real education—of those who should

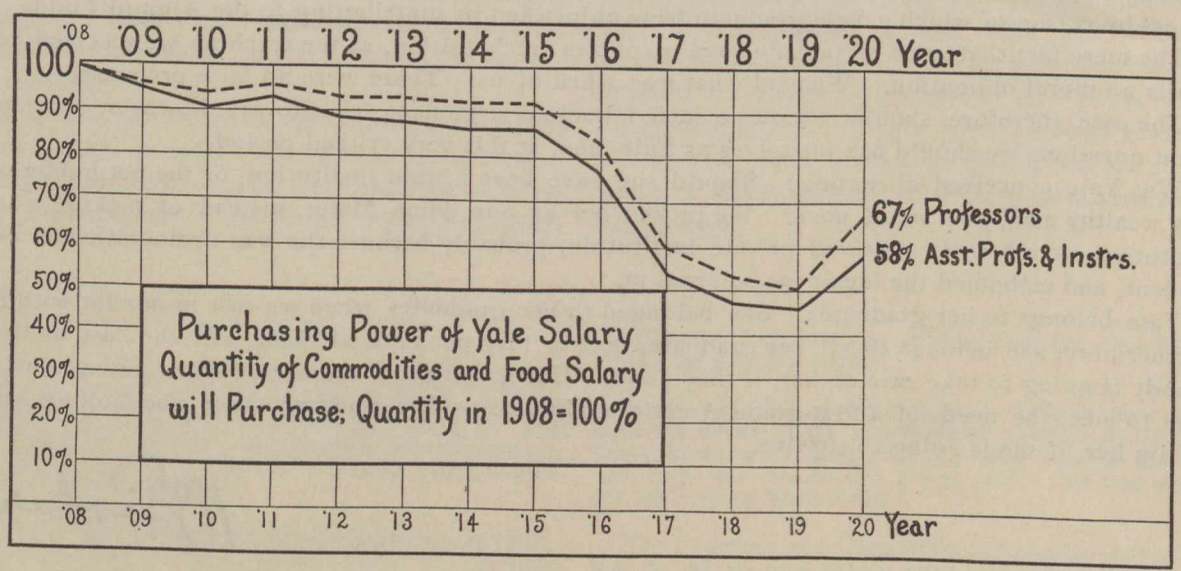


CHART SHOWING DECLINING VALUE OF YALE FACULTY SALARY SINCE 1908

The University Budget for 1919-1920

Increase in investment income over 1918-19	$ 42,548.47
Increase in receipts from students' term bills, due to increase in tuition charges and to larger registration	241,434.36
Total increase in revenue	$283,982.83
In addition there will be a net saving on account of war expenditures made last year, but not to be made this year amounting to	96,221.81
Making the total increase in resources to meet expenditures for this year	$380,204.64
Last year the expenditures of the University exceeded its receipts from income of endowment and from students' term bills by	304,294.03
So that if expenditures could have remained at last year's level the University would have had available out of its increased income to apply to special needs this year	$75,910.61
Here is an itemized list of those needs:	
The University, as recommended by Alumni Advisory Board, has planned to spend for erecting tablets in memory of Yale men killed in the war	$25,000.00
And to meet the following increase in expenses due in large part to increased enrollment:	
Increased scholarship aid in view of increase in tuition charges	13,781.13
Increased expenditures for laboratories—assistants, technicians, materials, and supplies	35,265.72
Increased expenses Joint Entrance Committee—College and Sheff	6,470.00
Increased expenses Bureau of Appointments—Employment Office	5,650.67
One-half budget Department of University Health, remaining half being met by Athletic Association	8,037.00
Increase of general expense of Medical School	30,000.00
Increase in general expenses (of which about one-third is for preparation of war records and of certain University publications suspended during the war, one-third more for increased cost of administration in Graduate School, Scientific School, etc., where field of operation has been enlarged, balance clerical salary increases)	$45,653.20
Increase in wages for janitors	10,000.00
	$179,857.72
Which would have made the excess of expenses over income	$103,947.11

The University has, however, as recently announced, made substantial increases in salaries to members of its teaching staff and has also been under the necessity of providing for the resumption of salary payments to members of the Faculty absent last year on Government Service. These and other additions to payroll are shown in the table below:

Salary payments to restore teaching force to normal pre-war standard:	
Payments to Professors now returned from Government Service who received no salary or only part salary last year	$ 60,000.00
Payments to Assistant Professors and Instructors for positions unfilled last year	142,242.76
	$202,242.76
From which can be deducted sums properly chargeable to Special Funds	40,845.49
	$161,397.27
Increases in salary payments to teachers in accordance with new salary scale:	
Professors	$133,750.00
Assistant Professors and Instructors	54,450.00
	$188,200.00
Less income from Charles W. Harkness Fund for increasing teachers' salaries	15,000.00
	$173,200.00
Increases in salary payments to Officers of Administration	7,000.00
Salaries and budgets for new officers provided for in Reconstruction Plan	30,000.00
	$371,597.27
To these additions to payroll should be added the excess of expenses over income already mentioned of	103,947.11
Making the total excess of expenses over income for 1919-20	**$475,544.38**

An analysis of each item listed above reveals the fact that the increase in payroll items alone in the foregoing tables amounts to $496,783.63 out of the total of $607,300.48 increased expenses. Of this total of $607,300.48, the University has provided for $131,756.10 as shown ($75,910.61 from the net increase in income over last year, $40,845.49 from the use of Special Funds available and $15,000.00 from income of the Charles W. Harkness Fund for increasing teachers' salaries), reducing the amount to be secured to balance income and expense from $607,300.48 to $475,544.38.

be real leaders in America. Our colleges and universities cannot properly educate the leaders of to-morrow in this country unless they can retain and command at all times the services of those who are able to inspire their students not only with a love of truth but also with the determination to find it and uphold it in all their relationships, whether in society, business or politics. We cannot successfully teach our boys to love and honor the truth unless we first teach them to recognize the truth. During the war the old idea was exploded that the college professor was a man of little practical value to his country, a man for whose support a meager salary was all that could fairly be expected. In one quarter after another our people turned to the recently neglected teachers to lead them in the hour of danger. With the return of peace we must never again lose sight of the fact that if our democracy is to endure it must be because of a constant recognition that "education is the most sacred concern, indeed the only hope, of a nation." Such a recognition must carry with it an understanding that there is no worker in a democracy better entitled to adequate financial reward for his labor than the man who has the ability to educate, in the real sense of the word, the citizens of the next generation, and who devotes his life to that work.

What Yale has done this autumn in recognizing not only the inevitability but the desirability of the increased pay-roll in academic circles in these days of the constantly rising cost of living, has been to sound a trumpet call which other universities and colleges and schools, public and private, must heed: a call furthermore which shall summon to the colors once more real leaders, men fitted to educate and train real leaders for the future.

For make no mistake as to the seriousness of the situation before Yale took this great forward step. It is true that many teachers were through a sense of loyalty remaining at their posts, but it is also true that others were being drawn away from their chosen field of education because of the apparent impossibility of obtaining in this a living wage. There was also the natural unwillingness or inability of younger men of promise to enter the teaching profession when it was known that the salaries to be obtained in this were such as to make it impossible for teachers to maintain themselves and their families in such comfort as would serve to keep them at the high point of their efficiency. You cannot expect the best men generation after generation to continue to be willing to serve the long and poorly paid apprenticeship required of those who seek to enter the field of education, unless they can see before them at the end of this a financial reward greater than that open to the locomotive engineer.

A few more years of doubt and hesitation in the educational world, and the training of the coming generation would have been in the hands of those least prepared to be trusted with such responsibility. Yale by her action has ended this period of uncertainty and anxiety and has pointed the way to a return of better things—to the remaking of the world a little nearer to the heart's desire.

The significance of the national service thus rendered by Yale is if possible the greater because of the fact that the step has been taken in advance of any pledges of financial assistance to make it a simple and easy matter for the University to do justice to its teachers. We have not been promised any increase of endowment sufficient to provide the income necessary to meet the cost of doing the right thing in the right way and at the right time.

From the figures I have given, you will see that as a result of our doing it Yale's expenses this year threaten to exceed her income by $475,544.38—which is equivalent to saying that Yale has pledged the income on $10,000,000 more endowment than we now have. In other words Yale has transferred anxiety from its teachers to its officers.

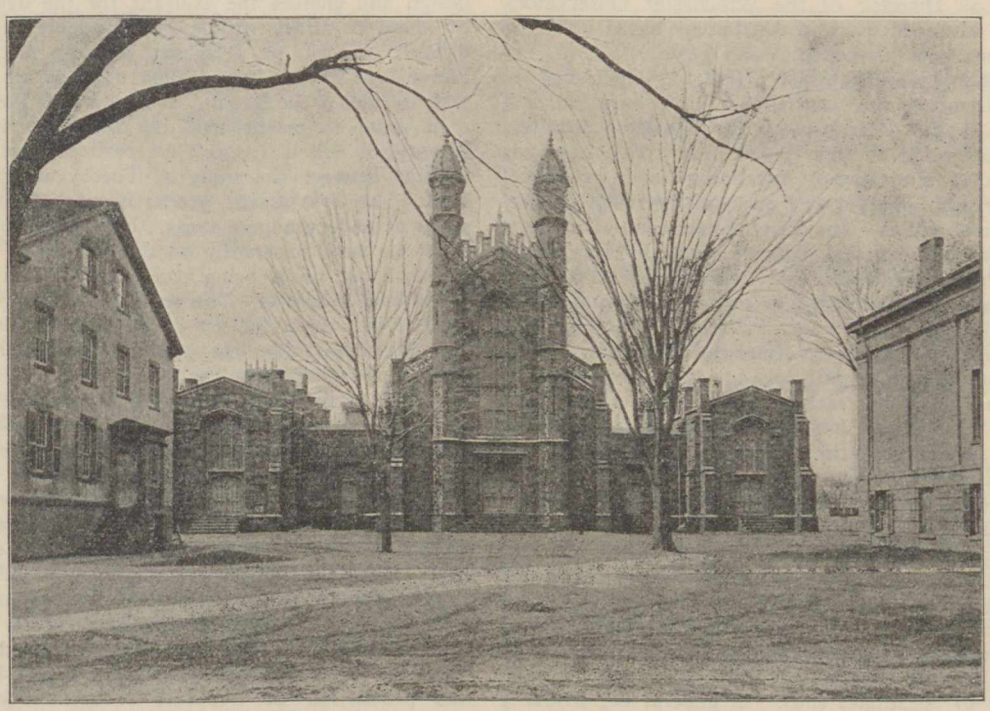
When in 1917 it was necessary to secure $300,000 to prevent a war deficit which would have handicapped the University for years, your Association saved Yale from the threatened deficit and added $171,547.75 to the endowment of the Alumni Fund. Again last year when Yale's work for the Government in the carrying on of the war made our expenses exceed our receipts by over $300,000 the graduates again contributed through the Alumni Fund a sum sufficient to balance our accounts for the year, and added $333,648.99 to the endowment of the Alumni Fund. This year our estimated expenses exceed our estimated income by over $475,000 and the University again turns to you to carry the message and the explanation to the graduates—confident that through the Alumni Fund our needs will again be met.

And of this you and they and we can all be the more confident because of the initial gift to income of the Alumni Fund which I now have the honor to report to you. This was promised to me, when I was toiling over the budget, by a graduate whom we all know and honor but whose name I must at his request withhold. He came to me and asked to see our preliminary figures, which showed, as does the statement I am leaving with you, an item of $30,000 for increase in the general expenses of the Medical School. "I will contribute $30,000 through the Alumni Fund for the increase in Medical School expenses," he later wrote to me. With this one graduate doing so much more than his share in this year's campaign none of us can be content to do less than our proper share, and if each of us unhesitatingly does his part the Alumni Fund report at the close of this year will surpass all records.

Long ago William James sighed for the acquisition by mankind of a force which could and would "remake the world nearer to the heart's desire," describing that which he sought as "the moral equivalent of war." In the remaking of our world at Yale we have the inspiration and the force through the action taken by the Corporation in again making the teaching profession one to be sought by the able and ambitious instead of one to be shunned. For this Yale has been properly acclaimed by her alumni and by the press. No more important step for the future welfare of our country has been taken or could have been taken at this time by any American university. To aid Yale in meeting the financial obligations assumed by her in taking this step is at once the duty and the privilege of every graduate.

In the world outside we see individuals and nations, who were closely allied in the war and coöperating efficiently in the conduct of it, apparently unable to agree readily as to the terms of their future alliance in time of peace or to cooperate farsightedly and promptly with each other in restoring the weary world to order and the quiet it so sorely needs. The world needs too as never before a demonstration that men can, and will under the right inspiration, coöperate as efficiently with each other in the work of peace as in the work of war, in work of a constructive character as well as in the work of destruction. Yale's graduates trained "for public service in Church and Civil State" have the opportunity of showing to the world that such effective coöperation is not only possible but inevitable if the call is sounded clearly to men educated to respond when their country calls.

For this is more than an appeal from Yale—it is no less a summons to serve the country than was the call a year ago or two years ago. The cause is one deserving of our best efforts, since it involves the preservation of our institutions, which can be wrecked only by the triumph of ignorance and saved only by the victory of education. The opportunity before us is the greatest that a man or a group of men can well ask, and the call for volunteers to make the most of the opportunity is one which should unite all Yale men in the most wonderful demonstration of the living reality of what we lovingly call "Yale Spirit."



THE OLD CAMPUS IN THE CONSULSHIP OF PLANCUS

What the Professional Schools are Doing

The Graduate School

By Dean W. L. Cross, '85

OF late the attention of the alumni has naturally been focused upon the establishment of the Freshman Year and upon the changes in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School. What has occurred in the Graduate School has not been emphasized, although the reconstruction programme of this School will be shown to be of very great significance. It is planned to make the Graduate School the clearing-house for research and also a place where men and women may obtain the equipment and training both in science and in the humanities which is necessary for investigators and for teachers. This plan will create a great School of varied activities, properly organized and correlated with all the undergraduate and professional Schools of the University.

Last year the Corporation placed under the control of the Graduate School the degree of Master of Science, the higher engineering degrees, the Certificate in Public Health. It also created the degree of Doctor of Public Health. This action required an enlargement of the administrative mechanism of the School and the formation of new departments or groups of study. A department of General Bacteriology and Public Health, as then constituted, will provide studies leading to the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees as well as to the degrees in Public Health. Another department provides studies for the M.A. degree in architecture and in the history and criticism of the Fine Arts. The five departments in engineering—Civil, Mechanical, Engineering Mechanics, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgy—were formed into one of the four main Divisions of the School. These Divisions comprised, besides Engineering, (1) Language, Literature, and the Arts; (2) History and the Social Sciences; and (3) Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. They consider questions which immediately concern them, and exercise certain definite functions, such as the recommendation for degrees, which are usually assigned to the Faculty. Altogether the Divisions are composed of twenty-five departments or groups of study. Since 1916 the general administration of the School has been in the hands of an Executive Board. However, by a recent act of the Corporation, there has been created in its place a Body of Permanent Officers, having the same powers as similar bodies in the other Schools. The reorganization of the Graduate School, on its administrative side, is now complete.

The unification of advanced studies has thus been carried much farther at Yale than is common in American universities. The immediate success of the experiment will depend on the character and ability of the men who constitute the Board of Permanent Officers and upon the assistance they receive from other Faculties.

Proper correlation of studies, so as to bring together the resources of the University, is, and always must be, a continuing process. An aid to the desired end will be the recent departmentalization of the University. Those departments which begin in Yale College or the Sheffield Scientific School lead towards the Graduate School, and, in many instances, there have already been laid out courses of study closely connecting undergraduate with graduate work. On this principle there has just been planned a course in Preparation for Business leading to the M.A. degree. Other departments extend through the Graduate School into the professional Schools. Social and Political Science, for example, includes in its group members of the School of Law; and Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Pharmacology extend into the School of Medicine. Recently there has been organized, in conjunction with the Divinity School, a group of studies in the Philosophy of Religion and in Historical and Contemporary Religion. In addition, the appointment of Dr. Frank

E. Schlesinger as Director of the Winchester Observatory makes possible advanced work in Astronomy based upon the University's courses in Mathematics and Physics.

With the coming of Professor Frank E. Spaulding in School Administration the Department of Education will assume definite shape. It is still too early to state definitely the scope of the work of this Department. Yale now has competent men in Educational Psychology and in School Hygiene. New appointments will probably be made in Secondary Education and in University Extension. Professor Spaulding's advanced courses, planned especially for school principals and superintendents, will concern themselves with the many problems of administration, organization, and supervision. In addition to this work, Professor Spaulding will give a course, open to Seniors, in American Education dealing with current problems and designed for the information of the citizen rather than the teacher. In this new Department of Education, Yale should be able to perform a most important public service at a time when old methods and old systems are being everywhere questioned.

What I have written has been in the way of news. Yale's achievements in her long-established departments of study and investigation is another and a brilliant story. Of this I cannot write here. But there is one thing more I should like to say. It is a frequent charge that university instruction is too much detached from the real needs and affairs of the world. A good deal of the work must be detached; while other parts of it, like Education, should be conducted with a distinct view to vocational ends. In general the tendency in science is towards its application. During the vacations Graduate students do field work or take positions in the laboratories of corporations. In engineering, in chemistry, and also in other subjects, well-known men actively engaged in practical work are invited here to take part in the instruction. This is now a recognized policy of the University; and the question of still further coöperation with industrial corporations is now being considered by a representative committee.

The School of Music

By Dean David Stanley Smith, '00

REORGANIZATION at Yale, though affecting principally the undergraduate schools of the University, has nevertheless entered, in less striking form, into the plans and ambitions of the professional schools. The system of administration and the course of study in the School of Music call for no drastic revision at this time, for the founders of the School built with great wisdom. Yet numerous opportunities for improvement in small ways present themselves. The School is growing and the number of students who do their work in residence is yearly increasing. Each season finds a lessening in the old practice of "commuting" from Connecticut towns one or two days a week.

An era of prosperity really dates from the gift of Sprague Memorial Hall two years ago. The attractive library and recitation rooms, the recital hall with its numerous concerts, and the facilities which come with a modern building, have inspired a splendid unity of purpose on the part of students and Faculty. None, except those who have participated in the School activities during the period before and after the erection of Sprague Memorial Hall, can appreciate the feeling of youth renewed and the hope for enlarged usefulness that have been born within its walls.

There never has been so great an interest in the composition of music as at present. A new course of Elementary Composition provides instruction in the easier forms of tonal design and enables the aspirant for the degree of Bachelor of Music to attack with more confidence the extraordinarily difficult problem of producing a large piece for orchestra. Heretofore he has been called upon to work upon the big task without a background of mastery of the small forms.

In order to comprehend the scope of the course in the Theory of Music it must be realized that there is a distinction between the study of Theory and that of Composition. The first is the proper subject matter of the three years of undergraduate study. During this period the student is, to be sure, constantly on the fringes of the art of composition, but he is being trained mainly in the severe drill of musical grammar. The new plan provides a graded course in composition in the art of self-expression, beginning with the third year, the last year of the undergraduate period, and extending through the fourth and fifth year, these being regarded as graduate years. It is proposed to make a more systematic arrangement of this branch of the instruction than has been possible in the past, building space and the number of instructors having been inadequate for carrying out the programme. The writer believes that a few years will show a remarkable development of talent for creative work in the School and a consequent enrichment of the musical life of the nation. And what need is greater in this industrial age?

The growth of the School this season manifests itself in various ways—increase in enrollment in all departments, improved quality of work done, unprecedented activity in composition (at least twice as many students being engaged in the production of elaborate orchestral works as in any previous season), and a new development of loyalty to the School and genuine student *esprit de corps*.

In no way does the School of Music serve the community with more effectiveness than through the public concerts to which it lends its support. The Whiting Recitals aim to interest primarily the College undergraduates in serious music; the New Haven Symphony Orchestra makes its appeal to a wider public. Each course of concerts deserves the hearty backing of Yale graduates, for each serves a noble purpose.

The New Haven Symphony Orchestra has just completed a successful season. During the last years of the war it had great difficulty in living through. But the morale is now splendid and the public is beginning to return to its support. But its needs are great. It still has to resort to importing a certain number of musicians from New York on the day of the concert. An oboist or bassoonist cannot make a living in New Haven. Before the Orchestra can really hold its head up it must be independent of this practice. Young men must be found who will learn the less common instruments, and instruments must be purchased. Or else means must be provided to pay salaries to professional musicians who will devote their whole time to the Orchestra. The plans of those who have the future of the organization at heart need for their realization the tangible encouragement of larger funds. The affairs of the Orchestra are administered with the utmost economy. But economy, if carried too far, impairs the usefulness of an expensive machine like a modern orchestra. The fortunes of the School of Music are so bound up with the activities of this fine body of players as to warrant a special appeal for an endowment for the Symphony Orchestra which may make the giving of its concerts not a business but an art.

It is indeed impossible to replace the late Dean Horatio Parker, whose quarter-century of service in the School and whose unflinching maintenance of a high ideal will bear fruit for years to come and will always make an inspiring background for the work of his successors. But the members of the Faculty whose privilege it is to carry on the School programme look with splendid confidence toward the future, for they see at hand opportunities which a few years ago

were regarded as quite out of reach. The first days of Professor Parker at Yale were discouraging pioneer days. He witnessed the effective shaping of his policies and the widespread acceptance of music as an appropriate and valuable element in a university curriculum.

The School of Law

By Dean THOMAS W. SWAN, '00

AT the request of the editor of the ALUMNI WEEKLY this statement concerning the School of Law is contributed, with the hope of giving Yale graduates some understanding of its present condition and of its future prospects.

During the war the registration of students at Yale decreased, as at other law schools requiring a college degree for admission, about eighty-eight per cent. But now that the war is over the School is once more a live concern. The First-year Class is the largest since the college-degree requirement was imposed some ten years ago; and while the upper classes have not yet regained normal numbers the total number of students under instruction is practically the same as in 1916, about 180. An encouraging feature of this situation is the fact that an increasing number of able Yale graduates stay on for law study. Unless Yale College graduates recognize the Yale Law School as offering an opportunity for legal education equal to that offered by any other school it is difficult to attract here the best students from other colleges. Such recognition is now accorded in larger measure than ever before. The spirit of serious work and of School loyalty is also at a high pitch.

The several members of the Law Faculty who were absent during the war have returned. Our Faculty is now composed of eleven men devoting their full time to the School and of four eminent members of the bench and bar who devote certain hours each week to teaching, thus bringing to the students the inspiration which comes from contact with men engaged in actual practice or public life. The full time professors are, with few exceptions, men who have had long and successful experience in teaching law. In a few instances there have been appointed recent graduates of our own School, lacking in teaching experience but possessing enthusiasm for a teaching career and giving promise of success in it. In the recent death of Professor Willard T. Barbour not only the Yale Law School but the cause of legal scholarship sustained a deplorable loss. He was one of the most brilliant scholars in America in his chosen field, Equity and Legal History. During the current term he had been given leave of absence from Yale in order to accept the invitation of Columbia University to deliver lectures on Legal History upon the Carpentier Foundation.

A university law school has two functions. It aims by the case method of instruction to train its students so that they may become successful practitioners in their chosen profession. It aims also, or at least it should aim, though too few schools have recognized this obligation, to aid in improving the law by scientific and analytical study of existing laws, by comparative study of the jurisprudence of other countries, by criticism of defects and suggestion for improvement in the administration of law and in methods of legislation, and by relating law to other institutions of human society. The students of this generation will become the judges and legislators of the next. It is the duty of a university law school to emphasize, through research and publication by its faculty and through the character of its instruction, this broader basis of legal education, as well as to give the merely professional training. This thought was expressed with his usual felicity by Hon. Elihu Root in his address as President of the American Bar Association when he said: "The only way to clarify and simplify our law as a whole is to reach the lawyer in the making and mould his habits of thought by adequate instruction and training so that when he comes to the Bar he will have learned to think not merely in terms of law but in terms of jurisprudence."

One of the distinctive characteristics of legal education at Yale is the special stress placed upon an accurate analysis of legal relations and upon the use of a definite terminology to denote such relations. To this subject the late Professor Hohfeld devoted the best of his great talents. Obviously it makes for clearness of expression and for soundness of reasoning to use distinct terms for distinct legal relations. It is encouraging to note a growing tendency in certain other schools and in legal periodicals to adopt the same method of analysis and terminology.

No one should suppose, however, that emphasis on the need of a broad and scientific training in law has lessened the practical character of the legal education offered by the Yale Law School. The training in legal analysis and the ability to think "in terms of jurisprudence" are of the highest practical significance; but in addition thereto courses have been established in Court Practice and in Office Practice. The former aims to give the student instruction in the preparation of pleadings and in the various steps of trial procedure which occur during litigation. Professor Morgan has had unusual success in conducting such classes. The Office Practice course deals with the study and criticism of documents which an office lawyer is frequently called upon to prepare, and gives the student practical exercises in the drafting of such papers.

Shortly after the armistice a considerable number of students returned to their studies. This necessitated the inauguration last year of a summer session to enable them to

Why One Man Gives to the Alumni Fund

From a Graduate Letter

"I am interested in the Alumni Fund because it is the most direct and practical way which has yet been found to enable all Yale men to have a part in meeting what I conceive to be the greatest need of our modern education—namely, giving the teachers whom we entrust with the education of our sons a living wage.

"As one who recognizes the debt of gratitude which he owes to his own teachers in the past and who desires to see the high standards of Yale scholarship maintained in the future, I have felt it a privilege to do what I could to work for a fund which, more than any that I know, has gone into men rather than into brick and mortar."

complete a full year's work before the opening of the Law School in the autumn. It is the belief of a majority of the Faculty that such summer sessions should be maintained regularly with a view to enabling students who so wish to shorten the time required to complete the three-year course. Another session will, therefore, be held this summer, and, if the demand for summer work continues, it is probable such sessions will become an established part of our programme. The session is slightly more than ten weeks in length, extending from June 21 to August 31, and the courses of study are so arranged that one-third of a year's work can be completed. Attendance is, of course, optional. A month's vacation occurs between the end of the summer session and the beginning of the next school year.

A faculty able to give instruction of the broader type above mentioned should also be allowed an opportunity for research and for the publication of the results of scholarship. During the past year Professor Corbin has brought out a new edition of Anson on Contracts, which is a distinct contribution to legal scholarship. This book has received appreciative comment in many of the legal periodicals. Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School has said of it: "Some day it will be recognized that this edition marks a new epoch in law text-books. We now see that Langdell began an epoch when he insisted on a critical study of what courts did instead of swallowing what they said or what text-books said they said. It is not less an epoch when a law text-book looks legal analysis and legal doctrine critically in the face and relates them to other social phenomena."

In the field of improving the administration of law Professor Borchard's scholarly articles on "The Declaratory Judgment" have stimulated, and will continue to stimulate, a much-needed reform in procedure. Since the publication of these articles three states have enacted legislation permitting suits to be brought for the declaration of legal rights, and bills providing for similar legislation are pending before several other legislatures.

Professor Lorenzen has contributed to the *Yale Law Journal* several articles on comparative law which have received favorable notice abroad as well as in this country. And all of the members of the Faculty have published from time to time articles or comments in the *Yale Law Journal.* The publication of such a journal is essential to a continuance of the scientific and constructive work of the School. It is stimulating to Faculty and students alike; for a board of student editors selected from each class on the basis of scholarship obtains training in the investigation and briefing of legal principles which is of great practical as well as educational value. The importance of this publication to the Law School prompts me to say that the Yale Law School Alumni Association could do no better service to the School than to supply an endowment for the *Journal,* for the financing of this paper is in these days a serious problem.

The present building of the School, Hendrie Hall, is rapidly being outgrown. Already our library of nearly 60,000 volumes has overflowed the space originally allotted to library purposes. The classrooms, too, need renovating by the installation of adequate modern desks and tables. The erection of a new home for the Law School in juxtaposition to the new University Library is a crying need and "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

Despite the fact that our collection of law books is the best in the State and is surpassed by only a few of the law school libraries of the country, our library needs are still very far from realized. If funds were available the present is a conspicuously advantageous time for the purchase of law books in England and in European countries. Last summer Professor Borchard, who was formerly law librarian of the United States Supreme Court, made a trip to Europe and obtained at extraordinarily low prices several thousand volumes of important foreign material. Additional English and American material is much desired.

The subject of higher salaries which engages so much attention in almost every educational institution at this time is one which cannot be entirely ignored in a statement which attempts to give a picture of our future prospects. At present Yale salaries compare favorably with those of most other law schools. But increases are contemplated in neighboring schools, and this is bound to make necessary an increase at Yale, if her School is to keep abreast of its rivals.

The Yale Medical School

By Dean George Blumer

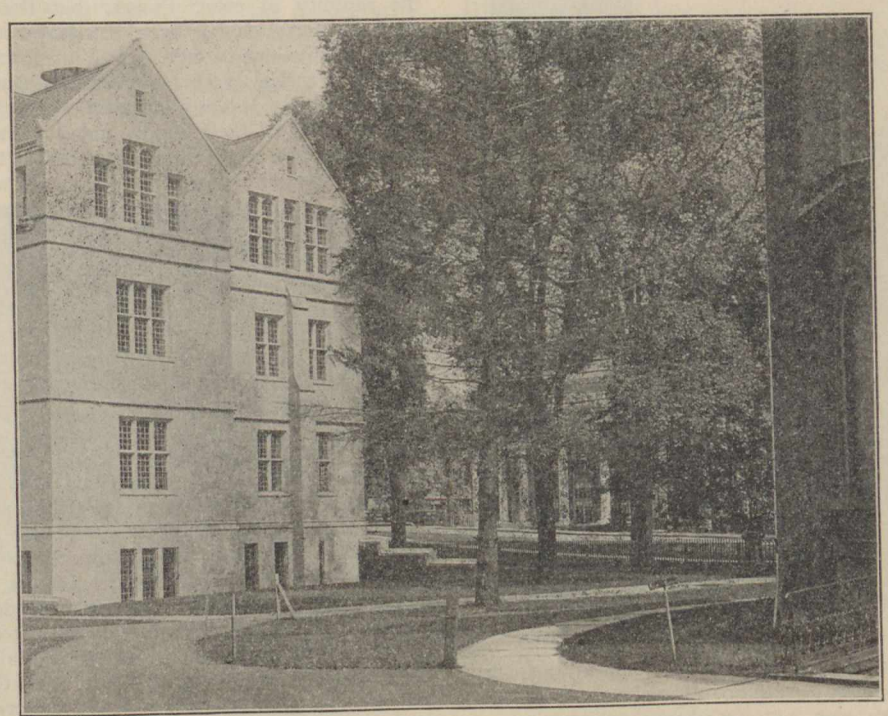
EVERYWHERE in the United States there are indications that there is an increased interest in the study of medicine. Just what has produced this situation is not clear. It is true that the war, more than any preceding war, focused the attention of the public on the progress which medicine has made in certain directions. It is also true that during the period of the war medical students and premedical students were exempted from active service. A result of this was that an unusual number of individuals took up the study of medicine. Doubtless the present influx into the medical schools is partly due to this fact. Whatever the cause it is perfectly clear that the next few years will see a marked increase in the number of medical students throughout the country. Moreover, this will occur at a time when the number of medical schools has been gradually decreasing, and when many of the better schools are either advocating or have adopted limitation in the size of their classes. It is important, therefore, that every medical school should take stock of its liabilities and assets.

The situation facing the Yale Medical School at the present time contains elements of both encouragement and discouragement. The last fifteen years have been a period of rapid growth and development. On the material side it is pertinent to observe that the University now owns for Medical School purposes land and buildings valued at nearly $600,000. Of this sum $400,000 has been expended during the past ten years. The old Medical School buildings are still in use, but there have been added the Brady Laboratory, a model building for its purpose, and Nathan Smith Hall, a building which affords excellent accommodations for the Departments of Physiology and Public Health. Since 1905 the budget of the Medical School has increased from $25,000 per annum to $225,000 per annum, and the productive funds of the School have increased from $160,000 to $2,700,000. In this same period there have been marked changes in the organization and personnel of the School. An increased number of full time instructors has been employed in all departments. More technical help and more adequate budgets have been provided for all departments. Certain departments, notably Pathology and Bacteriology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology, have been completely reorganized. New departments such as Experimental Medicine and Public Health have been developed. The character of the teaching has been improved. The amount of practical work which the student is required to do, both in the preclinical and clinical years, has been increased, and the principle of the full time plan for clinical teachers has been adopted in the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics and Gynecology. A contract with the New Haven Hospital has been consummated which gives the Medical School complete control of the teaching material in the hospital. These changes have not been effected without the expenditure of a great deal of time and energy on the part of

the Faculty of the School. They have resulted in better teaching and in raising the standards of the entire School, so that it now stands among the first of American medical institutions.

The debit side of the ledger shows items which concern two situations. The most critical situation which faces the Medical School at the present time is the financial condition of the New Haven Hospital. Like most institutions of its kind the hospital has a large annual deficit as a result of existing economic conditions. A public hospital like the New Haven Hospital is a charitable institution. Its chief function is to care for the sick, and only a small percentage of the patients received by an institution of this character are able to meet the expense of their care. In most public hospitals the ward rates do not nearly cover the expense of caring for the patients. In the New Haven Hospital only a little over fifty per cent of the actual cost is covered by these rates. In many hospitals this deficit is made up from the charges against the well-to-do who are able to pay for private rooms. This is not the case in the New Haven Hospital. It goes without saying that the Medical School is absolutely dependent upon hospital facilities for its life. Without a hospital in which to train the coming generations of practitioners no adequate instruction in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and the other clinical subjects can be given. It should also be noted that while a teaching hospital is, without question, the most efficient form of hospital, it is also the most expensive, and the added expense is partly due to the demands of teachers and of students. It seems fair, therefore, that some contribution toward the maintenance of the New Haven Hospital should be made, if not directly from University funds at least through the University by interested friends.

It is apparent to any thinking individual that the high cost of living must be reflected in the cost of medical education as well as in all other human activities. The present financial situation is reflected in the expense of conducting the Medical School, which has increased in the last five years from fifty to sixty per cent. This increase has not been mainly in teachers' salaries. Supplies, apparatus and the wages of employees have added to the burden. In addition, there have arisen new opportunities and new demands requiring endowment. It has long been recognized that diseases of children form an important part of the work of the general practitioner, and that medical students should be thoroughly instructed in this branch of their profession. Indeed, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and the diseases of children have always been regarded as the four chief clinical branches. We are sadly in need of a properly equipped department of the diseases of children in connection with this Medical School. While we have a large outpatient department at the present time, the hospital accommodations are scanty, and the responsibility for instruction has fallen upon the Department of Medicine, and has been carried without remuneration by a few conscientious and self-sacrificing practitioners of pediatrics. The hospital now has in hand a sum sufficient to construct a proper children's pavilion, and this will doubtless be finished within the next year or two. There is urgent need for an endowment for this department, so that it, like the departments of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, can be placed upon a full time basis. There is, furthermore, urgent need for an endowment for the study of tuberculosis. The generosity of Mrs. William Wirt Winchester has placed at our disposal a splendid plant for the study of this disease. The William Wirt Winchester Hospital, completed in 1918, and at once leased by the Government, will soon be released, and will be at the disposal of the directors of the New Haven Hospital, of which institution it is a branch. Under our contract with the hospital we possess the right of nominating the staff and of utilizing the wards of this hospital for teaching purposes. An endowment would permit us not merely to utilize the institution to the best interests of the patients and of students of tuberculosis, but also to create in connection with the institution a center for the study of this most destructive disease. Other opportunities for expansion could easily be discussed, but the purpose of this article is to point out only the more important ones.



A CORNER OF THE OLD SHEFF CAMPUS ON HILLHOUSE AVENUE

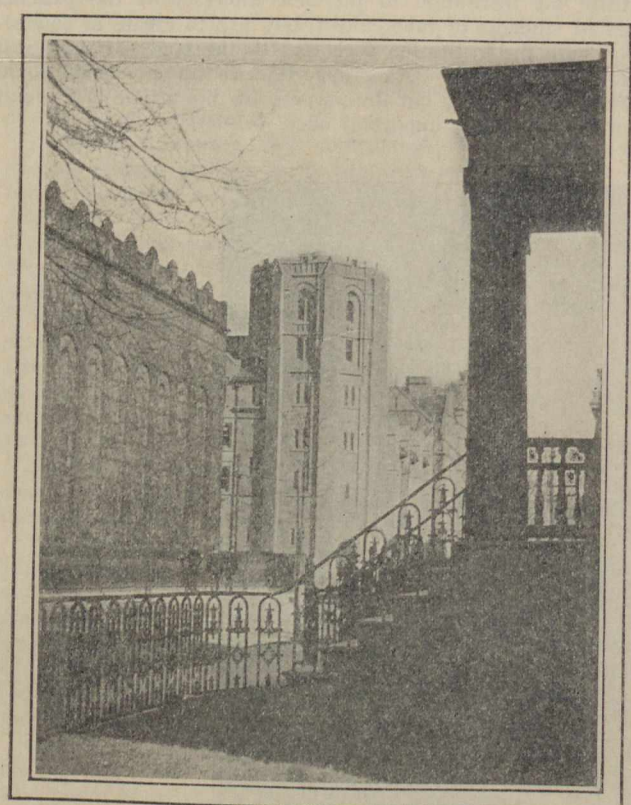
The War's Effect on the University's Income

(From a talk to the Alumni Fund Agents)

By Professor Irving Fisher, '88

THE war has upset political and economic conditions and the greatest economic result has been in the purchasing power of money, and you have to deal with one of its consequences. We know how to measure the purchasing power of money as we did not know before this generation by means of what is known as the index number of prices. Business men are undoubtedly familiar with the index systems of Dun and Bradstreet used to show what the price level is and what the purchasing power of the dollar may be. But this was originally an academic invention and has only gradually come into general use. By means of this we can now go back and see how unstable the dollar and the other units of money have been. Since 1872 there has been no stability in money. Between 1779 and 1809, thirty years, prices doubled. Between 1809 and 1849, forty years, prices went back to where they were before; they were cut in two; between 1849 and 1873, prices went up, with some oscillations, about 50%; between 1873 and 1896 prices went down about 25%; between 1896 and 1914, the first year of the war, prices went up about 50% in this country and 35% in England; between the beginning of the war and the present time prices have doubled in this country and trebled in Western Europe.

The upheaval of prices has been like that of a volcano around the war centers, the greatest being in Russia, the war center, and the least further away from the war. This has caused all kinds of changes and one of those changes is in Yale University. In the Civil War we paid for the war by running the printing press; in the Revolutionary War the same way; in the Colonial War the same way. The present war was paid for in the same way by Russia—running the press twenty-four hours a day every day in the year for several years; the Bolsheviki have inflated the currency to an enormous degree.



SCROLL AND KEY HALL AND ST. ANTHONY, LOOKING DOWN WALL STREET PAST THE PORCH OF THE NEW OFFICES OF PROVOST WALKER AND CHAIRMAN CORWIN OF THE JOINT ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

Well, we regard ourselves as having outgrown this; we simply chase the devil around the stump a little bit. In Germany the second war loan was paid for by the deposit of the first war bonds as security in the banks. This amounted, obviously, to an indirect method of showing the equivalent of greenbacks by the Government. In this country we did somewhat the same thing only we employed a more subtle form by the use of bank deposits. The first time a certain gentleman who spoke with me asked the people to subscribe all they could. He said it did not mean a sacrifice on their part—all they had to do was to go to the bank and draw the money to loan to the Government. That was the nearest approach to perpetual motion I know of. When you pay by perpetual motion without making a sacrifice—try to make something out of nothing—you cause inflation and somebody has to pay the bill.

There has been an enormous change of distribution of the ownership of wealth. If Yale University had its funds invested in common stocks it would not have been necessary to suffer the enormous depreciation it did suffer. As a matter of fact, in such times as these we take risks in the purchasing power of the monetary unit. Under these circumstances there is always a gamble in this purchasing power and a loss or a gain as the case may be, and at this time it has been a substantial loss. The University has about twenty-five millions invested in bonds. When the returns are all in—all the expenses tabulated, the result will be that the purchasing power of these twenty-five millions will be about one-half of what it was before the war. Things are now only slowly adjusting themselves. Salaries don't go up with the rapidity of other things; but the actual effect of the war's depreciation has been practically to rob Yale University of the equivalent of twelve million dollars.

It is to make up part of this loss that we are called upon. It is a pretty serious situation when endowed institutions lose one-half of their funds, and it is especially serious when that institution is an educational one. It means a tremendous loss of economic power as compared with state institutions and with commercial agencies, and it means something much more vital than a mere loss of power and prestige to Yale. It is a great blow to education. One of the important results of this transfer is the tremendous deterioration in education and in the quality of work performed by those in public schools.

The school teacher, the college professor and the Government clerk are going in the next generation to be of a far inferior grade than they have been in many generations. Certainly that will be the case unless the evil is sufficiently realized and recognized so as to stimulate men like you to come to the rescue. If this chart had been carried back to 1896 when the dollar had its maximum purchasing power you would find the degrees greater. If you look at this problem in its true light and see that it represents the effects of a great economic upheaval transferring the ownership of wealth, you will see the logic by which an endowed institution like Yale has the right to claim of the profiteers, who have received profits that really belong to Yale and have profited in their increase to the extent that the bondholders and endowed institutions have lost. It is merely social justice that they should be solicited to pay back to Yale what they have, without malice aforethought, taken from her.

The Social Life of a Law School

By Charles H. Sherrill, '89

An essential part of education for the bar consists of the acquisition by the student of a thorough grasp upon the ethics of his profession and also some preparation for the personal contacts which the practice of that profession will naturally entail. This necessitates for him something which the lecture room cannot, of itself, give him,—a certain social atmosphere long recognized in English legal education, but almost never in this country. The English provide it for their students, but we do not. Frequent jocular remarks are made by American lawyers concerning the English requirement that a law student there shall eat a certain number of dinners per month at one of their four great Inns of Court before he can be called to the bar. But it isn't at all a ridiculous requirement; on the contrary, it is based on common sense. This excellent custom of theirs has persisted so long because the English wisely understand that, during the hours of relaxation in the great dining hall of Middle Temple, a law-student comes to realize the human side of the responsibilities of our uniquely responsible profession, not only by frequent personal contact with the leaders of that guild, but also by the memories of hundreds of other distinguished lawyers of whom the walls around, or the converse of his friends or table acquaintance remind him. He absorbs there a legal atmosphere steeped in the best traditions of the past, that cannot but better his manhood and his professional morale. This enriching feature is grievously lacking in an American legal education.

These thoughts lead one logically to the conclusion that our Law School should have a great dining hall exclusively devoted to our law students, their instructors, and such leaders of the profession as would beyond doubt in increasing numbers repair thither to indulge in and contribute to the legal atmosphere sure to develop in such surroundings.

This dining hall should be of such an architectural type, and so adorned with portraits of ancient and modern worthies as would stimulate pride and interest in the profession to which those who use the hall are about to devote their lives.

In order to gain the most benefit from the dining hall and to elaborate the atmosphere it will create among the students, it should be supplemented by some sort of club-room or rooms such as the Common Room or Combination Room seen at English universities, wherein could be carried forward the good talk started in the dining hall. Nearby should be dormitories for the students, affording the necessary complement of their social relations.

Especially at the Yale Law School is such a separate legal environment desirable. The standing of a law school is in great measure determined by the type of men it attracts as students, because high-class men succeed later at the bar better than men of a lower average; thus the Harvard Law School has been benefited by the type of Yale men it has attracted. Our School at present draws fewer Yale graduates than it deserves and almost no Harvard or Princeton men. Such a group of buildings as is suggested above would attract more of these desirable folk from outside New Haven, and greatly increase the number of Yale graduates.

Harvard men intending to practice law in New York City would find New Haven sufficiently near thereto and yet enough removed from that bustling metropolis to provide the desirable "academic calm" for study. They do not care to go to our University Dining Hall, to be thrown into the common life of Yale so dear to Yale men—it does not attract them at all—indeed, it may repel them. But if attendance at the Yale Law School could mean a complete social existence of its own, for its own students, an agreeable club life devoted exclusively to the Law School and the traditions of that profession, such a life, plus our proximity to New York, would bring us many Harvard and Princeton students. Of this conclusion I feel sure, as a result of many conversations with graduates of those two universities.

More Yale graduates would select our School if they knew that this complete legal atmosphere and life awaited them in New Haven, and if they knew that they need not fear to find themselves, after their Class had left, back in their old university town, with no satisfactory substitute for the college life they had come to feel so great a factor in a Yale education.

The Corporation has approved a form of certificate to be given all men who left the University in good standing to enter service during the course of the war, taking this means "of recognizing this patriotic action with the consequent sacrifice of a completed undergraduate training."

COMING OUT OF DAILY CHAPEL AT BATTELL

Books for Convalescence*

IN the mad month of March everyone is either sick or recovering from sickness; if one's bed or armchair be near a window, one looks out and marvels at the vigour of men and women who are actually walking. And although the ways have been unspeakably foul with slush, to my flu-filled mind these cloaked and rubber-shod folk seem like the blessed angels moving in the meadows of Paradise. But as one is cabined, cribbed, confined, one turns to books for solace. Stevenson and Dumas are the best writers in the world for sick people; once I was cured of tonsillitis by reading "Treasure Island," and now I find relief in following again the fortunes of the incomparable d'Artagnan—what a man! Young Blackall, '18, told me that Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" cured him of the jaundice—lifted him right out of the hospital, in fact. Well, there is no limit to the power of books—in sickness or in health, in the day or in the night, my body is never more than a few inches away from some book.

A PLACE IN THE WORLD. By John H. Turner. New York: Scribners.

This is the second novel by the author of "Simple Souls," and is, as might be expected, full of originality, wit, and charm. A Russian bohemian beauty and an old Anglo-Saxon clergyman afford a delightful contrast. And after the caricatures of God's servants that we find in so many modern novels, it is refreshing to make the acquaintance of this witty and wise old boy, who really seems to think that St. Paul meant something by his remarks on charity.

LIFE OF MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Mrs. Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez. New York: Scribners.

I confess this biography has given me an altogether new conception of the character of Stevenson's wife. Many admirers of Stevenson used to wonder, but they will wonder no more after reading these pages. The entire story of the life of an extraordinary woman is faithfully presented; and the days in Samoa made particularly vivid. It is inspiring to read of the courage and energy of Mrs. Stevenson—to see how splendidly fitted she was to be his mate. The world owes much to her.

THE TEMPERING. By Howard Buck.

FORGOTTEN SHRINES. By John Farrar. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Under the general editorship of my colleague, Charlton Lewis—who is himself a true poet—the University Press is publishing a series of small volumes of original poems written by young men of promise. These two books appropriately lead off and make additional evidence to prove the fact of the renaissance of poetry at Yale. The Campus is alive with poets. It is my hope that these two volumes will some day be of high value to book-collectors.

A QUAKER SINGER'S RECOLLECTIONS. By David Bispham. New York: Macmillan.

It is a strange fact, that whereas during the last fifty years America has given to the world so many stunning sopranos—perhaps more than any other country has contributed—we cannot produce male singers. We have plenty of second- and third-rate tenors and basses, but David Bispham is almost alone in the world's front rank, carrying our colours. This is an absorbingly interesting autobiography, both because the man himself is so interesting, and because so many figures of international fame are familiarly introduced to the reader. The book is filled with sparkling anecdotes, and is an enlivening record of a great career.

THE CRESCENT MOON. By Francis Brett Young. New York: Dutton.

When Mr. Walpole lectured at Yale last week he gave this young Englishman high praise for the quality of his literary style. And indeed this strange novel of Africa is admirably written, written with real distinction in a manner that frequently calls to mind Joseph Conrad. Furthermore it is a thrilling story. Its chief blemish is astronomical. Most novelists treat the moon with singular independence, quite untrammelled by scientific limitations; but one wearies of the crescent moon in this book; it is always "rising," and climbing up the sky. Our novelist should either stick to the earth or consult an almanack.

MORE CHAPTERS OF OPERA. By H. E. Krehbiel. New York: Henry Holt and Co.

Here is a valuable and stimulating book by the Dean of American Musical Critics. It is valuable because of the immense amount of information—precise and tabulated—that it gives concerning the recent history of opera in America; it is stimulating because of the writer's vigour and enthusiasm. Let every one remember that since the year 1890 the Metropolitan Opera House has had the finest collection of singers on earth; and that since 1914 New York has been the musical capital of the world. Music has ceased to be a minor subject in America.

LAW AND THE FAMILY. By Robert Grant. New York: Scribners.

Judge Grant is a professional Probate Judge, a novelist, an essayist, a good citizen and a man of the world. In this volume he discusses, with a combination of learning and literary charm, such subjects as Marriage and Divorce, the making and breaking of Wills, the place of Woman in modern society, and other vital and contemporary questions. His long experience, backed by a real sympathy for humanity that his wit quite fails to conceal, makes this book interesting to lawyer and layman alike.

THE RUSSIAN THEATRE UNDER THE REVOLUTION. By Oliver M. Sayler. Boston: Little, Brown and Co.

This is one of the most interesting books I have read about modern Russia and I have read a great many. It gives the personal experiences of an inquisitive young American, who, during the most violent year of the Revolution, went to the theatre nearly every night. Nothing is said here to indicate any political bias; the whole book is a candid account of plays, operas, and ballets, at Petrograd and Moscow, showing how seriously the Russian takes the art of the theatre.

THE YOUNG MAN AND TEACHING. By Henry Parks Wright. New York: Macmillan.

The author's name will come as a sharp surprise to most Yale alumni, as we did not know that our beloved Dean had left any work in manuscript. This is one of a series of books dealing with the various professions open to young Americans; the intention being to help toward an intelligent choice. The series is under the general editorship of Professor Sneath, and the standard is high, each book coming from a master. The Law is treated by Governor Simeon Baldwin, the Ministry by Dean Brown, Public Service by President Taft. To read this admirable and Doric volume on Teaching—an expression of the whole life and character of its author—is to visit again the old office of Dean Wright, where so many of us—some voluntarily, some involuntarily—sought his advice. We see again his noble face and hear his quiet, sympathetic voice.

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

* This is the fourth in the series of occasional remarks on books that are worth reading.

Henry S. Canby, '99 S., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School and Adviser in Literary Composition, has received a year's leave of absence from the University to become editor-in-chief of a new book review to be published by the New York *Evening Post*. Professor Canby is accepting this position in order to start and get under way a literary and critical review of recent literary works to replace the "Book Review," which is the present weekly magazine of the *Evening Post*. He will leave July 1. Professor Canby graduated in 1899, receiving his doctor's degree in 1905.

The March Corporation Meeting

The regular March meeting of the Yale Corporation was held in New Haven on Saturday, March 13, with the following members in attendance: President Hadley, Rev. Messrs. Smyth, Calhoun, and Brown, and Messrs. Clark, Cheney, Murphy, and Fisher representing the Successors of the Original Trustees; also Messrs. Sargent, Ripley, Farwell, McCormick, and Farnam representing the Alumni Fellows, and Provost-elect Walker. President Hadley welcomed Mr. Samuel H. Fisher, '89, on his first appearance at a meeting of the Corporation and announced his appointment as a member of the Committee on Educational Policy.

Expressing appreciation of his twenty years of valuable service to the University as Clinical Professor of Neurology in the Medical School, the Corporation accepted the resignation of Dr. Max Mailhouse, '76 S. and '78 M. This resignation will take effect at the close of the present college year.

Dr. Mailhouse began the practice of his profession in New Haven upon graduation from the Yale Medical School in 1878. Having served as Lecturer on Neurology at Yale from 1900 to 1907 he became Clinical Professor of Neurology, the post from which he now resigns. He has been president of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy (1906-07), president of the Connecticut Colony for Epileptics (1910-15), a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society and its president in 1906, and New York Neurological Society. For seven years he was secretary of the State Medical Examining Board.

Several Faculty appointments were made. Rev. Charles Allen Dinsmore, D.D., was appointed Lecturer on the Bible as Literature in the Divinity School with professorial rank. Shepherd Stevens was appointed Assistant Professor of Architecture in the School of the Fine Arts.

Appointments of Instructors included the following:

Howard B. Meek, Mathematics, in the Graduate School.
Paul Lambert White, History, Freshman Year.
Norman Sydney Buck, B.A., Political Economy.

Professional School Alumni Fund Agents

This year for the first time in the history of the Alumni Fund, agents have been appointed to represent the Graduate Schools of the University in order that the alumni, not reached heretofore by agents of Academic or Sheff classes, may be given the opportunity to contribute direct through their own class agents. The following new appointments have been made by the directors:

School of Law: James T. Moran, '84; E. G. Buckland, '89; J. C. Sweeney, '96; F. L. Perry, '97; Augustine Lonergan, '02; Richard C. Hunt, '08; R. Hunter McQuistion, '09; Raymond E. Hackett, '11; W. W. Meyer, '15.

School of Medicine: E. Terry Smith, '97; A. H. Sharpe, '02; C. W. Comfort, '11.

School of Forestry: J. E. Rothery, '08; W. K. Wildes, '10.

School of Religion: Rev. O. E. Maurer, '06.

Graduate School: Professor Wm. Lyon Phelps, '89; Elisabeth Woodbridge Morris, '98.

Notes

On Tuesday evening, March 16, Siegfried Sassoon, the poet, was the guest of the Elizabethan Club. Mr. Sassoon lectured on the subject "Modern Poets in the War," and read selections from his verse. Mr. Sassoon is one of a number of poets and novelists who have recently been entertained at the club. Among other distinguished guests during the winter have been John Drinkwater, William Butler Yeats, Vachel Lindsay, Lord Dunsany, and Hugh Walpole.

Bowl Completion Fund

The Athletic Association has extended the time for subscribing to the Bowl Completion Fund to April 1, 1920. The amount subscribed is not yet sufficient to warrant the carrying out of the proposed improvements although the response has been on the whole enthusiastic. The engineer's plans are not yet completed and the committee will not know until April 1st just what the amount needed will be. It has therefore seemed wise to accept subscriptions until that date. No drive is being made. If the alumni in sufficient numbers desire to take advantage of this offer, the Bowl will be completed, otherwise not.

One or two points have not been altogether clear and a summary of the proposals of the committee may be of help to alumni considering the matter.

Any alumnus, regardless of other subscription, may subscribe for ten-year privileges to the annual out-of-town championship game, consisting of the right to apply for not more than ten preferred seats at the rate of $100 per seat.

Any alumnus, not a previous subscriber, may acquire similar rights for the home game each year for ten years at the same rate.

Any "old subscriber" may increase his rights for the home game up to a total of ten at the rate of $100 per seat.

Any "old subscriber" may extend his original rights four years (so as to coincide in time with new subscription) at the rate of $25 a seat.

University Calendar

FRIDAY, MARCH 19

—Third Students' Organ Recital. *Woolsey Hall,* 4:00 P. M.

—Twelfth Annual Intercollegiate Triangular Debate. Harvard vs. Yale. Question: Resolved, That Congress should enact all legislation necessary to suppress propaganda having for its purpose the overthrow of the government of the United States. *Woolsey Hall,* 8:00 P. M.

—Meeting of the Yale Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers with lecture by Mr. Charles Rufus Harte, Construction Engineer of The Connecticut Company, on Power Transmission Lines. (Illustrated.) *Dunham Laboratory of Electrical Engineering,* 8:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21

—Public Worship. John R. Mott, LL.D., of New York City. *Battell Chapel,* 11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 22

—Third Trowbridge Lecture. *School of the Fine Arts,* 5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23

—Lecture by Professor Phelps. Fitch. *Sprague Memorial Hall,* 4:15 P. M.

—Third Lecture on the Bergen Foundation by St. John Ervine. *Sprague Memorial Hall,* 8:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

—Phi Beta Kappa Lecture by Professor Phelps. *Room II, Lampson Hall,* 7:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

—History of Science Lecture on Chemistry by Professor John Johnston. *Lampson Lyceum,* 8:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

—Recital by Students of the School of Music. *Sprague Memorial Hall,* 4:00 P. M.

Activities of the Undergraduate

Conducted by HENRY R. LUCE, 1920,
Managing Editor of the 1920 *News* Board

The Campus

Debating

Debating has profited immensely this year from the general intellectual renaissance,—that is general interest in politics and foreign affairs, attendance at lectures, the Yale Union, etc. From a large squad of candidates, a tentative Varsity team has been picked as follows: Affirmative (to meet Harvard): E. Mims, 1921; M. Patterson, 1920; W. Millis, 1920; Negative (to meet Princeton): H. R. Luce, 1920; D. Rochford, 1921; W. D. Whitney, 1920. The alternates are: H. P. Davison, Jr., 1920; M. Kernin, 1923; J. A. Thomas, 1922; and M. Traurig, 1920.

The resolution which will be debated this Friday between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton reads as follows: "Resolved, that Congress should pass all legislation necessary for the suppression of propaganda having for its purpose the overthrow of the Government of the United States."

Professor Adams is in charge of the coaching, and Millis is the leader of debating squad. Assisting Professor Adams have been a large number of Faculty members, among them, Messrs. Bellinger, Gabriel, Hayes, Keller, Llewellyn, and Westerfield.

The general subject for debate was chosen by Yale with the intention that it should be as free as possible from technicalities and rows of statistics, while at the same time it should offer ample opportunity for display of forensic ability. The progress of the Yale trios is highly satisfactory.

Yale's three periodicals passed from the keeping of the Senior Class to the Class of 1921 last week. The new Chairman of the *Record* is W. B. Benton, 1921. J. T. Trippe, 1921 S., holds the first office on the *Graphic*, and O. F. Davisson, 1921, on the *Lit*. The other *Lit* editors are: E. V. Hale, Jr., J. W. Lane, Jr., H. L. Stark, and J. H. Wiley.

Because of fuel shortage last winter, the musical clubs, it will be recalled, were forced to cancel the extensive Southern tour which Manager Schermerhorn had planned for them. Instead of this trip, the clubs will give concerts during the Easter vacation in Pittsburgh, Washington, Wilmington, and Plainfield. The clubs begin with a concert at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

The schedule of the trip follows:

Thursday, April 1—Concert at Schenley Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Friday, April 2—Arrive at Washington.

Saturday, April 3—Concert at New Willard Hotel, Washington.

Monday, April 5—Entertainment in conjunction with charity ball at Wilmington.

Tuesday, April 6—Concert at Hartridge Auditorium, Plainfield, N. J.

The graduate managers who have charge of the business arrangements in the various cities are: Stuart Brown, Jr., '14, Pittsburgh; John J. Cameron, '15, Washington; Henry P. Scott, Jr., '11, Wilmington; Thomas M. Day, III, Plainfield.

Athletics

The Baseball Team

The 1920 baseball season began on February 17 when one hundred men reported for practice. Since then two cuts have been made, reducing the squad to forty, of whom nine are veteran players. Of these forty, twenty-four will take the Southern trip. Seven games have already been arranged for the vacation, and Manager Meekins may still add a couple. The first game of a strenuous season will be played at Washington on the morning of April 1 against Georgetown. That afternoon the Yale nine meets the Catholic University on the same diamond.

"Bill" Lauder has pretty complete control over the destinies of the team. He has the squad absolutely behind him, for they all know what he can do,—witness championship in 1919. Speaking of last year's championship reminds one, of course, of H. C. Selleck. This remarkably steady little moundsman pitched last year and won four games against Harvard and Princeton in one week. Yale has plenty of other good pitchers this year and will not be entirely dependent on Selleck, but Lauder will always have an old reliable in this little fellow who learned his baseball under Monahan of Hotchkiss.

Captain H. T. Sawyer, besides being a capable leader, is as good a ball player as any to be found in an Eastern college. After four years at Worcester High, "Rabbit" Sawyer went to Exeter for a year, and played second base on the school outfit. Sawyer has played on two championship teams, 1917 and 1919. He has shown himself to be a flawless fielder, and last year developed considerable hitting power. Of the other veterans, C. Z. ("Zach") Gordon has been the most consistent player, both at bat and in the right half of the outfield. C. L. ("Charlie") Faherty, with a brilliant Andover record back of him, did great work in the field last year, and in the deciding Harvard game he pounded out the winning run. C. C. ("Cal") Holmes was a 1917 "find." Holding down the home-plate position, he was one of the stars of the season. Last year he was out because of injuries, and this year, because of the wealth of catching material, he is being tried at first. Fredericks, a one-year veteran, will probably hold down the home position, although Peters and Aldrich (of the 1922 team) are giving him a run. Shortstop is now the weak position on the team, since Thorne Murphy, of last year's nine, has been put on third. Incidentally, Murphy's football injury has left no serious effect, and will not prevent him from stealing home as he did last year against the sleepy Princeton twirler.

As for the pitching squad, in addition to Selleck there are Frank Coxe, D. W. Robinson, "Ed" Kelley, Tom Symington, Jack Calhoun, and "Shorty" Garfield. The last-named has a bad shoulder, but all the others are in fine form. Coxe, a southpaw, came into prominence when he held the Giants to a 3-2 victory last spring. Kelley has been offered a try-out by Connie Mack, and starred as a Freshman pitcher last year. Calhoun and Symington are also ex-Freshman pitchers. Robinson has had two years' experience on the Varsity.

Diamond, last year's initial baseman, is back again and will give Holmes keen competition. One other player who is showing up is "Mac" Aldrich, 1922, who played on the eleven against Harvard, and who is a fast ball player. He may be used as catcher or shortstop. Other infielders who will be up and coming are Bush, Gaillard, Parsons, Shevlin, and Winter.

Manager Meekins has at last completed his schedule for the University Baseball Team, and it is one of the most interesting schedules Yale ever had:

April 1—Georgetown University at Washington (morning).
April 1—Catholic University, at Washington (afternoon).
April 2—Penn. State, at Washington.
April 3—Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.
April 5—College of William and Mary, at Norfolk, Va.
April 6—University of North Carolina, at Greensboro, N. C.
April 7—North Carolina State College, at Raleigh, N. C.
April 10—Wesleyan, at New Haven.
April 13—New York Giants, at New York.
April 14—Fordham, at New Haven.
April 17—Columbia, at New Haven.
April 21—Trinity, at New Haven.
April 24—Pennsylvania, at New Haven.
April 28—Amherst, at New Haven.
May 1—Dartmouth, at New Haven.
May 5—West Virginia, at New Haven.
May 6—Virginia, at New Haven.
May 8—Brown, at New Haven.

May 12—Catholic University, at New Haven.
May 15—Holy Cross, at Worcester.
May 19—Boston College, at New Haven.
May 22—Cornell, at Ithaca.
May 26—Williams, at New Haven.
May 29—Princeton, at New Haven.
May 31—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia (Memorial Day).
June 2—Holy Cross, at New Haven.
June 5—Cornell, at New Haven.
June 9—Tufts, at New Haven.
June 12—Princeton, at Princeton.
June 16—Brown, at Providence.
June 19—Princeton, at New York (in case of tie).
June 22—Harvard, at New Haven.
June 23—Harvard, at Cambridge.
June 26—Harvard, at Boston (in case of tie).

Rowing

Once more Yale crews took to a harbor jammed with floating ice and once more the work was under the direction of Coach Guy Nickalls. Last Thursday three Varsity crews went out. They were stroked by Captain C. C. Peters, 1919; B. L. Lawrence, 1920; and W. Cheney, of last year's Freshman boat, covering a total distance of six miles.

The first race of the season is scheduled for Saturday, April 3. The opponent is Pennsylvania,—the last college Guy Nickalls rowed against. Three years ago Pennsylvania was defeated.

At the end of the week there were five crews on the harbor, and the Freshman squad went out the first of this week. There is an abundance of good material, in spite of the fact that L. G. Adams, 1920, a two-years' veteran, will not be able to row because of sickness. D. G. Driscoll, 1920 S., last year's "find"; S. V. Hord, 1921; C. S. Payson, 1921; and R. Carson, 1921 (Cox.), of last year's Varsity, are all available, besides P. D. Schreiber, 1920, who so brilliantly stroked the second crew last year.

Boxing

Boxing, with the promise of an intercollegiate career, is becoming the most popular of minor sports. The first notable boxing tournament ever held at Yale ended last Saturday. In spite of the fact that in a tournament "a man's out for blood," the sanguinary character of the sport did not prevent there being a large entry list from all classes. The feature of the last night of the tournament was the match between E. P. Eagan, 1921 S., and H. L. Williams, 1921. "Eddie" Eagan is a champion,—in fact nobody in the A. E. F. defeated him. Williams is the husky son of the Minnesota football coach, but he was no match for "Eddie." The other bouts were more closely contested, and showed, in some cases, an extraordinary degree of skill. At the close of the tournament there was formed the "University Boxing Team." Eagan is captain of this newly-fledged organization.

Track

Plans for the track season also became definitely known last week. Two annual dual meets, one with Princeton on May 8, and one with Harvard on May 15; the Penn Relays, on April 30; and the Intercollegiates on May 29 will fill the schedule. Yale will be chiefly strong in the middle distances and relays. Except for Landon in the high jump, the material for field events is far from promising. Reed, Siemens, Hilles, and E. Driscoll have all been doing fine work in the winter indoor meets, and are considered sure point winners outside. Captain Heffelfinger in the quarter and C. R. W. Smith in the sprints will also be counted on.

Wrestling

Yale defeated Princeton in wrestling. Score 23-8. Kronholm, Simmons, J. Mallon threw their opponents, and Galt and P. Mallon won by decision. Yale lost only in the 125- and 158-pound classes.

Fencing

Pennsylvania defeated the University in fencing last Saturday. Score 5-4. Captain Leicester was the individual star.

The Basketball Season

Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Director of Athletics, gives to the ALUMNI WEEKLY the following statement on the basketball season:

"A review of the basketball season shows that Yale won all her scheduled non-league games, although she lost to C. C. N. Y. and the Crescent Athletic Club. These games were arranged too late to be included in the schedule. In the Intercollegiate series Yale won two each from Dartmouth and Columbia, split even with Cornell and Princeton, and lost the series to Pennsylvania, as did all the other colleges in the League. This is the first time since the Heppe Cup was put up for competition that any team in the League has gone through the season without meeting a defeat. As this makes the third championship for Pennsylvania, the Heppe Cup becomes their permanent possession and it has been in competition since 1910. The closest games of our League series were played with Cornell and Columbia. In the Cornell series, Yale won on her home floor by one point and lost at Ithaca by two. The Columbia game at New Haven was won by Yale by the scant margin of one point.

"A general survey after the season shows Penn in a class by herself, with Princeton and Yale sharing second honors, Cornell close behind them, Columbia right on the heels of Cornell, while Dartmouth trails pretty well in the rear. At the end of the season the Yale team was playing as follows: Captain Van Slyck, L. F.; Alderman, R. F.; Hamill, C.; Flynn, L. G.; Cohen, R. G. The only players outscoring their opponents during the season were Van Slyck 28-9 and Hamill, 22-15. Van Slyck made an excellent leader and scored a total of 125 points, coming within five points of the old record held by Kinney of Yale until this year when Sweeney of Pennsylvania set a new high mark, 147. The rest of the squad consisted of Jameson, Morse, Stanton, Crane, Keck, Sheldon, and Jones. We lose by graduation Van Slyck, Hamill, Cohen, Jameson, Morse, and Stanton.

"Next year we will have the rest of the above squad, some players who were ineligible this year and a likely looking Freshman squad to choose from. There is no one in sight, however, capable of filling Van Slyck's place and unless someone shows up unexpectedly or develops rapidly, the outlook for next year's team would seem to be not quite up to this year's standard and that, as we have seen, is not good enough to win an Intercollegiate title."

Hockey

R. Carson, 3d, 1921, who played in every game during the past season, was elected captain of the Hockey Team. Members of this year's team who will return are: Carson, Day, Diefendorf, Foster, Moffatt, and Van Ingen.

At the annual banquet, the question of getting a hockey rink was the chief subject of both formal and informal discussion. It was said that Dr. Sharpe has taken up the question and that he is optimistic.

Golf

Of late, Yale has had a splendid record in golf, far outshining all except such distant luminaries as Georgia Tech. Plans for this May call for matches with Columbia, Dartmouth, Williams, Princeton, and Harvard. The Intercollegiate Tournament at the Nassau Country Club will be held June 22-26.

Swimming

The breaking of the Intercollegiate plunge record five times by Meagher, 1921 S., finally culminated in his setting a new world's record of 40 seconds flat in the meet against Princeton, on February 20.

In the last meet of the season, the University Swimming Team defeated C. C. N. Y. by a score of 44-9, thereby winning the Intercollegiate Championship for the eleventh consecutive year. Together with this, the 800-foot relay record, which the team established in Philadelphia, on February 27, was broken, the new time being two minutes twenty-eight and four-fifths seconds, which was two-fifths of a second faster than their previous record.

The relay team was composed of Captain Hincks, Binney, Solley, and Pratt.

Yale won first and second place in every event except the dive.

In the water polo game the University team was victorious by the score of 13-10.

Three hundred and thirty-five points have been scored by Yale this season against its opponents' 89.

The Alumni

[Alumni notes, notices of deaths, and news of class and alumni association dinners and other alumni activities are desired at all times. The prompt arrival of such information will facilitate the work of the editors in making this department as timely and complete as its weekly appearance will permit.]

Class News

Class Dinner Calendar

New York Yale Club

'90—Saturday, March 27.
'92—Friday, March 26.
'03 S.—Saturday, March 20.
'14 S.—Saturday, March 27.
'17—Friday, March 19.

'87—Saturday, April 24.
'83—Saturday, April 10.
'95 S.—Friday, April 23.
'12 S.—Saturday, April 3.
'16—Saturday, April 17.

Class Dinners

1880 Anniversary Dinner

At our December dinner, it was voted to bring our class record to date, by preparing and printing a supplement to the class book published in 1910, and to distribute this supplement before our reunion in June next. This supplement can be distributed in due time if the members of the Class will promptly furnish the necessary information. The prompt coöperation of every classmate is essential to the success of this plan, the interest attaching to which needs no argument. The names of those who do not reply promptly will be published with a statement that they have not responded to this request. The blank should be filled out and returned at once to Arthur E. Walradt, 140 Nassau Street, New York City. Other members of the committee are Walter Jennings and Norris G. Osborn.

1882 Annual Dinner

The '82 Dinner at the Yale Club of New York, held as usual on the first Friday in March, was attended by twenty members of the Class. The guest of honor was Parker Allen, 1920, son of J. F. Allen. The dinner was most informal and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. A number of absentees were kept away by stress of weather but those present gladly welcomed McBride, who had not attended a Class Dinner in sixteen years. Parsons presided and, in referring to the work of the Alumni Fund, expressed the hope that the percentage of contributors this year from '82 would be larger. Parker Allen spoke of reconstruction at Yale from the undergraduate point of view. This led to a general discussion of the subject. The following were present: J. F. Allen, Parker Allen (1920), Atterbury, Bacon, Case, Dillingham, French, Hopkins, Loomis, Lyman, McBride, Palmer, Parsons, Platt, Rice, Scudder, Stillman, L. M. Silver, Welch, Welles, Wells.

1893 S. Class Dinner

The annual dinner was held at the Yale Club on Thursday, February 5, 1920. Jupiter Pluvius was evidently not favorable, because his blizzard descended on us at exactly the time to make it impossible for a great many members to be present. Eleven men gathered instead of the usual twenty, viz., Alling, Barber, Bliss, J. E. Campbell, C. B. Hill, B. S. Lawton, Murray, Potter, Robbins, Stoughton, and Webster. There were no set speeches, but Barber was most interesting in an informal talk on moving the old Parker-Madison Square Church, and rebuilding it in Hartford as a new façade for a newspaper building in an important civic center.

1895 New York Dinner

The annual dinner of the Class of 1895 was held on Friday, March 12, 1920, at 7 P. M., at the Yale Club. During the dinner Fred King very ably took the place of the leader of the orchestra, after which Herbert Witherspoon sang "The Evening Star," while King, with a violin tucked under his chin, accompanied him, assisted by the rest of the orchestra. Roger Baldwin, acting as toastmaster, introduced Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the War Finance Corporation Board, who gave a fine talk on his work as well as his impressions of present conditions in Europe based on his trip abroad and talks with some of the leading financiers on the other side. Norton Buckner gave a brief outline of the plans for the reunion in June and Dennison spoke of the future of the American Legion, as well as the pitfalls to be avoided. The dinner was in charge of the Reunion Committee and the following were present: Alvord, Baker, R. S. Baldwin, Beardsley, Brewster, Buckingham, Buckner, A. R. Clark, M. S. Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Debevoise, Dennison, Dixon, Dwight, Everitt, Farnam, Frissell, James, Keck, Kennaday, King, Levey, Lewis, McKee, McLane, Meyer, Montgomery, W. A. Moore, Morris, Noyes, Osgood, W. E. Parsons, Scarborough, Schermerhorn, Starr, J. D. Thomson, Tuttle, S. W. Tyler, Wardwell, Witherspoon—41.

1908 Luncheon

The March luncheon of the Class of 1908 was attended by the following members: Bosworth, Goodell, Holliday, Rust, Shackleton, R. Sherman, R. R. Smith, Sperry H. Stanley, and V. V. Tilson. The original schedule for these luncheons has been resumed. They will be held on the first Tuesday of each month at Haan's Restaurant at 290 Broadway. It is urged that members of the Class reserve this time on the first Tuesday of each month for these luncheons.

1911 Class Dinner

About forty members of the Class foregathered in the accustomed spot at the Yale Club on the evening of Friday, February 20. The feature of the evening was a soul-stirring and purse-opening oration by Buck Philbin who, standing in the shoes of John Dempsey, endeavored to state, in his own inimitable fashion, the exact needs of the Alumni Fund. Reports are not yet available as to the tangible effect of this effort upon the bank accounts of those present, though it is strongly to be hoped that the very meagre subscription which the Class has made in past years may be lost in a veritable orgy of extravagant donations. The long-distance cup competition brought forth further oratorical effort on the part of Pep Scott, Buster Brockway, Bob Bowman, Dwight Dana, Heiny Heinrich, and Marshall Holcombe. The committee on awards awarded the first prize to Brockway and the second to Holcombe. Secretary Holcombe's efforts to round up material for the publication of a Class bulletin seemed to show that everybody expected to be willing to read the bulletin, though many seemed to have little to offer in the way of material. Excommunication is expected to follow the failure of any member of the Class to answer the letter sent out the first of March requesting "dope" for the bulletin. If the answers arrive promptly, in all probability the printing committee, composed of Joe Bragdon and Bob Luchars, will be able to produce something by the middle of April.

Among those present were Bowman, Bragdon, Brockway, Cleveland, Collins, Corey, Dana, Dean, Dimock, French, Goodhue, Heinrich, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Landon, Lewis, Livingston, Luchars, Philbin, Prime, Rives, Shattuck, Stanton, Terry, Thomas, Trask, and W. R. Wheeler.

1918 Class Dinner

The Class of 1918 held its annual Class Dinner on March 6, at the Yale Club, New York. Seventy-four men were present, which was an extremely good showing, since the blizzard of the night before had tied up the railroads, and only a few from out of town were able to reach New York. The dinner was a complete success, Hicks' colored orchestra furnishing lively music throughout the evening. The committee in charge, consisting of R. G. Coombe,

S. A. Mitchell, and Allan Ames, did themselves credit. Archie MacIlwaine as toastmaster introduced the speakers with his customary skill. The Class Secretary reported the status of the Class Fund and the progress of the book soon to be published. Di Gates described various members of 1918 in business, illustrating the variety of occupations taken up. John Farrar enlightened everyone as to the New York newspapers, their circulation, popularity, and policies. E. P. Ricker was called upon to speak about "How our business has grown by leaps and bounds since the recent unpleasantness of January 16," but as yet no one is quite sure just what he did say. Needless to say, his speech was the hit of the evening. Fred Graham, at his own request, spoke about "Undergraduate life as seen by an eyewitness." When he sat down everyone was convinced that Yale was still in New Haven and that everything was all right up there.

Those present were: P. B. Allen, A. P. Ames, C. P. Andrews, C. D. Backus, A. D. Barney, P. J. Q. Barry, Alfred Brittain, Jr., Norton Bronson, Hudson Burr, S. H. Challenger, C. B. Comegys, H. H. Cone, Jr., R. G. Coombe, Daniel Drake-Smith, H. S. Duncombe, T. L. Dunnell, J. C. Farrar, W. A. Forbes, 2d, A. L. Gates, Francis Goodwin, 2d, F. W. W. Graham, Jr., A. G. Hardy, Charles Hathaway, Jr., Eugene Hodenpyl, B. T. Hoogland, F. W. Hopkins, M. C. Ivison, O. B. James, Woodland Kahler, Albert Kelley, C. R. Klofkorn, A. M. Kreutz, L. W. Lamm, G. F. Lawrence, Jr., Meredith Lee, H. H. Lewis, T. McG. Lowry, A. G. MacIlwaine, 2d, F. T. Martin, I. E. Martin, L. E. M. Mayer, S. A. Mitchell, G. P. Morgan, A. O. Morse, J. D. Nagel, Jr., J. C. Palmer, Jr., R. R. Paret, R. H. Platt, Jr., A. R. Preston, A. M. Price, L. M. Richardson, E. P. Ricker, Jr., J. W. Ricker, C. S. Risdon, W. A. Rockefeller, E. M. Ryan, R. S. Saltus, Jr., E. V. V. Sands, W. G. T. Shedd, J. R. Sloan, M. F. Sosa, C. R. Sweeney, F. M. Thayer, R. D. Thompson, Jr., A. B. VanBuskirk, J. L. VanPelt, R. S. Vreeland, N. W. Ward, E. W. Warren, R. B. Whittlesey, E. L. Wight, W. R. Wolf, M. B. Wood, J. E. Woolley; also E. P. Borden, 2d, *ex*-'18 S.

Alumni Associations

Annual Meeting of the Plainfield Yale Club

The annual meeting of the Plainfield Yale Club was held on March 12 at the residence of Edward A. Stevenson, '88, 1234 Watchung Avenue. The officers elected were: President, H. L. De Forest, '97; vice president, C. M. Baker, '07 S.; secretary-treasurer, E. W. Freeman, '12. Executive committee, Charles H. Frost, '92; L. A. Williams, '03, and W. G. Cooke, '97. E. A. Stevenson, '88, was elected representative on the Alumni Advisory Board of Yale University.

Twenty-four new members were added to the club, some of whom are Yale graduates of former years, but not hitherto affiliated with the club, and others of more recent graduation. It was decided to expand the field for membership, to include Yale graduates in Westfield, Fanwood, Elizabeth, Dunellen, and other adjacent towns, which have no local club.

Some time was devoted to a discussion of the Yale War Memorial Fund, and it was hoped that the subscriptions would soon be forthcoming to complete the quota for the local club. Suggestions have been asked from all the Yale Clubs in the country as to the kind of a memorial to be provided by the University for the soldiers of the World War. The suggestion of the Plainfield Yale Club is a memorial of service, the form of which will be more definitely stated later.

Yale Club of Southern California

At a meeting of the Yale Club of Southern California, held at the University Club at Los Angeles, Calif., on March 9, the following officers were elected: President, Harry Gifford; first vice president, Charles Latimer; second vice president, Henry O'Brien; third vice president, R. E. Seiler; secretary-treasurer, Kimpton Ellis; assistant secretary, E. L. Bridgman.

The Yale Club of Boston

The annual meeting and last regular dinner of the year will be held at the Boston City Club, 6 Ashburton Place, on Wednesday evening, March 24, 1920, at 6:45 P. M.

Winthrop L. Carter, '07, one of the vice presidents of the club, will preside, and the guest of honor and speaker of the evening will be William Peter Hamilton, editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, who will speak on "Our Part in Helping Europe."

Mr. Hamilton was at one time on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and traveled over the principal parts of the world as correspondent. Since 1908 he has been on the editorial staff of *The Wall Street Journal*. Recently returned from several months' intimate survey of conditions in England, France, and Germany, Mr. Hamilton is well equipped to inform us as to the economic conditions existing on the other side.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. The Associated New England Yale Clubs will meet as our guests May 21 and 22. Members should be sure to reserve these days, and should notify W. B. Binnian, Secretary, 111 Devonshire Street. Phone, Fort Hill 4240.

The scholarship offered by the Club was founded in 1917, and was first awarded that fall. In recommending to the Club the creation of a scholarship, the Committee felt that it should be of a character which would insure the holding of a Yale Club of Boston scholarship becoming a recognized honor in the college world. The scholarship was accordingly made of a size which compares most favorably with other scholarships at Yale, and the Trustees have endeavored to pick only men who would unquestionably measure up to the highest standards. For the first two years a scholar receives $400, and for the last two $200.

Two awards have been made—the first to C. Langdon Parsons, of Milton, of the Class of 1921, and the second to Malcolm P. Aldrich, of Fall River, of the Class of 1922. Both these men have lived up fully to the standard set. In studies they have been honor men throughout, and this year Parsons has maintained a High Oration and Aldrich a Philosophical Oration (P. Φ. K.) stand. Both have at the same time taken a commendable part in extra curriculum activities in addition to contributing to their own support. Parsons is assistant manager of the Hockey Team, captained his Freshman Baseball Team and was on the Varsity Baseball squad last year. Aldrich played on his Freshman Baseball Team, and was halfback on the Varsity Football Team last fall, getting into the latter part of the Harvard game.

It is particularly gratifying that neither of these boys expected to be able to go to college unless they could secure scholarship aid. It is also interesting to note that they are both from small high schools, neither of which has any particular leanings toward any one college. This is a complete answer to any suggestion that the scholarship would be monopolized by men from so-called Yale schools.

No award was made last year because it was felt that none of the applicants measured up to the standard required.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust probably a new award will be made this year in addition to continuing the present scholars. It is also hoped that, in view of the general increased costs, contributions will be sufficiently liberal to warrant increasing the scholarship to $500 for the first two years and to $300 for the last two years. This would require a budget of $1,100 next year and of $1,600 as soon as there was a scholar in each class.

Checks may be sent to the Secretary, or to E. Barton Chapin, 84 State Street, Boston, and should be payable to "Yale Scholarship Trust of Boston."

The Nominating Committee, pursuant to Article Third of the Constitution, has the honor to submit the following nominations for officers of the Club for the year 1920-21: President, Dr. Harvey Cushing, '91; vice presidents: Professor Dwight Porter, '80 S.; Dr. Charles L. Scudder, '82; Benjamin H. Anthony, '86; Rev. Alan McL. Taylor, '02; secretary and treasurer: Mortimer A. Seabury, '09; assistant secretary: Harvey H. Bundy, '09: Executive Committee: Dr. Albert S. Briggs, '94; Seldon W. Tyler, '95; Gardner C. Walworth, '00; Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, '00; Charles F.

The Sayings of Three Wise Men

No other publication in the country seems to me to have the literary distinction that The Yale Review has established for itself.

Wm. T. Sedgwick, '77 S.
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

The Review continues to be one of my greatest joys and it unquestionably heads the procession of any magazines of corresponding object.

Harvey Cushing, '91
Harvard Medical School

Again you have given us a fine number of The Yale Review. It has reached the dimensions of a habit which we can bank on. It is not like Yale athletics, in which we get periodic and painful jolts—as of late—as when our football team was slaughtered to make a Princeton or a Harvard holiday.

To be sure an athletic defeat makes the other fellow happy—but no one could rejoice if the Yale Review slipped a cog. Our joy is that it seems too well geared for any such misfortune.

It is a great credit to the University,—and I write simply to say how proud I am of it—its scope—its timeliness of which "Except America" and your own fine and discriminating article on "George Eliot" are evidences. It is "great,"—and greatly to be praised.

Heartily yours,

Sam. C. Bushnell, '74
Arlington, Mass.

A word from the wise is sufficient

Mills, '09 S.; Kenneth L. Simpson, '16; Nominating Committee: Robert E. Stone, '98 S., *Chairman;* Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, '90; Horace M. Pointer, '00; Eliot A. Carter, '09; Clement M. Gile, '14; For Delegates on Alumni Advisory Board: Hon. George A. Sanderson, '85; Alfred L. Aiken, '91; Alternate, Willard B. Luther, '02; For Members of the Council of the Associated New England Yale Clubs: E. Barton Chapin, '07; Ralph E. Thompson, '09 S.

Addresses Wanted

Following are the names of certain graduates and non-graduates whom the Secretary's Office has been unable to locate for some time. The readers of the ALUMNI WEEKLY are requested to assist by sending information of any whose addresses they know, or of the date and place of death of any known to be deceased. The information, desired particularly for use in the new edition of the Directory of Living Graduates and Non-Graduates, now in course of preparation, should be sent to the University Secretary's Office, New Haven. The names follow:

Frederick H. Allen, '55 S.; Edward Curtis, '57 S.; Daniel T. Bromley, M.D., '67 M.; Joseph G. Kendall, '69 S.; Alfred Stanton, '70 S.; Charles H. Greene, '71 S.; Charles C. Brewster, '74 S.; William A. Christie, '75 S.; Evelyn M. Andrews, '76 S.; Lloyd J. Caswell, '76 S.; James T. Law, '76 S.; Charles W. VanVleck, '76 S.; John E. M. Hall, '77 S.; George Smith, '77 S.; Charles B. Matthewman, '81 L.; Rev. Edward D. Kelsey, '81 D.; Louis Asta-Buruaga, M.D., *ex*-'81 Spec. S.; Arthur Scranton, '82; Frederick W. Clark, *ex*-'82; Norton Chase, *ex*-'83; Walter P. McCrory, '84 L.; Richard M. Anderson, *ex*-'84 S.; Professor Charles S. Murkland, *ex*-'84 D.; William F. Leland, *ex*-'85; Everett O. McFarland, *ex*-'85 D.; William W. Twaddle, '85 L.; Joseph E. Fitzsimmons, M.D., '86 S.; Louis M. Grant, '86; Lewis B. Hamilton, '86; David N. Harper, '86 S.; Thomas C. Knowles, '86 S.; Norman Plass, '86 D.; William H. Coburn, '87 S.; Marvin D. Hubbell, M.D., '87 S.; Percy W. Dana, *ex*-'87; William M. Johnson, *ex*-'87 Spec. L.; Harry Z. Marshall, *ex*-'87 S.; Harry Beecher, '88; Robert T. Brinton, *ex*-'88; Franklin M. Gray, '88 S.; James F. Hunt, '88 L.; Henry W. Parker, *ex*-'89 L.; Rev. Professor Alfred M. Wilson, '89 Ph.D.; Cyrus M. Arnold, '90 S.; Charles B. Spruce, '90 S.; Frederic Carter, *ex*-'90 S.; Bissell Thomas, *ex*-'90 L.

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Alumni Notes

ex-'50—It has recently been learned that Willys Anthony Strong is no longer living.

'60—Lowndes Henry Davis died at the age of eighty-three years in St. Francis Hospital at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on February 5. He had a fall on January 27 and complications developed, mostly from hardening of the arteries, which caused his death. He joined the Class of 1860 at the beginning of Sophomore year and after graduation studied law, receiving his LL.B. from Louisville University in 1863. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1863, and the following year commenced practice in his native town, Jackson, Mo. Two years later he became state attorney for the tenth judicial circuit of Missouri, holding this office until January 1, 1873. In 1874 he was elected to the constitutional convention which met the following year, and in 1876 he was elected to the general assembly for a term of two years. He was then elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, where he served for three terms (until 1884), when he declined another reëlection and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1892 he moved to Huntsville, Ala., where he had since lived, devoting himself to farming. He was married November 12, 1861, to Miss Mary B. Hall, who survives him with one son. Two other children died some years ago.

'61—Moulton DeForest died in Wetmore, Kans., on December 3, 1919. He was born April 7, 1839. He was for a year a member of the Class of 1858, but then withdrew from college and after three years' residence in Madison, Wis., entered the Class of 1861 at the beginning of Sophomore year. On November 23, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 18th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, in which he later served for a time as Quartermaster Sergeant. In May, 1863, he relinquished that post for the purpose of rejoining his company, and soon became First Sergeant, and on September 17, 1863, was commissioned First Lieutenant. He acted as Regimental Adjutant until May, 1864, when he was detailed to the staff of the Division General as Assistant to the Mustering Officer. He afterwards served as Judge Advocate and Aide-de-Camp. He was promoted to the rank of Captain April 4, 1865, and was mustered out July 18, 1865. In December of that year he entered the employ of Henry Folsom & Company, an importing firm of St. Louis, Mo., with whom he remained until July, 1880, when his health compelled him to give up active business. He later removed to Wetmore, Kans., where he had since lived. He had been engaged in the practice of law and the land, loan and collection business, at first as a member of the firm of Burlingame & DeForest, but afterwards alone. He had taken an active part in forwarding the temperance movement in Kan-

sas, and for many years he served as a member and secretary of the local school board. He was married June 12, 1889, to Miss Mary A. Matthews, who survives him. They had two sons and two daughters. One son died in infancy, and the other, Thomas Moulton DeForest, graduated from Kansas State University in 1912.

'63—An "In Memoriam" pamphlet has been printed by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the State of Massachusetts in honor of Major Horace Bumstead, its former Chaplain.

'68 L.—The death of Henry Harte Wolfe occurred on November 25, 1919. He was in his seventy-first year. He graduated from the University of Louisville in 1866, receiving an M.A. from that institution in 1869. He was given the degree of Jur.D. by the University of Heidelberg in 1870. He had been engaged for many years in the life insurance business in Louisville, Ky. His marriage to Miss Emma Sternberger took place in New York City on December 17, 1879. They had a son and a daughter. The latter died in infancy.

'77—Timothy Dwight Merwin, a specialist in patent and trade-mark law, died suddenly at his home in Montclair, N. J., on March 2. He was born July 20, 1850. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in October, 1879, after studying law with the Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford. From March, 1880, to June, 1883, Merwin practiced law in New Milford, Conn. He was clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, of which Senator Hawley was chairman during the Forty-seventh Congress. He removed to Mandan, N. Dak., in 1883, remaining there for four years, practicing law and also being engaged in banking. During the next ten years he practised his profession in St. Paul, Minn., where he was successively a member of the firms of Paul, Sanford & Merwin, and Paul & Merwin. While in St. Paul he delivered lectures on patent law before the law department at the University of Minnesota. He removed to New York in 1897, becoming a member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, later Boardman, Platt & Soley, in which his classmate, Frank H. Platt, was a partner. In 1906 Merwin severed his connection with the firm, then known as Boardman, Platt & Dunning, and formed a partnership with John H. Miller of San Francisco, under the firm name of Miller & Merwin, for the practice of patent and trade-mark law. They had offices in New York City and San Francisco. In 1911 he became associated in practice with W. Hastings Swenarton, '00 S. He was a director of the American Graphophone Company. He was married June 11, 1895, to Mrs. Carrie Jewell VanSlyck, whose death occurred on December 21, 1899. They had one daughter. Merwin was married a second time on March 11, 1903, to Mrs. Antoinette deForest Parsons.

This number free with a year's subscription to begin in July

THE
YALE REVIEW

Edited by WILBUR CROSS

APRIL 1920

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Two Lyrics.....*John Drinkwater*
An Anglo-American Entente.....*Geo. McL. Harper*
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'79—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Kirchwey ('08) on February 14 has been named George W., 2d, after his grandfather, George W. Kirchwey.

'79 S.—Nathaniel T. Bacon is president of the Narragansett Pier Railroad.

'81 and '84 D.—Rev. and Mrs. George H. Hubbard, who have been in the missionary field in China, are expected to sail for home the middle of May.

'83—The death of Florence Buckingham (Hall) Colgate, wife of Gilbert Colgate, occurred in New York City on February 24. She was the mother of Gilbert Colgate, Jr., 1922.

'84—Harry A. Worcester has been reappointed vice president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company, and the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company, in charge of all departments, effective March 1.

'86 S.—Lewis E. Cadwell has been appointed Alumni Fund agent for the Class of 1886 S. His address is 117 Wall Street, New York City.

'87—The annual New York dinner of the Class of '87 will be held at the Yale Club on Saturday evening, April 24.

'89 and '91 L.—On March 3 Charles H. Sherrill was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Pilgrims Society.

'90—The marriage of Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hamilton Stewart ('90), and Harvey Wallace Shaffer, *ex*-'16 S., took place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, on March 6.

'91—A daughter, Sally Sumner, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Poole in Canton, Mass., on February 28. She is their third child.

'91—Lieut. Col. Harvey Cushing is a vice chairman of the Leonard Wood League of Massachusetts.

'91 D.—The death of Frederick Howard Means occurred on September 3, 1919. He was born August 14, 1865, in Dorchester, Mass., and graduated from Harvard in 1888. He was ordained to the ministry in Windham, Conn., on May 2, 1893. At the time of his death he was connected with the Home Department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, having previously served for a time as New England secretary of the Missionary Education Movement. He was located in Madison, Maine, for a number of years. He is survived by a son, Gardner C. Means.

'95 and '97 L.—Russell B. Buckingham, son of Edward T. Buckingham, died, after a brief illness, in Bridgeport, Conn., on February 5. He was fifteen years old and was a junior in the high school in Bridgeport, where he was preparing for Yale with the expectation of following the medical profession.

'96—Rev. Philemon F. Sturges is a member of the Council on Organic Union, a body appointed by the Episcopal General Convention and the Congregational National Council to study the question of a union of the two churches.

'96—Nathaniel W. Smith has resigned from the legal department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and is now a member of the firm of Swan, Keeney & Smith, with offices at 716 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

'97—Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., rector of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been elected a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

'98—The death of Dr. Frank Hamilton Whittemore, father of Dr. E. Reed Whittemore, '98, occurred, from pneumonia, at his home in New Haven, Conn., on February 26.

'98 S.—Albert C. Smith's address has been changed to 1490 Laurel Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

'00—Mason A. Stone, Jr., has resigned his position as industrial engineer with Lockwood, Green & Company to assist in the formation of the Engineering & Appraisal Company, Inc., with offices at 103 Park Avenue, New York City. The company will undertake the design, construction and appraisal of power and industrial plants, particularly chemical

SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE TO YALE MEN

OWING to heavily increasing costs of production, the subscription price of *THE YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY* will on April 1, 1920, become four dollars a year instead of three. The *ALUMNI WEEKLY* has not been advanced in price since 1898 (twenty-two years). It is to-day a totally different Yale paper, covering much more ground, reaching four times as many graduates, and costing three times as much to produce. Until 1917 it met expenses and laid by small annual surpluses. The rapid rise since then of manufacturing and office costs, however, has created annual deficits, and the choice has been forced on the management between curtailing the product or increasing its revenue and making it still better. On the advice of a number of Yale men in publicity, the latter course has been adopted and will go into effect, so far as the subscription price goes, April 1.

This increase in price will *not* at present, however, affect the following two classes of subscribers:

(1) Combination subscriptions to the ALUMNI WEEKLY ($4) and *Yale Review* ($3) will remain at $5, the price since 1911.

(2) Graduates of the last three classes (1917, 1918, 1919) may subscribe to the ALUMNI WEEKLY at the old rate of $3.

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works, and is prepared to investigate and report on new projects and manufacturing methods.

'00 and '03 M.—A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Harold Sears Arnold on February 26. She has been named Anne Esther.

'01—Ogden W. White has resigned as editorial writer of the New Haven *Register* to accept a similar position on the staff of the Worcester *Telegram*.

'02—The residence address of Thomas N. Troxell is 75 Washburn Street, Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the Keystone Watch Case Company at 403 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

'02—Robert H. Ives Goddard has been elected a member of the board of commissioners of the Providence City Hospital.

'02—A daughter, Jean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alton Farrel in Ansonia, Conn., on March 4. She is their second child and first daughter.

'03—Paul F. Mann, an architect of Buffalo, N. Y., has become associated with Mr. H. E. Plumer, an engineer, of 222 Ellicott Square, that city.

'03—A second daughter and third child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hooker, Jr., on March 4.

'03—A daughter, Mary Heston, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. White in Waterbury, Conn., on February 26.

'04—Lawrence Mason has resigned as assistant professor of English at Yale in order to devote his entire time to the Brick Row Print and Book Shop. He has been a director of the Book Shop since its foundation and its president for the past three years.

'04 F.—Hugh P. Baker resigned his position as dean and professor of silviculture of The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University on March 1. He is now secretary-treasurer of the American Paper & Pulp Association, with offices at 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

'05—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard S. Tyler in New Haven, Conn., on February 14 has been named Franklin Jaynes.

'05 S.—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Elisha S. Chapin in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 1, 1919, has been named Elisha Sterling, Jr.

'06 L.—Robert L. Nase has recently opened an office for the general practice of the law at 1110 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

'06 M.—The death of William Vollmer, father of Dr. John W. Vollmer, '06 M., occurred in South Norwalk, Conn., on March 1.

'07 and '09 F.—Joseph C. Kircher may now be addressed in care of the Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

'07 S.—Boynton S. Voorhees, engineer of grade crossings of the New York Central lines, has been promoted to district engineer, eastern district, with offices in the Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City.

'07 S.—John W. Madden is now president of the Nebraska Yale Alumni Association.

'08—The death of Muriel G. Seligman, daughter of Joseph L. Seligman, occurred on February 27.

'08—The present address of Joseph T. Hagan is 1868 Reyburn Road, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

'08—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Kirchwey on February 14. He has been named George W., 2d, after his grandfather, George W. Kirchwey, '79.

'08—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. David V. Bennett, of Rockland Park, Short Beach, Conn., on February 6. He has been named Melvin Robbins.

'08 S.—Benjamin R. Hawley has resigned as construction engineer for the National Aniline & Chemical Company and has taken a similar position with the Niagara Sprayer Company at Middleport, N. Y.

'08 S.—A son, William Dean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Lynch, of 367 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn., on January 23.

'08 S.—William E. Dunham accepted a position as production engineer with the Reading (Pa.) Iron Company on October 1, 1919. He was formerly with the A. M. Byers Company of Pittsburgh as service manager.

'08 S. and '11—On March 1 R. Newton Manross, '08 S., and Charles C. Elwell, Jr., '11, formed a partnership to be known under the firm name of Elwell & Manross for the purpose of conducting a general investment business in high-grade bonds, preferred stocks, and local stocks. The office of the firm is at 509 Second National Bank Building, New Haven, Conn.

ex-'08 S.—William H. Forsyth, father of Lesley E. Forsyth, *ex*-'08 S., died at his home in Westville, Conn., on February 25.

'08 M.A.—It has just been learned that the death of Arthur Wells Smith occurred, after a short illness, in Los Angeles, Calif., on February 11, 1917. He received the degree of B.A. from the National Normal University in 1905. At the time of his death he was teaching and studying medicine.

'09—Lieut. William B. Glover is at present stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

'10—The engagement is announced of Leonora, daughter of Mrs. Henry Harrison Boswell, of New York City, to René M. Pardee.

'10—John G. Poore, who was formerly associated with Macklin, Brown, Purdy & VanWyck, admiralty lawyers, at 17 Battery Place, New York City, and who has been appointed an assistant in the

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'10—Mail should now be sent to John T. Metcalf at 404 South Eastern Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

'10 S.—Elbridge G. Dyer, who was formerly with the A. M. Byers Company of Pittsburgh, accepted a position as assistant to the production engineer of the Reading (Pa.) Iron Company on February 1.

'11—Yung-siang Tsao, who has been appointed First Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, arrived at his post on January 29.

ex-'11 S.—Nathan Hale Kirschman died, from pneumonia, on February 18. He was in his thirty-second year. He spent two years with the Class of 1911 S. and later was with '12 S. for a time. After leaving Sheff he entered the employ of the Atlantic City Water Department as a draftsman, later being appointed assistant engineer. Among other pieces of work, he was in charge of the construction of a high pressure fire system, which attracted the attention of insurance engineers throughout the whole country, who pronounced it the best system of its kind in the world. He was married February 5, 1911, to Fannie Bertha Weber, who survives him with two sons. Kirschman was a brother of Samuel M. Kirschman, '14 S.

'11 S.—The address of Lawrence A. Meeker has been changed to Haverford, Pa. He is secretary of the Young, Smyth, Field Company of Philadelphia.

'11 S.—George C. Logan may be addressed in care of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, 123 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City. He is manager of the truck tire department.

'12 S.—The mailing address of Charles O. Bidwell is Thompsonville, Conn.

'13—Harold T. Nearing was elected assistant cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company of Hartford, Conn., on February 25.

'13—A son, Robert Franklin, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bradley on January 30.

'13—William P. Seeley, assistant city attorney of Bridgeport, is president of the Connecticut Aerial Navigation Company, which has recently been incorporated. Two Yale Seniors, Sumner Sewall and Harry S. Thorne, members of the Class of 1920, are officers in the concern.

'13 S.—Eugene E. Oviatt is now living in Danbury, Conn., where he may be addressed at 7 Quien Street.

'13 S.—A daughter, Sally, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gerrish Bausher, of 37 Madison Avenue, New York City, on January 25.

'14—A son, George, 2d, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Borgfeldt Semler, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, on February 25.

'14 S.—The marriage of Miss Genevra Hanmer Strong and Woodrow Livingston Harlow took place in New Haven, Conn., on March 13.

'14 S.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Azel F. Blake on February 21.

'14 S.—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Warner on February 27. He has been named Russell Gillette, Jr.

ex-'14 S.—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour A. Woolner in Peoria, Ill., on February 11 has been named James Lewis.

'15—The marriage of Martha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Alderman, and Bernard M. Bailey took place on February 22.

'15—The marriage of Josephine Mirteenes, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles W. McCormick, and Richard Penberthy Martin, Jr., took place at West Park, Stamford, Conn., on March 13. E. Bradford Ripley, '16 S., and Grenville M. Parker, '18 S., were among the ushers. Mrs. Martin is a graduate of Goucher College.

'15 and '17 L.—George Stewart, Jr., has accepted an election to graduate membership in the Elihu Club.

'15 S.—The residence address of Richard A. Watson is Haverford Court, Haverford, Pa.

'15 S.—After receiving his discharge from the Air Service, G. Sterling Patterson returned to the New York *Tribune*, but has since left that paper to become editor of the employees magazine and to be in charge of newspaper publicity for the Western Electric Company, Inc. His address is 59 West Tenth Street, New York City.

'15 S.—The present mailing address of Edwin E. Wood is 20 Pomeroy Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass. He is employed at the works of the General Electric Company.

'16—Robert S. Oliver is now connected with the A. B. Hendryx Company in New Haven, Conn.

'16 S.—Ernest L. Taylor has been transferred to the Bound Brook (N. J.) works of the Calco Chemical Company.

ex-'16 S.—The death of Bela Merritt Alling, father of J. Sheldon Alling, occurred, as the result of a fall, in February.

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" 21	Eau Claire, Wis.	Galloway "
" 22-23	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul "
" 24-25-26-27	Minneapolis, Minn.	Radisson "
" 29-30-31	Columbus, O.	Neil House

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ex-'16 S.—The marriage of Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hamilton Stewart ('90), and Harvey Wallace Shaffer took place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, on March 6. Howell VanNostrand, '18, served as best man. Among the ushers were William Ryle, *ex*-'15 S., Wallace Hoggson, Chester J. LaRoche, and Anthony L. McKim, all *ex*-'18 S., and Thomas Ewing, Jr., *ex*-'19.

'16 L.—On February 1 James L. Boone resigned his position as corporation counsel for the city of Caldwell, Idaho, to become assistant attorney general of the State of Idaho. His address is Attorney General's Office, Boise, Idaho.

'17—William R. Goodall, Jr., has been transferred to the Cincinnati office of The Whitaker Paper Company. His residence address is 2905 Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'17—Francis S. Gaines is serving as secretary of the Nebraska Yale Alumni Association.

'17—Livingston Blauvelt may be addressed in care of the Sanitarium Farms, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

'17—Since December 6 Jonathan S. Raymond has been connected with the Revere Sugar Refinery at Charlestown, Mass., as manager of their credit department. His residence address is Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass.

'17 S.—Leland H. Chase is now in the engineering department of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company. He may be addressed at 179 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'17 S.—D. Stanley Mix may be addressed at 808 Becker Street, Schenectady, N. Y. He is in the employ of the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

ex-'17 S.—Aaron Ward has returned to complete his course at Sheff. His address until June will be 121 Wall Street, New Haven, Conn.

ex-'17 S.—Merton H. Stevens is studying medicine at the University of Vermont in Burlington. His home address is 56 Eaton Place, East Orange, N. J.

'17 L.—On March 1 C. Yates Brown and Mr. Cornelius Otts formed a partnership for the general practice of the law under the firm name of Otts & Brown. The offices of the firm are in the Chapman Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

'18—Wilmarth S. Lewis completed his work for the B.A. degree in February. He is now doing graduate work at Yale and is also working at the Yale University Press.

'18 S.—Carl M. Siemon may be addressed in care of the Siemon Hard Rubber Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn.

ex-'18 S.—Fellowes Thompson is living at The Knickerbocker, 625 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

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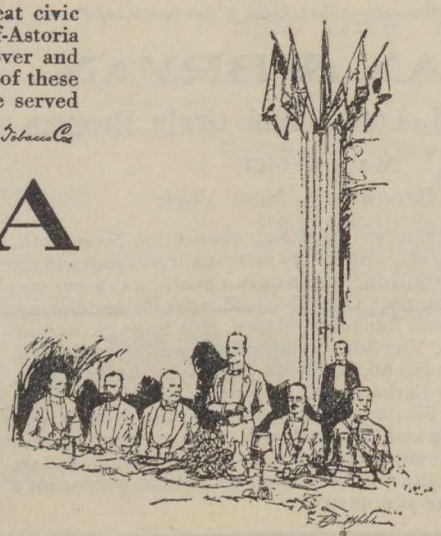

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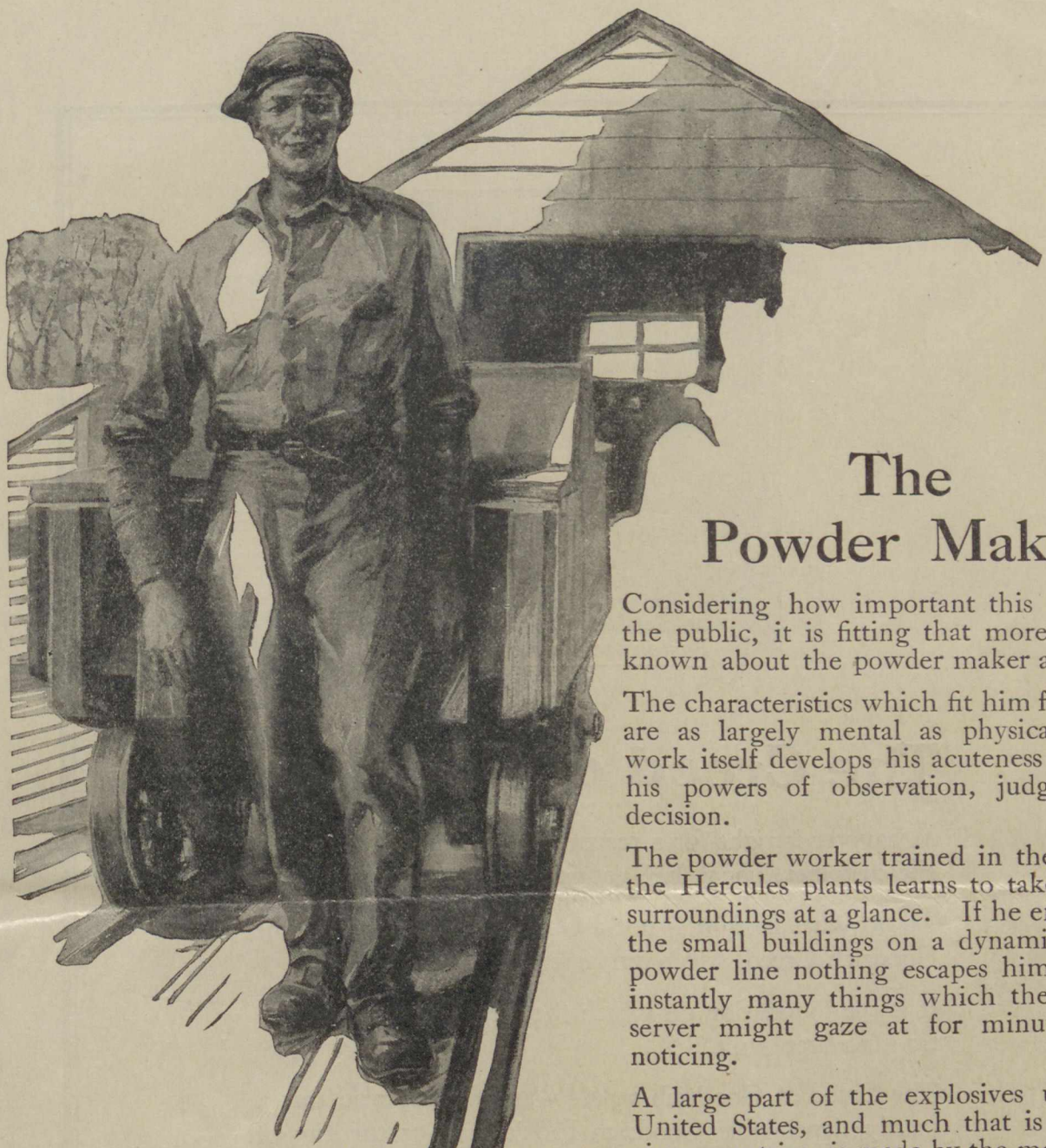

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COLUMBIA SPECTATOR

New York, Monday, January 12th 1920.

ADDITIONAL $30,000,000 ENDOWMENT REQUESTED IN BUTLER REPORT OF COLUMBIA CONDITIONS; IMMEDIATE ERECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS ADVOCATED

President Declares Enormous Additional Sum Necessary to Run University Properly and Pay Sufficient Salaries; Financial Situation Explained at Length

TERMS WHOLLY OR PARTLY SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENT THE UNIVERSITY'S GREATEST GLORY

Construction Plans Include New Dormitories, Business Building, Activities Hall and Faculty Club—Praise Given Graduate Schools—1919 Gifts Total $2,381,336

$30,000,000 in additional income-producing capital must be had if Columbia is to do its work as it should be done and pay its teachers and other officers as they should be paid, according to th eannual report of President Nicholas Murray Butler, made public last night. President Butler states that before a university is justified in making public appea for aid, it must have convinced itself and the public that it makes no wasteful expenditures and that it is earning as much as possible from tuition fees and other sources. "The one way," he says, "in which to lay bare every item of expenditure and to provide essential information, is by the use of a carefully classified budget. In Columbia University a complete budget system was introduced nearly twenty years ago, and it has been developed to a point where an itemized statement of appropriations and an itemized statement of income are at hand for the most minute and searching examination."

THE INCREASE IN TUITION

President Butler goes on to declare that higher education has always been provided at a fraction of its cost, but unfortunately as its cost has increased the tuition charge has too often stood still or been increased in much smaller proportion. Where tuition fees have not been sharply raised, a university is hardly justified in appealing to the public for support.

"It is a fallacy," he states, "to suppose that deserving students will be deprived of a university education if tuition fees are increased. What is important in such cases is that ample provision be made to care for those students who, having proved their fitness, would be deprived of a college education unless financial aid were forthcoming. The glory of the Columbia University of today is the large number of students who by their own efforts are earning all or part of the money needed to keep them in university residence. The burden of any such student should not be increased."

FINANCES ARE SOUND

Regarding the finances of the University, President Butler reports that a careful analysis of the accounts, recently made by auditors, shows the forecast made by the Finance Committee in 1907 to have been fully justified; for during the twelve years from 1907 to 1919 the income of the University has sufficed to meet the cost of its operation, and to provide for nine payments of $100,000 each in reduction of the principle of the funded debt, while the cost of annual maintenance and the total appropriations have more than doubled.

This favorable result is due to the rigid economies of the budget system, and the generous stream of gifts that has flowed into the Treasury. The unfavorable result of the University operations for the year ending June, 1918, was offset by the generous fund provided by the Alumni. "Columbia," President Butler says, "is now at a point where, with its present great enrollment ,and a moderate increase in fees, it will be able to support the work in progress, and meet the cost of increasing the salaries of the teaching staff."

Writing of conditioned gifts President Butler emphatically asserts university freedom to be necessary, stating that under no circumstances should any self-respecting university accept a gift upon conditions which hamper complete freedom in the control of its own educational policies and activities. "Indeed," he contin-

"FUND OF $30,000,000 NOW NEEDED"—BUTLER

(Continued from page 1)

ues, "any donor who would venture to attempt to bind a university, either as to the form or the content of its teaching or as to its administrative policies, would be a dangerous person."

President Butler declares it imperative that the salaries of teachers in the University be raised and that the burden of sacrifice and deprivation which scores of cultivated men and women are bearing for the sake of cultivated men and women are bearing for the sake of their profession and their ideals be lifted. He advocates a new salary scale, as follows: For full professors, $6000-$8,000; for associate professors, $4500-$5000; for assistant professors, $3000-$3600; for instructors, $2000-$2400; for assistants, $1000-$1200. If this scale is established it may be necessary to limit the number of professorships, promotions or appointments being made only on the death, retirement, or resignation of professors, or when circumstances clearly require additional teaching positions in the higher grades of service. "A system which holds out hope that every newly appointed assistant will one day be promoted to a full professorship will bankrupt any university or all but the most opulent of governments," declares Dr. Butler.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS

The report deals at some length with the question of teachers pensions. Columbia first instituted non-contributory pensions in 1890. These were continued by the University until the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation in 1905. Columbia being one of the universities eligible to benefit under this plan, took advantage of the fact, and since its establishment the Carnegie Foundation has paid to the Treasurer of Columbia more than $400,000 for teachers' pensions. Feeling, however, that the non-contributory plan was financially unsound, the Foundation after exhaustive study, caused to be organized under the laws of the State of New York the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America to continue and enlarge the work under a contributory basis. On April 7, 1919, the Statutes of the University were amended so as to provide for the cooperation of the University with newly appointed teachers and other officers in obtaining for them the benefits of this plan.

ARE NOT RADICALS

President Butler attacks the charge that university teachers are radical and revolutionary. He states that the most significant thing that has happened to the university teacher during the past decade is the number and variety of contacts that he has established with the practical affairs of life. The university teacher has some time since ceased to belong to a class apart, to an isolated group leading a life carefully protected and hedged about from contract with the world of affairs. The university teacher is now prominent everywhere as adviser, as guide, and as administrator; and as his personal service extends over a constantly widening field, so his influence marks the increasing interpretation of the university and practical life.

INDIVIDUAL CONTACT

Considering the enormous enrollment of the University, the report says that Columbia has been extraordinarily successful not only in preserving, but increasing individual contact between teacher and student. This is due to the fact that though the enrollment itself is very great, the several units of which it is composed are in very few cases excessive. "There is no real distinction of an educational kind," he says, "between a small college and a large university, save that the large university provides opportunity for a greatly increased number of contacts with intellectual life and with interesting undertakings. Whether personal relationship be established between teacher and taught does not depend upon the size of the institution, but upon the spirit and method of its administration."

The fee system of the University is explained and characterized as simple, definite, and logical, resting not upon tradition, but upon the facts of the University's present life. Each one of the three fees is treated as a thing apart and increased or decreased from time to time as circumstances suggest or justify.

LARGE BUILDING PLAN

A building program calling for several millions of dollars is advocated by President Butler. "The proper and long-considered development of the University's site demands that the buildings on the Quadrangle be given over entirely to educational administration and instruction and that all buildings for residence or for dining room be placed on South Field or elsewhere." Suggestions are made for the erection on 114th Street of a building to contain the University Commons and subsidiary lunch rooms, rooms for student organizations and activities, and several residence floors. President Butler also urges the immediate construction of two large residence halls, one on Broadway, south of Furnald, and one at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street. His program further includes the erection of the School of Business building, the construction of a $300,000 Faculty Club at the corner of Morningside Drive and 117th Street, the enlargement of Havemeyer Hall, and the erection of two new buildings for the Departments of Botany and Zoology, and the Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science.

INNOVATIONS SUCCESSFUL

President Butler comments briefly on the success of the psychological tests, on student self-government at Columbia, and the work of the Student Board, and on the new Contemporary Civilization Course. He traces at length the position of the classics at Columbia and explains the difficulty of reviving interest under present conditions. He regrets this new viewpoint and the real loss it entails, emphasizing the true value of the classics, and of languages in general. "The experience of those young Americans who served in Europe during the war," says Dr. Butler, "seems likely to affect them in one of two ways: some of them will have gained an insight into the necessity and value of knowing a foreign language, while others will only have acquired an increased contempt for those foreigners who are so unfortunate as not to be able to speak English."

CLASSICS ARE DYING

"The center of gravity of a University's interest moves from point to point," he continues. "Fifty years ago the center of gravity lay in the classical languages and literatures. It seems likely that in the near future the most important subjects in Columbia University are to be public law, international relations, public health, chemical engineering, business administration, training economic advisers for industrial and financial institutions, and the teaching of French and Spanish.' '

The remainder of the report, which is largely devoted to the professional schools deals chiefly with the School of Engineering and the School of Business. Dr. Butler stresses the advantages of the combined college-engineering course. Regarding the School of Business, he deals chiefly with the successful way in which it is fulfilling a comparatively recent, though great, need. He speaks of measures which have been taken abroad to fill a similar want for trained business men, and also mentions the increasing cooperation between the Business School and the New York Chamber of Commerce. Greater support for the Columbia University Press is urged.

The Treasurer's report for the year records gifts and bequests to the extent of $2,381,356.43.

DOCKET ENDS:

January
Twelfth
1920.

John W. Ross Esq.,
142 Notre Dame St. W.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Ross:-

As a preliminary step to the campaign for further funds, which we all agree must be inaugurated before long, and for which preparations should commence immediately, I have made a study of the immediate needs of McGill University.

I have set these forth with the sums that would be required to meet them respectively in a Memorandum, a copy of which I enclose. I am sending another copy of this to Mr. Wm. M. Birks.

I have gone over this Memorandum with Sir Charles Gordon, but have not shown it, as yet, to any one else. Should copies of it be sent to any of the other members of the Board of Governors at this time, or should any similar document be prepared for submission to them?

With best wishes,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

Acting Principal.

January
Twelfth
1920.

Wm. M. Birks Esq.,
C/o. Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons,
Phillips Square,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Birks:-

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With best wishes,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

Acting Principal.

Princeton Lectures

Published by PRINCETON UNIVERSITY Princeton, N. J.

April 3, 1920

Announcement

To the Alumni of Princeton:—

Enclosed is a document which we believe every Princeton man will find of extraordinary interest.

It is not only an intensely interesting lecture by one of the most distinguished members of the Princeton faculty, it is also the first step in a plan to make every one of the 11,000 alumni of Princeton once again Princeton students and continuously active participants in the work of the university.

It embodies the beginnings of an effort on the part of the university to take Princeton to her alumni; to do something for them and not merely to be asking them to do something for Princeton.

* * *

The average alumnus in the past, after his four delightful and memorable years at Princeton, has received his diploma, and gone out into the world.

Thereafter there was no definite and continuous relationship between him and his alma mater. He kept in touch with the University through reading the Alumni Weekly; at times he returned to take part in University functions or alumni reunions, he attended commencement baseball games or the annual football contests with Yale and Harvard.

Meanwhile he has known little or nothing of the progressive life of the University and of the contributions members of the faculty were making to the growing thought of the world.

Princeton's mission is not merely to inform and train the undergraduate mind, but to make significant contributions to the rapidly developing world of knowledge.

Professors at Princeton are constantly plowing new intellectual ground, but there has been no effective means whereby

Princeton might share her intellectual and spiritual life and growth with the great body of her alumni.

It would indeed be a happy consummation if it were possible to make every man feel that once he matriculated at Princeton he became a Princeton student in a life-long course.

It is therefore our purpose to endeavor to carry to the alumni body, as far as possible, the most interesting and striking products of the living thought of Princeton of today, hoping that some new idea thus gained will prove a stimulus to the intellectual life of the sons of Princeton.

* * *

This is the proposed plan of operation:

Stenographic reports will be taken of the most interesting lectures delivered during the year to the undergraduates by members of the Princeton faculty. Only such lectures will be selected as embody new ideas or the results of recent research having direct relationship with current events or problems of high present interest.

The transcripts of the lecture will be carefully edited with a view of making them of the greatest possible interest and use to the alumni.

They will then be printed in a form easily read, and distributed at frequent intervals to Princeton alumni, in no matter what part of the world the individual alumnus may be.

The printed lectures will be accompanied in each case by a brief biographical sketch of the member of the faculty delivering them. At the end of each lecture there will be a short bibliography indicating the more important recent books which could profitably be read as shedding light upon the subject matter of the lecture.

Many alumni have written from time to time to the university asking for guidance in the conduct of their reading. It is to be hoped that these bibliographies will be of real value in that direction.

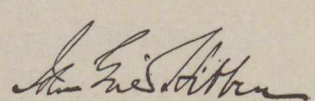
* * *

This plan is not University Extension in the usual sense. The scheme is addressed to those who have actually been in attendance in the classrooms of Princeton.

Each field of university activity will be covered in these lectures. We wish the alumni to have a more personal knowledge of the members of the faculty through this intimate contact with their thoughts and the results of their learning and research.

* * *

The development of this plan, we hope, will mark a new era in the relations between Princeton and her alumni, and possibly, in the maintenance of such relations, contribute something of value to the cause of university education in general.



President

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
April 3, 1920

VOL. XXIX, No. 26 March 19, 1920

YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY

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ANDREW 1707
CUTLER 1719
WILLIAMS 1726
CLAP 1740
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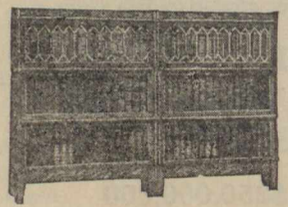

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The Week

Yale men, through the Alumni Fund, will back the policy of the University in placing her teachers' salaries on a right basis—What the Graduate Schools are doing—The spring outdoors season opening

AS graduates of an old university that has contributed to the country's upbuilding since Colonial days, Yale men are in the last analysis interested most of all in the intellectual progress of their institution. Superficial observers of the relations between the graduates and the University might not admit this. Scoffers there be who do not believe it. Once in a while it is hard for the most sanguine to hold to their assurance that it is so. But we take it to be so, and should lose our faith in the future of Yale if we did not hold to it. The kaleidoscope of the University year changes, the many and varied activities of the place fade into a composite picture of classroom and playground, laboratory and study, public ceremony and social reunion. Through it all one clear image persists—of Yale as a seat of learning and an intellectual influence in the nation. This her graduates are most proud to have her be. Looking down the long perspective of Yale generations, what emerges is the contribution of the place to America, in the brain work done within her halls and the stamp she has placed on her sons. This contribution every Yale man desires to see maintained.

If the University loses her grip on this fundamental thing, if by any chance she cannot continue to recruit her teachers from the best to be had, or burdens those she has with obstacles to the fullest use of their abilities, no magnificence of buildings or piling up of endowments for lesser ends will mend the breach made in her ancient walls. The first requisite of an educational institution is teachers who are of the best type that can be found and who are enabled to give their best to their work.

The problem of how to secure for herself and keep such men and to assure herself of such services, has suddenly become the single most prominent question at Yale, as at every university in the land. As everyone is fully aware, economic conditions in the last decade have suffered a tremendous upheaval. It is a world condition and we are warned by those who should know what they are talking about that it is not a temporary one. The cost of living has doubled. Seemingly the living conditions of all but the teaching profession have been readjusted to meet this situation. Through strikes and organization, nearly every trade and profession has brought up the income of its practitioners to modern conditions. Education, almost alone, has been allowed to lag behind, and the result—the extraordinarily serious result that but few people are as yet aware of—will soon be all too apparent unless immediate and country-wide efforts are made to avoid it. Unless public opinion awakes and asserts itself in a definite popular demand for better teachers' wages, America will shortly face an educational famine.

Yale men need no arguments in this place to sense the effect on their university and on her output in men, if this calamity is permitted to happen to Yale. We say very frankly that it may well happen if the pressing need of the year—graduate financial support for higher Yale Faculty salaries—is not completely met. A twelvemonth ago, and at the moment in advance of all other American universities, Yale took the first step toward this necessary end by increasing the pay of her lower Faculty grades. Last Fall the salaries of the permanent full-time professors were comfortably advanced. Next Summer a very necessary further increase to Assistant Professors and Instructors will be voted. Other universities have conducted "drives" to bring about similar advances when the necessary endowments have been collected. Yale has and will have no such campaign. But the situation is the more pressing because the advances have been made without new endowment to finance them. The net cost, for this year—largely due to bringing up Yale salaries to a respectable approach toward living costs, less new income to meet it—is $475,544. This deficit the University was not only as a business concern obliged to undertake in order to maintain its product and as an educational institution in order to maintain its contribution to the country, but was in honor bound to face out of responsibility to its teachers. The only way it can be met is to ask the graduates of Yale for it. This the University Alumni Fund Association is now proposing to do for the University, and there will be but one answer at Commencement.

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ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a group of articles on the professional schools of the University by the respective Deans. The sum total of the impression that one will receive in perusing them, is of progressiveness. There is no stagnation in any of these places; each has made up much lost ground in the last few years and to-day is planning for a still greater future.

There is every reason to be optimistic about Yale's past

experiments and present hopes in these graduate schools. In not all of them had every opportunity for betterment been accepted up to a few years ago. There was a time when the Law School appeared to be slackening pace and permitting rival institutions to do better teaching; for some time past this School has rapidly come to the front and to-day is second to none in the country in its teaching force and its method of teaching. The Medical School, a while back, threatened collapse, partly because of its low admission requirements and partly, we surmise, because it was trying to cover too large a field without proper equipment; that School now is on the threshold of a fine future, provided its machinery can be got going in complete adjustment with the other Departments and funds secured for its development. The Music School, under its new Dean, promises to more than fulfill the promise of the last decade's progress. The Graduate School, whose Dean has introduced completely new administration methods and revolutionized the teaching force, is very likely to take a first place among similar schools in the very near future. Given a place in the sun under the Sterling bequest and consolidated, so far as its special needs are concerned, with the great new Library, one of these days to come from that bequest, Yale's Graduate School will be heard from.

We hope that all of these papers will be given a careful study, not only by the graduates to whom each will especially appeal, but by our readers generally. The real work of the place, outside of classroom teaching, is here being done. No Yale man need be ignorant of that work if he takes the opportunity here offered to become acquainted with it.

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AN unusually promising experiment was made last week when the Engineering Faculty met members of the New Haven Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs at dinner in Memorial Hall, there outlined the work in applied science at the University and afterwards conducted their guests about the engineering laboratories, kept in operation that evening for the occasion.

The purpose of this event was the double one of making evident to New Haven business men and manufacturers, what the Sheffield Scientific School was doing in practical education in their own world, and of establishing a connection which might in the future be useful to both interests. It was a good idea, and from what we have gathered concerning it from both the business and University men since, was successfully carried out. There is undoubtedly a possibility of practical usefulness here involved, by Yale to New Haven, that should be made use of. Modern manufacturing is leaning more and more on applied science—things are being attempted and done that would surprise many people if the list could be compiled—and every school of applied science is being drawn more and more into outside advisory work. Sheff has long since been no exception to this rule: her scientists and engineers are frequently in evidence about the state and often at a distance, in the most difficult and important relations to business and manufacturing. If less has been called for by New Haven on Yale in this regard than could have been given, the start now made may prove of much use. The incident is more than worth noting as a news item of the week. It shows what one side of Yale life can do for the outside world and is significant, we think, of much promise for the future.

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THE late winter, that still has New Haven in icy fingers and that still covers the streets and Campuses with slow-expiring snow, may retard the opening of the student outdoor season but cannot dampen his rejuvenated ardor. The baseball team is at practice in the Cage and the crew squad in the Gym, each with announcements of spring schedules and the customary daily orders to candidates in the agony column of the *News*. Through the streets lope groups of sweatered youths, out for crew or cross-country team, as thinly apparelled about the knee joints as of yore. The Gym is crowded and resounds, as of old, with the muscle-building efforts of the dubs who are "out" for Varsity letters. In a fortnight more the spring sports should be starting in earnest. It is the best time of year at college. The long winter term—that "extreme penalty" of both student and teacher—has nearly run its course. The world is coming out of its doldrums and we had almost said that the war was over and Congress adjourned. But if we cannot have all good things we can have college baseball and rowing, and we are quite among those who are ready for them to burst merrily on the college stage.

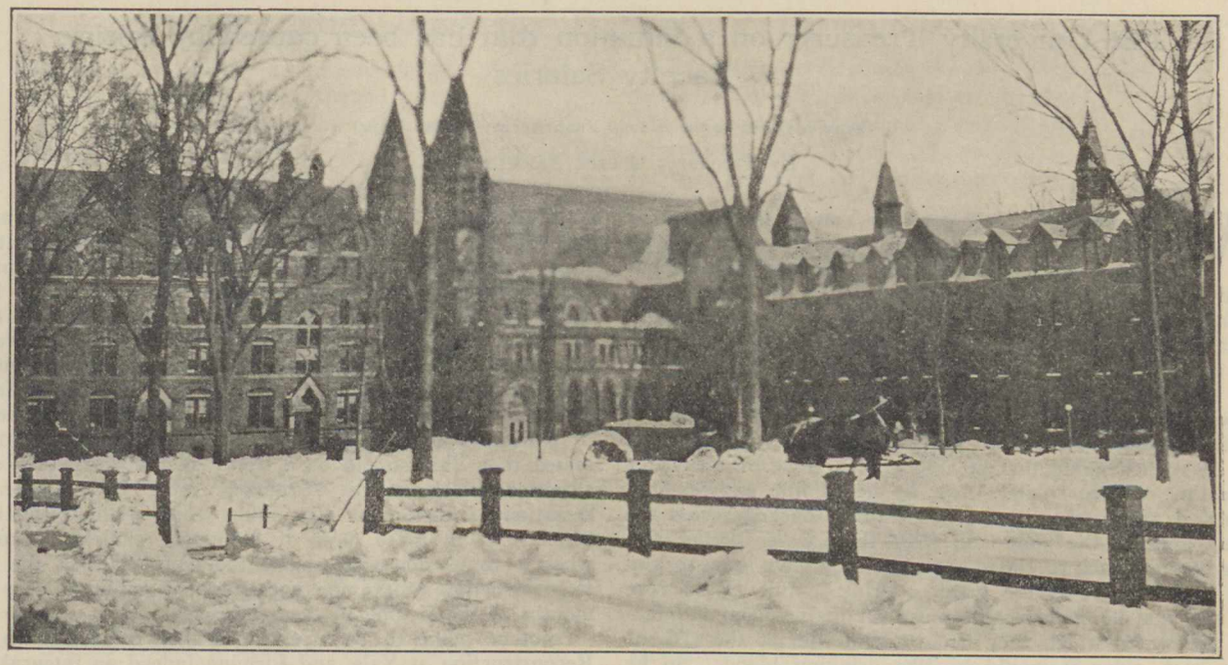
Notes

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port of New York, delivered the third of the lectures in the Political series, in Lampson Lyceum, on the evening of Monday, March 15. The undergraduates have attended these lectures in large numbers, showing an interest in national affairs that would appear strange to the older generation.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent British scientist and spiritualist, lectured in Woolsey Hall on the evening of Thursday, March 18. His subject was "Evidences for Survival," upon which he has been lecturing in New York and New England during the past few weeks.

The Rotary Club and the Kiwanis Club of New Haven were the guests of the University at a dinner in the President's Room of Woolsey Hall on Friday evening, March 12. The party was divided into groups, and a tour was made of the engineering laboratories.

"The Functions and Organization of Modern Advertising" was the subject of a lecture given by Gilbert Kinney, '05, of New York City to Yale men on Tuesday evening, March 16.



THE OLD CAMPUS AFTER THE "BLIZZARD" OF MARCH 6

When New England was visited by a ten-hour gale and snow storm of terrific force, which completely tied up traffic for a day and snowed in Faculty and students.

"To the Stockholders of Yale University"

From the Chairman of the Alumni Fund
H. J. Fisher, '96

It is conceivable even to one who is a zealot on the subject, that there may be extenuating circumstances by reason of which a Yale graduate feels unjustified in contributing to the Alumni Fund.

The mere fact that none of us happened to pay as much tuition, as the teaching we received cost, entails no moral obligation. We paid what was asked of us. There were no false pretenses.

The case, therefore, should rest on no such fallacious argument. There are, however, some pertinent questions we should ask ourselves as Yale men, at this very critical period:

Was Yale conceived all wrong? Should she have been a state institution, or the pet hobby of a very wealthy man, or a set of men? We picked her as our Alma Mater, instead of picking a state institution, or a heavily endowed private institution, probably because she was democratic and independent, and embodied the ideals we believed in.

Yale belongs to her graduates. She belonged to her graduates when we cast in our lot with her. Furthermore, she belongs to all her graduates, not to fifty per cent of them. In the last analysis, nobody is going to take care of her, if they don't. Until, therefore, she accumulates enough endowment to meet the needs of a first-grade American University, her graduates—her stockholders, must sustain her, if she is going to survive.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Fisher

Yale Needs $475,000

The University Treasurer on a Situation that has been caused by raising Faculty Salaries

(From a speech to the Alumni Fund Agents in New York)

By Treasurer GEORGE PARMLY DAY

WHEN John Masefield came to Yale at the second of our "War Commencements" in 1918 to receive an honorary degree he made a speech at the Alumni Luncheon which none of those who heard it can ever forget. In the course of this he retold in his own words the Old Testament story of "King David, who was a very generous and noble and bloody man, and very fond of war." David was besieging a city one time and it was intensely hot and he was faint with thirst. And as he was sitting there and looking at the city he could see the pond near the city gate, and he wished aloud that he might have some of the water from this. Three soldiers near by heard him express that wish and, taking their water bottles, they dashed across the enemy lines to the pond and filled their water bottles and brought them back to David. And as they gave them to him they said "There is the water. Drink." But David rose and said that he could not thus use for his personal satisfaction the water which they had brought him at the risk of their lives, since it would be like drinking blood. So he poured it out as a sacrificial offering to God. And from this, Masefield went on to speak of the men who were even then standing in the trenches, who were slowly but surely bringing to us all "peace, the water of peace, peace by which we may take up our lives again, and our loves again, and do our work again." But, he went on to point out, unless we used that peace to make the world and the institutions we served better than they were before the war "it would be like drinking blood, the blood of those men in the trenches. We must remake the world a little nearer to the heart's desire."

I suppose that what Masefield said came home with greatest force to those of us in New Haven, who had been since our country entered the war struggling to prevent Yale's being hopelessly crippled in the course of it. Because all were resolved that if Yale survived, it would during the continuance of the war devote its energies and resources without stint to help in the triumph of the right; and that on the return of peace Yale would not be selfishly content to lapse back into the old ways unless it could be sure that these were the best to help "remake the world a little nearer to the heart's desire." For just as Yale's graduates and officers working together had made Yale a pioneer and leader in Preparedness long before our country had seen the necessity of America's entering the World War, so they were determined that Yale should be a leader in the work of Reconstruction which it was recognized must follow upon the cessation of hostilities. One thing which perhaps should be emphasized in these days of seemingly endless debate on what is to be done to remake the world is that the Yale Reconstruction programme was adopted within a very few months of the signing of the armistice.

Another point to be stressed is that coupled with this Reconstruction at Yale, and forming indeed an integral part of the plan, is the decision of the Yale Corporation to make Yale a leader in the movement for the payment of more adequate salaries to teachers. Because this is a service not just to the group of men in New Haven who have given up their lives to teaching but to our nation as a whole. For as Dallas Lore Sharp said in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November: "Certainly no democracy can be better than its educational system; for democracy, more than any other political programme, is a programme of education. The spirit of democracy is the fruit of education and never an inheritance."

If our democracy seems to be in peril to-day it is not just because of the ignorance of the foreign-born who have come to our shores but also because of the lack of understanding—which is largely a lack of real education—of those who should

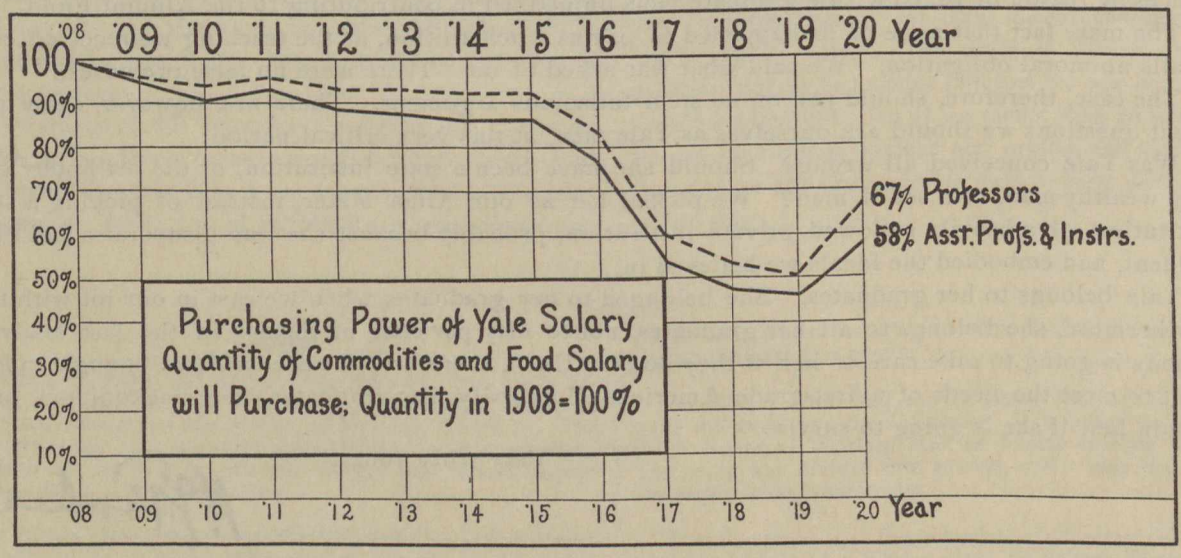


CHART SHOWING DECLINING VALUE OF YALE FACULTY SALARY SINCE 1908

The University Budget for 1919-1920

Increase in investment income over 1918-19	$ 42,548.47
Increase in receipts from students' term bills, due to increase in tuition charges and to larger registration	241,434.36
Total increase in revenue	$283,982.83
In addition there will be a net saving on account of war expenditures made last year, but not to be made this year amounting to	96,221.81
Making the total increase in resources to meet expenditures for this year	$380,204.64
Last year the expenditures of the University exceeded its receipts from income of endowment and from students' term bills by	304,294.03
So that if expenditures could have remained at last year's level the University would have had available out of its increased income to apply to special needs this year	$75,910.61

Here is an itemized list of those needs:

The University, as recommended by Alumni Advisory Board, has planned to spend for erecting tablets in memory of Yale men killed in the war	$25,000.00
And to meet the following increase in expenses due in large part to increased enrollment:	
Increased scholarship aid in view of increase in tuition charges	13,781.13
Increased expenditures for laboratories—assistants, technicians, materials, and supplies	35,265.72
Increased expenses Joint Entrance Committee—College and Sheff	6,470.00
Increased expenses Bureau of Appointments—Employment Office	5,650.67
One-half budget Department of University Health, remaining half being met by Athletic Association	8,037.00
Increase of general expense of Medical School	30,000.00
Increase in general expenses (of which about one-third is for preparation of war records and of certain University publications suspended during the war, one-third more for increased cost of administration in Graduate School, Scientific School, etc., where field of operation has been enlarged, balance clerical salary increases)	$45,653.20
Increase in wages for janitors	10,000.00
	$179,857.72
Which would have made the excess of expenses over income	$103,947.11

The University has, however, as recently announced, made substantial increases in salaries to members of its teaching staff and has also been under the necessity of providing for the resumption of salary payments to members of the Faculty absent last year on Government Service. These and other additions to payroll are shown in the table below:

Salary payments to restore teaching force to normal pre-war standard:	
Payments to Professors now returned from Government Service who received no salary or only part salary last year	$ 60,000.00
Payments to Assistant Professors and Instructors for positions unfilled last year	142,242.76
	$202,242.76
From which can be deducted sums properly chargeable to Special Funds	40,845.49
	$161,397.27
Increases in salary payments to teachers in accordance with new salary scale:	
Professors	$133,750.00
Assistant Professors and Instructors	54,450.00
	$188,200.00
Less income from Charles W. Harkness Fund for increasing teachers' salaries	15,000.00
	$173,200.00
Increases in salary payments to Officers of Administration	7,000.00
Salaries and budgets for new officers provided for in Reconstruction Plan	30,000.00
	$371,597.27
To these additions to payroll should be added the excess of expenses over income already mentioned of	103,947.11
Making the total excess of expenses over income for 1919-20	**$475,544.38**

An analysis of each item listed above reveals the fact that the increase in payroll items alone in the foregoing tables amounts to $496,783.63 out of the total of $607,300.48 increased expenses. Of this total of $607,300.48, the University has provided for $131,756.10 as shown ($75,910.61 from the net increase in income over last year, $40,845.49 from the use of Special Funds available and $15,000.00 from income of the Charles W. Harkness Fund for increasing teachers' salaries), reducing the amount to be secured to balance income and expense from $607,300.48 to $475,544.38.

be real leaders in America. Our colleges and universities cannot properly educate the leaders of to-morrow in this country unless they can retain and command at all times the services of those who are able to inspire their students not only with a love of truth but also with the determination to find it and uphold it in all their relationships, whether in society, business or politics. We cannot successfully teach our boys to love and honor the truth unless we first teach them to recognize the truth. During the war the old idea was exploded that the college professor was a man of little practical value to his country, a man for whose support a meager salary was all that could fairly be expected. In one quarter after another our people turned to the recently neglected teachers to lead them in the hour of danger. With the return of peace we must never again lose sight of the fact that if our democracy is to endure it must be because of a constant recognition that "education is the most sacred concern, indeed the only hope, of a nation." Such a recognition must carry with it an understanding that there is no worker in a democracy better entitled to adequate financial reward for his labor than the man who has the ability to educate, in the real sense of the word, the citizens of the next generation, and who devotes his life to that work.

What Yale has done this autumn in recognizing not only the inevitability but the desirability of the increased pay-roll in academic circles in these days of the constantly rising cost of living, has been to sound a trumpet call which other universities and colleges and schools, public and private, must heed: a call furthermore which shall summon to the colors once more real leaders, men fitted to educate and train real leaders for the future.

For make no mistake as to the seriousness of the situation before Yale took this great forward step. It is true that many teachers were through a sense of loyalty remaining at their posts, but it is also true that others were being drawn away from their chosen field of education because of the apparent impossibility of obtaining in this a living wage. There was also the natural unwillingness or inability of younger men of promise to enter the teaching profession when it was known that the salaries to be obtained in this were such as to make it impossible for teachers to maintain themselves and their families in such comfort as would serve to keep them at the high point of their efficiency. You cannot expect the best men generation after generation to continue to be willing to serve the long and poorly paid apprenticeship required of those who seek to enter the field of education, unless they can see before them at the end of this a financial reward greater than that open to the locomotive engineer.

A few more years of doubt and hesitation in the educational world, and the training of the coming generation would have been in the hands of those least prepared to be trusted with such responsibility. Yale by her action has ended this period of uncertainty and anxiety and has pointed the way to a return of better things—to the remaking of the world a little nearer to the heart's desire.

The significance of the national service thus rendered by Yale is if possible the greater because of the fact that the step has been taken in advance of any pledges of financial assistance to make it a simple and easy matter for the University to do justice to its teachers. We have not been promised any increase of endowment sufficient to provide the income necessary to meet the cost of doing the right thing in the right way and at the right time.

From the figures I have given, you will see that as a result of our doing it Yale's expenses this year threaten to exceed her income by $475,544.38—which is equivalent to saying that Yale has pledged the income on $10,000,000 more endowment than we now have. In other words Yale has transferred anxiety from its teachers to its officers.

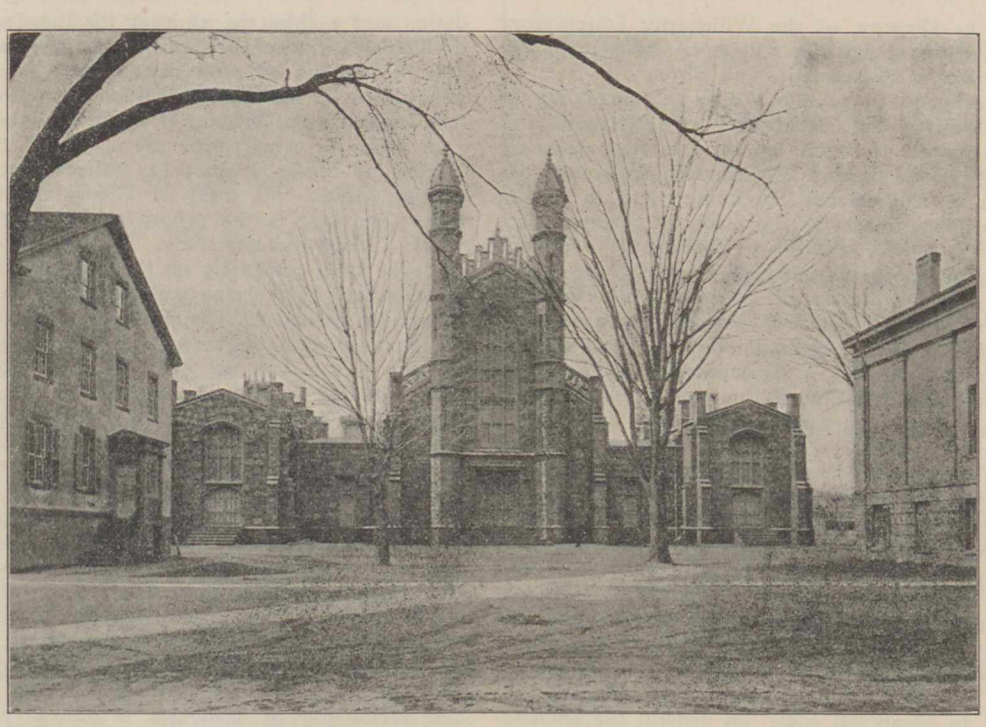
When in 1917 it was necessary to secure $300,000 to prevent a war deficit which would have handicapped the University for years, your Association saved Yale from the threatened deficit and added $171,547.75 to the endowment of the Alumni Fund. Again last year when Yale's work for the Government in the carrying on of the war made our expenses exceed our receipts by over $300,000 the graduates again contributed through the Alumni Fund a sum sufficient to balance our accounts for the year, and added $333,648.99 to the endowment of the Alumni Fund. This year our estimated expenses exceed our estimated income by over $475,000 and the University again turns to you to carry the message and the explanation to the graduates—confident that through the Alumni Fund our needs will again be met.

And of this you and they and we can all be the more confident because of the initial gift to income of the Alumni Fund which I now have the honor to report to you. This was promised to me, when I was toiling over the budget, by a graduate whom we all know and honor but whose name I must at his request withhold. He came to me and asked to see our preliminary figures, which showed, as does the statement I am leaving with you, an item of $30,000 for increase in the general expenses of the Medical School. "I will contribute $30,000 through the Alumni Fund for the increase in Medical School expenses," he later wrote to me. With this one graduate doing so much more than his share in this year's campaign none of us can be content to do less than our proper share, and if each of us unhesitatingly does his part the Alumni Fund report at the close of this year will surpass all records.

Long ago William James sighed for the acquisition by mankind of a force which could and would "remake the world nearer to the heart's desire," describing that which he sought as "the moral equivalent of war." In the remaking of our world at Yale we have the inspiration and the force through the action taken by the Corporation in again making the teaching profession one to be sought by the able and ambitious instead of one to be shunned. For this Yale has been properly acclaimed by her alumni and by the press. No more important step for the future welfare of our country has been taken or could have been taken at this time by any American university. To aid Yale in meeting the financial obligations assumed by her in taking this step is at once the duty and the privilege of every graduate.

In the world outside we see individuals and nations, who were closely allied in the war and coöperating efficiently in the conduct of it, apparently unable to agree readily as to the terms of their future alliance in time of peace or to cooperate farsightedly and promptly with each other in restoring the weary world to order and the quiet it so sorely needs. The world needs too as never before a demonstration that men can, and will under the right inspiration, coöperate as efficiently with each other in the work of peace as in the work of war, in work of a constructive character as well as in the work of destruction. Yale's graduates trained "for public service in Church and Civil State" have the opportunity of showing to the world that such effective coöperation is not only possible but inevitable if the call is sounded clearly to men educated to respond when their country calls.

For this is more than an appeal from Yale—it is no less a summons to serve the country than was the call a year ago or two years ago. The cause is one deserving of our best efforts, since it involves the preservation of our institutions, which can be wrecked only by the triumph of ignorance and saved only by the victory of education. The opportunity before us is the greatest that a man or a group of men can well ask, and the call for volunteers to make the most of the opportunity is one which should unite all Yale men in the most wonderful demonstration of the living reality of what we lovingly call "Yale Spirit."



THE OLD CAMPUS IN THE CONSULSHIP OF PLANCUS

What the Professional Schools are Doing

The Graduate School

By Dean W. L. Cross, '85

OF late the attention of the alumni has naturally been focused upon the establishment of the Freshman Year and upon the changes in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School. What has occurred in the Graduate School has not been emphasized, although the reconstruction programme of this School will be shown to be of very great significance. It is planned to make the Graduate School the clearing-house for research and also a place where men and women may obtain the equipment and training both in science and in the humanities which is necessary for investigators and for teachers. This plan will create a great School of varied activities, properly organized and correlated with all the undergraduate and professional Schools of the University.

Last year the Corporation placed under the control of the Graduate School the degree of Master of Science, the higher engineering degrees, the Certificate in Public Health. It also created the degree of Doctor of Public Health. This action required an enlargement of the administrative mechanism of the School and the formation of new departments or groups of study. A department of General Bacteriology and Public Health, as then constituted, will provide studies leading to the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees as well as to the degrees in Public Health. Another department provides studies for the M.A. degree in architecture and in the history and criticism of the Fine Arts. The five departments in engineering—Civil, Mechanical, Engineering Mechanics, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgy—were formed into one of the four main Divisions of the School. These Divisions comprised, besides Engineering, (1) Language, Literature, and the Arts; (2) History and the Social Sciences; and (3) Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. They consider questions which immediately concern them, and exercise certain definite functions, such as the recommendation for degrees, which are usually assigned to the Faculty. Altogether the Divisions are composed of twenty-five departments or groups of study. Since 1916 the general administration of the School has been in the hands of an Executive Board. However, by a recent act of the Corporation, there has been created in its place a Body of Permanent Officers, having the same powers as similar bodies in the other Schools. The reorganization of the Graduate School, on its administrative side, is now complete.

The unification of advanced studies has thus been carried much farther at Yale than is common in American universities. The immediate success of the experiment will depend on the character and ability of the men who constitute the Board of Permanent Officers and upon the assistance they receive from other Faculties.

Proper correlation of studies, so as to bring together the resources of the University, is, and always must be, a continuing process. An aid to the desired end will be the recent departmentalization of the University. Those departments which begin in Yale College or the Sheffield Scientific School lead towards the Graduate School, and, in many instances, there have already been laid out courses of study closely connecting undergraduate with graduate work. On this principle there has just been planned a course in Preparation for Business leading to the M.A. degree. Other departments extend through the Graduate School into the professional Schools. Social and Political Science, for example, includes in its group members of the School of Law; and Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Pharmacology extend into the School of Medicine. Recently there has been organized, in conjunction with the Divinity School, a group of studies in the Philosophy of Religion and in Historical and Contemporary Religion. In addition, the appointment of Dr. Frank

E. Schlesinger as Director of the Winchester Observatory makes possible advanced work in Astronomy based upon the University's courses in Mathematics and Physics.

With the coming of Professor Frank E. Spaulding in School Administration the Department of Education will assume definite shape. It is still too early to state definitely the scope of the work of this Department. Yale now has competent men in Educational Psychology and in School Hygiene. New appointments will probably be made in Secondary Education and in University Extension. Professor Spaulding's advanced courses, planned especially for school principals and superintendents, will concern themselves with the many problems of administration, organization, and supervision. In addition to this work, Professor Spaulding will give a course, open to Seniors, in American Education dealing with current problems and designed for the information of the citizen rather than the teacher. In this new Department of Education, Yale should be able to perform a most important public service at a time when old methods and old systems are being everywhere questioned.

What I have written has been in the way of news. Yale's achievements in her long-established departments of study and investigation is another and a brilliant story. Of this I cannot write here. But there is one thing more I should like to say. It is a frequent charge that university instruction is too much detached from the real needs and affairs of the world. A good deal of the work must be detached; while other parts of it, like Education, should be conducted with a distinct view to vocational ends. In general the tendency in science is towards its application. During the vacations Graduate students do field work or take positions in the laboratories of corporations. In engineering, in chemistry, and also in other subjects, well-known men actively engaged in practical work are invited here to take part in the instruction. This is now a recognized policy of the University; and the question of still further coöperation with industrial corporations is now being considered by a representative committee.

The School of Music

By Dean David Stanley Smith, '00

REORGANIZATION at Yale, though affecting principally the undergraduate schools of the University, has nevertheless entered, in less striking form, into the plans and ambitions of the professional schools. The system of administration and the course of study in the School of Music call for no drastic revision at this time, for the founders of the School built with great wisdom. Yet numerous opportunities for improvement in small ways present themselves. The School is growing and the number of students who do their work in residence is yearly increasing. Each season finds a lessening in the old practice of "commuting" from Connecticut towns one or two days a week.

An era of prosperity really dates from the gift of Sprague Memorial Hall two years ago. The attractive library and recitation rooms, the recital hall with its numerous concerts, and the facilities which come with a modern building, have inspired a splendid unity of purpose on the part of students and Faculty. None, except those who have participated in the School activities during the period before and after the erection of Sprague Memorial Hall, can appreciate the feeling of youth renewed and the hope for enlarged usefulness that have been born within its walls.

There never has been so great an interest in the composition of music as at present. A new course of Elementary Composition provides instruction in the easier forms of tonal design and enables the aspirant for the degree of Bachelor of Music to attack with more confidence the extraordinarily difficult problem of producing a large piece for orchestra. Heretofore he has been called upon to work upon the big task without a background of mastery of the small forms.

In order to comprehend the scope of the course in the Theory of Music it must be realized that there is a distinction between the study of Theory and that of Composition. The first is the proper subject matter of the three years of undergraduate study. During this period the student is, to be sure, constantly on the fringes of the art of composition, but he is being trained mainly in the severe drill of musical grammar. The new plan provides a graded course in composition in the art of self-expression, beginning with the third year, the last year of the undergraduate period, and extending through the fourth and fifth year, these being regarded as graduate years. It is proposed to make a more systematic arrangement of this branch of the instruction than has been possible in the past, building space and the number of instructors having been inadequate for carrying out the programme. The writer believes that a few years will show a remarkable development of talent for creative work in the School and a consequent enrichment of the musical life of the nation. And what need is greater in this industrial age?

The growth of the School this season manifests itself in various ways—increase in enrollment in all departments, improved quality of work done, unprecedented activity in composition (at least twice as many students being engaged in the production of elaborate orchestral works as in any previous season), and a new development of loyalty to the School and genuine student *esprit de corps*.

In no way does the School of Music serve the community with more effectiveness than through the public concerts to which it lends its support. The Whiting Recitals aim to interest primarily the College undergraduates in serious music; the New Haven Symphony Orchestra makes its appeal to a wider public. Each course of concerts deserves the hearty backing of Yale graduates, for each serves a noble purpose.

The New Haven Symphony Orchestra has just completed a successful season. During the last years of the war it had great difficulty in living through. But the morale is now splendid and the public is beginning to return to its support. But its needs are great. It still has to resort to importing a certain number of musicians from New York on the day of the concert. An oboist or bassoonist cannot make a living in New Haven. Before the Orchestra can really hold its head up it must be independent of this practice. Young men must be found who will learn the less common instruments, and instruments must be purchased. Or else means must be provided to pay salaries to professional musicians who will devote their whole time to the Orchestra. The plans of those who have the future of the organization at heart need for their realization the tangible encouragement of larger funds. The affairs of the Orchestra are administered with the utmost economy. But economy, if carried too far, impairs the usefulness of an expensive machine like a modern orchestra. The fortunes of the School of Music are so bound up with the activities of this fine body of players as to warrant a special appeal for an endowment for the Symphony Orchestra which may make the giving of its concerts not a business but an art.

It is indeed impossible to replace the late Dean Horatio Parker, whose quarter-century of service in the School and whose unflinching maintenance of a high ideal will bear fruit for years to come and will always make an inspiring background for the work of his successors. But the members of the Faculty whose privilege it is to carry on the School programme look with splendid confidence toward the future, for they see at hand opportunities which a few years ago

were regarded as quite out of reach. The first days of Professor Parker at Yale were discouraging pioneer days. He witnessed the effective shaping of his policies and the widespread acceptance of music as an appropriate and valuable element in a university curriculum.

The School of Law

By Dean THOMAS W. SWAN, '00

AT the request of the editor of the ALUMNI WEEKLY this statement concerning the School of Law is contributed, with the hope of giving Yale graduates some understanding of its present condition and of its future prospects.

During the war the registration of students at Yale decreased, as at other law schools requiring a college degree for admission, about eighty-eight per cent. But now that the war is over the School is once more a live concern. The First-year Class is the largest since the college-degree requirement was imposed some ten years ago; and while the upper classes have not yet regained normal numbers the total number of students under instruction is practically the same as in 1916, about 180. An encouraging feature of this situation is the fact that an increasing number of able Yale graduates stay on for law study. Unless Yale College graduates recognize the Yale Law School as offering an opportunity for legal education equal to that offered by any other school it is difficult to attract here the best students from other colleges. Such recognition is now accorded in larger measure than ever before. The spirit of serious work and of School loyalty is also at a high pitch.

The several members of the Law Faculty who were absent during the war have returned. Our Faculty is now composed of eleven men devoting their full time to the School and of four eminent members of the bench and bar who devote certain hours each week to teaching, thus bringing to the students the inspiration which comes from contact with men engaged in actual practice or public life. The full time professors are, with few exceptions, men who have had long and successful experience in teaching law. In a few instances there have been appointed recent graduates of our own School, lacking in teaching experience but possessing enthusiasm for a teaching career and giving promise of success in it. In the recent death of Professor Willard T. Barbour not only the Yale Law School but the cause of legal scholarship sustained a deplorable loss. He was one of the most brilliant scholars in America in his chosen field, Equity and Legal History. During the current term he had been given leave of absence from Yale in order to accept the invitation of Columbia University to deliver lectures on Legal History upon the Carpentier Foundation.

A university law school has two functions. It aims by the case method of instruction to train its students so that they may become successful practitioners in their chosen profession. It aims also, or at least it should aim, though too few schools have recognized this obligation, to aid in improving the law by scientific and analytical study of existing laws, by comparative study of the jurisprudence of other countries, by criticism of defects and suggestion for improvement in the administration of law and in methods of legislation, and by relating law to other institutions of human society. The students of this generation will become the judges and legislators of the next. It is the duty of a university law school to emphasize, through research and publication by its faculty and through the character of its instruction, this broader basis of legal education, as well as to give the merely professional training. This thought was expressed with his usual felicity by Hon. Elihu Root in his address as President of the American Bar Association when he said: "The only way to clarify and simplify our law as a whole is to reach the lawyer in the making and mould his habits of thought by adequate instruction and training so that when he comes to the Bar he will have learned to think not merely in terms of law but in terms of jurisprudence."

One of the distinctive characteristics of legal education at Yale is the special stress placed upon an accurate analysis of legal relations and upon the use of a definite terminology to denote such relations. To this subject the late Professor Hohfeld devoted the best of his great talents. Obviously it makes for clearness of expression and for soundness of reasoning to use distinct terms for distinct legal relations. It is encouraging to note a growing tendency in certain other schools and in legal periodicals to adopt the same method of analysis and terminology.

No one should suppose, however, that emphasis on the need of a broad and scientific training in law has lessened the practical character of the legal education offered by the Yale Law School. The training in legal analysis and the ability to think "in terms of jurisprudence" are of the highest practical significance; but in addition thereto courses have been established in Court Practice and in Office Practice. The former aims to give the student instruction in the preparation of pleadings and in the various steps of trial procedure which occur during litigation. Professor Morgan has had unusual success in conducting such classes. The Office Practice course deals with the study and criticism of documents which an office lawyer is frequently called upon to prepare, and gives the student practical exercises in the drafting of such papers.

Shortly after the armistice a considerable number of students returned to their studies. This necessitated the inauguration last year of a summer session to enable them to

Why One Man Gives to the Alumni Fund

From a Graduate Letter

"I am interested in the Alumni Fund because it is the most direct and practical way which has yet been found to enable all Yale men to have a part in meeting what I conceive to be the greatest need of our modern education—namely, giving the teachers whom we entrust with the education of our sons a living wage.

"As one who recognizes the debt of gratitude which he owes to his own teachers in the past and who desires to see the high standards of Yale scholarship maintained in the future, I have felt it a privilege to do what I could to work for a fund which, more than any that I know, has gone into men rather than into brick and mortar."

complete a full year's work before the opening of the Law School in the autumn. It is the belief of a majority of the Faculty that such summer sessions should be maintained regularly with a view to enabling students who so wish to shorten the time required to complete the three-year course. Another session will, therefore, be held this summer, and, if the demand for summer work continues, it is probable such sessions will become an established part of our programme. The session is slightly more than ten weeks in length, extending from June 21 to August 31, and the courses of study are so arranged that one-third of a year's work can be completed. Attendance is, of course, optional. A month's vacation occurs between the end of the summer session and the beginning of the next school year.

A faculty able to give instruction of the broader type above mentioned should also be allowed an opportunity for research and for the publication of the results of scholarship. During the past year Professor Corbin has brought out a new edition of Anson on Contracts, which is a distinct contribution to legal scholarship. This book has received appreciative comment in many of the legal periodicals. Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School has said of it: "Some day it will be recognized that this edition marks a new epoch in law text-books. We now see that Langdell began an epoch when he insisted on a critical study of what courts did instead of swallowing what they said or what text-books said they said. It is not less an epoch when a law text-book looks legal analysis and legal doctrine critically in the face and relates them to other social phenomena."

In the field of improving the administration of law Professor Borchard's scholarly articles on "The Declaratory Judgment" have stimulated, and will continue to stimulate, a much-needed reform in procedure. Since the publication of these articles three states have enacted legislation permitting suits to be brought for the declaration of legal rights, and bills providing for similar legislation are pending before several other legislatures.

Professor Lorenzen has contributed to the *Yale Law Journal* several articles on comparative law which have received favorable notice abroad as well as in this country. And all of the members of the Faculty have published from time to time articles or comments in the *Yale Law Journal.* The publication of such a journal is essential to a continuance of the scientific and constructive work of the School. It is stimulating to Faculty and students alike; for a board of student editors selected from each class on the basis of scholarship obtains training in the investigation and briefing of legal principles which is of great practical as well as educational value. The importance of this publication to the Law School prompts me to say that the Yale Law School Alumni Association could do no better service to the School than to supply an endowment for the *Journal,* for the financing of this paper is in these days a serious problem.

The present building of the School, Hendrie Hall, is rapidly being outgrown. Already our library of nearly 60,000 volumes has overflowed the space originally allotted to library purposes. The classrooms, too, need renovating by the installation of adequate modern desks and tables. The erection of a new home for the Law School in juxtaposition to the new University Library is a crying need and "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

Despite the fact that our collection of law books is the best in the State and is surpassed by only a few of the law school libraries of the country, our library needs are still very far from realized. If funds were available the present is a conspicuously advantageous time for the purchase of law books in England and in European countries. Last summer Professor Borchard, who was formerly law librarian of the United States Supreme Court, made a trip to Europe and obtained at extraordinarily low prices several thousand volumes of important foreign material. Additional English and American material is much desired.

The subject of higher salaries which engages so much attention in almost every educational institution at this time is one which cannot be entirely ignored in a statement which attempts to give a picture of our future prospects. At present Yale salaries compare favorably with those of most other law schools. But increases are contemplated in neighboring schools, and this is bound to make necessary an increase at Yale, if her School is to keep abreast of its rivals.

The Yale Medical School

By Dean George Blumer

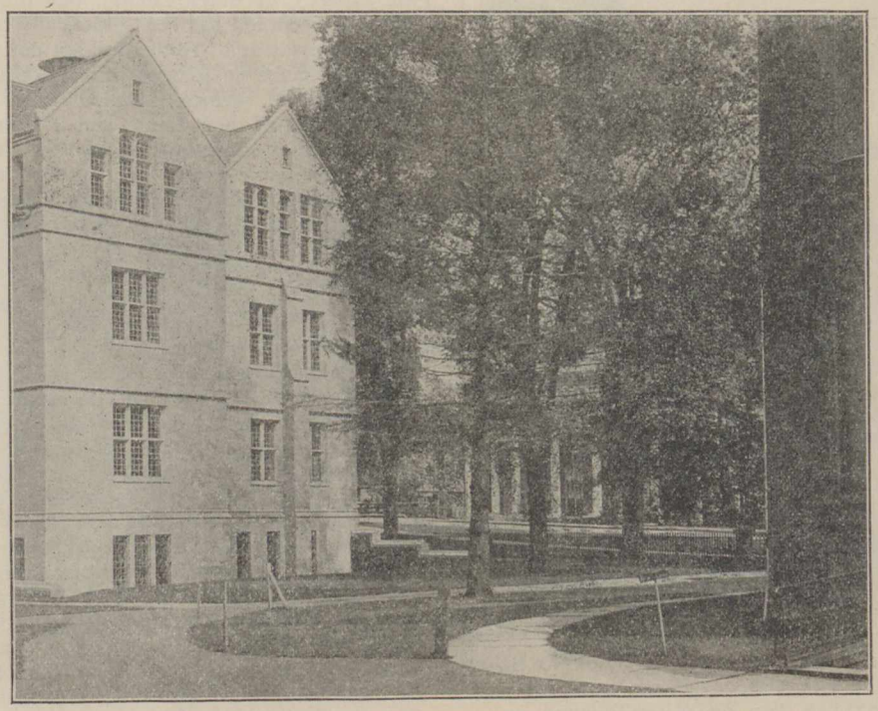
EVERYWHERE in the United States there are indications that there is an increased interest in the study of medicine. Just what has produced this situation is not clear. It is true that the war, more than any preceding war, focused the attention of the public on the progress which medicine has made in certain directions. It is also true that during the period of the war medical students and pre-medical students were exempted from active service. A result of this was that an unusual number of individuals took up the study of medicine. Doubtless the present influx into the medical schools is partly due to this fact. Whatever the cause it is perfectly clear that the next few years will see a marked increase in the number of medical students throughout the country. Moreover, this will occur at a time when the number of medical schools has been gradually decreasing, and when many of the better schools are either advocating or have adopted limitation in the size of their classes. It is important, therefore, that every medical school should take stock of its liabilities and assets.

The situation facing the Yale Medical School at the present time contains elements of both encouragement and discouragement. The last fifteen years have been a period of rapid growth and development. On the material side it is pertinent to observe that the University now owns for Medical School purposes land and buildings valued at nearly $600,000. Of this sum $400,000 has been expended during the past ten years. The old Medical School buildings are still in use, but there have been added the Brady Laboratory, a model building for its purpose, and Nathan Smith Hall, a building which affords excellent accommodations for the Departments of Physiology and Public Health. Since 1905 the budget of the Medical School has increased from $25,000 per annum to $225,000 per annum, and the productive funds of the School have increased from $160,000 to $2,700,000. In this same period there have been marked changes in the organization and personnel of the School. An increased number of full time instructors has been employed in all departments. More technical help and more adequate budgets have been provided for all departments. Certain departments, notably Pathology and Bacteriology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology, have been completely reorganized. New departments such as Experimental Medicine and Public Health have been developed. The character of the teaching has been improved. The amount of practical work which the student is required to do, both in the preclinical and clinical years, has been increased, and the principle of the full time plan for clinical teachers has been adopted in the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics and Gynecology. A contract with the New Haven Hospital has been consummated which gives the Medical School complete control of the teaching material in the hospital. These changes have not been effected without the expenditure of a great deal of time and energy on the part of

the Faculty of the School. They have resulted in better teaching and in raising the standards of the entire School, so that it now stands among the first of American medical institutions.

The debit side of the ledger shows items which concern two situations. The most critical situation which faces the Medical School at the present time is the financial condition of the New Haven Hospital. Like most institutions of its kind the hospital has a large annual deficit as a result of existing economic conditions. A public hospital like the New Haven Hospital is a charitable institution. Its chief function is to care for the sick, and only a small percentage of the patients received by an institution of this character are able to meet the expense of their care. In most public hospitals the ward rates do not nearly cover the expense of caring for the patients. In the New Haven Hospital only a little over fifty per cent of the actual cost is covered by these rates. In many hospitals this deficit is made up from the charges against the well-to-do who are able to pay for private rooms. This is not the case in the New Haven Hospital. It goes without saying that the Medical School is absolutely dependent upon hospital facilities for its life. Without a hospital in which to train the coming generations of practitioners no adequate instruction in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and the other clinical subjects can be given. It should also be noted that while a teaching hospital is, without question, the most efficient form of hospital, it is also the most expensive, and the added expense is partly due to the demands of teachers and of students. It seems fair, therefore, that some contribution toward the maintenance of the New Haven Hospital should be made, if not directly from University funds at least through the University by interested friends.

It is apparent to any thinking individual that the high cost of living must be reflected in the cost of medical education as well as in all other human activities. The present financial situation is reflected in the expense of conducting the Medical School, which has increased in the last five years from fifty to sixty per cent. This increase has not been mainly in teachers' salaries. Supplies, apparatus and the wages of employees have added to the burden. In addition, there have arisen new opportunities and new demands requiring endowment. It has long been recognized that diseases of children form an important part of the work of the general practitioner, and that medical students should be thoroughly instructed in this branch of their profession. Indeed, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and the diseases of children have always been regarded as the four chief clinical branches. We are sadly in need of a properly equipped department of the diseases of children in connection with this Medical School. While we have a large outpatient department at the present time, the hospital accommodations are scanty, and the responsibility for instruction has fallen upon the Department of Medicine, and has been carried without remuneration by a few conscientious and self-sacrificing practitioners of pediatrics. The hospital now has in hand a sum sufficient to construct a proper children's pavilion, and this will doubtless be finished within the next year or two. There is urgent need for an endowment for this department, so that it, like the departments of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, can be placed upon a full time basis. There is, furthermore, urgent need for an endowment for the study of tuberculosis. The generosity of Mrs. William Wirt Winchester has placed at our disposal a splendid plant for the study of this disease. The William Wirt Winchester Hospital, completed in 1918, and at once leased by the Government, will soon be released, and will be at the disposal of the directors of the New Haven Hospital, of which institution it is a branch. Under our contract with the hospital we possess the right of nominating the staff and of utilizing the wards of this hospital for teaching purposes. An endowment would permit us not merely to utilize the institution to the best interests of the patients and of students of tuberculosis, but also to create in connection with the institution a center for the study of this most destructive disease. Other opportunities for expansion could easily be discussed, but the purpose of this article is to point out only the more important ones.



A CORNER OF THE OLD SHEFF CAMPUS ON HILLHOUSE AVENUE

The War's Effect on the University's Income

(From a talk to the Alumni Fund Agents)

By Professor Irving Fisher, '88

THE war has upset political and economic conditions and the greatest economic result has been in the purchasing power of money, and you have to deal with one of its consequences. We know how to measure the purchasing power of money as we did not know before this generation by means of what is known as the index number of prices. Business men are undoubtedly familiar with the index systems of Dun and Bradstreet used to show what the price level is and what the purchasing power of the dollar may be. But this was originally an academic invention and has only gradually come into general use. By means of this we can now go back and see how unstable the dollar and the other units of money have been. Since 1872 there has been no stability in money. Between 1779 and 1809, thirty years, prices doubled. Between 1809 and 1849, forty years, prices went back to where they were before; they were cut in two; between 1849 and 1873, prices went up, with some oscillations, about 50%; between 1873 and 1896 prices went down about 25%; between 1896 and 1914, the first year of the war, prices went up about 50% in this country and 35% in England; between the beginning of the war and the present time prices have doubled in this country and trebled in Western Europe.

The upheaval of prices has been like that of a volcano around the war centers, the greatest being in Russia, the war center, and the least further away from the war. This has caused all kinds of changes and one of those changes is in Yale University. In the Civil War we paid for the war by running the printing press; in the Revolutionary War the same way; in the Colonial War the same way. The present war was paid for in the same way by Russia—running the press twenty-four hours a day every day in the year for several years; the Bolsheviki have inflated the currency to an enormous degree.

SCROLL AND KEY HALL AND ST. ANTHONY, LOOKING DOWN WALL STREET PAST THE PORCH OF THE NEW OFFICES OF PROVOST WALKER AND CHAIRMAN CORWIN OF THE JOINT ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

Well, we regard ourselves as having outgrown this; we simply chase the devil around the stump a little bit. In Germany the second war loan was paid for by the deposit of the first war bonds as security in the banks. This amounted, obviously, to an indirect method of showing the equivalent of greenbacks by the Government. In this country we did somewhat the same thing only we employed a more subtle form by the use of bank deposits. The first time a certain gentleman who spoke with me asked the people to subscribe all they could. He said it did not mean a sacrifice on their part—all they had to do was to go to the bank and draw the money to loan to the Government. That was the nearest approach to perpetual motion I know of. When you pay by perpetual motion without making a sacrifice—try to make something out of nothing—you cause inflation and somebody has to pay the bill.

There has been an enormous change of distribution of the ownership of wealth. If Yale University had its funds invested in common stocks it would not have been necessary to suffer the enormous depreciation it did suffer. As a matter of fact, in such times as these we take risks in the purchasing power of the monetary unit. Under these circumstances there is always a gamble in this purchasing power and a loss or a gain as the case may be, and at this time it has been a substantial loss. The University has about twenty-five millions invested in bonds. When the returns are all in—all the expenses tabulated, the result will be that the purchasing power of these twenty-five millions will be about one-half of what it was before the war. Things are now only slowly adjusting themselves. Salaries don't go up with the rapidity of other things; but the actual effect of the war's depreciation has been practically to rob Yale University of the equivalent of twelve million dollars.

It is to make up part of this loss that we are called upon. It is a pretty serious situation when endowed institutions lose one-half of their funds, and it is especially serious when that institution is an educational one. It means a tremendous loss of economic power as compared with state institutions and with commercial agencies, and it means something much more vital than a mere loss of power and prestige to Yale. It is a great blow to education. One of the important results of this transfer is the tremendous deterioration in education and in the quality of work performed by those in public schools.

The school teacher, the college professor and the Government clerk are going in the next generation to be of a far inferior grade than they have been in many generations. Certainly that will be the case unless the evil is sufficiently realized and recognized so as to stimulate men like you to come to the rescue. If this chart had been carried back to 1896 when the dollar had its maximum purchasing power you would find the degrees greater. If you look at this problem in its true light and see that it represents the effects of a great economic upheaval transferring the ownership of wealth, you will see the logic by which an endowed institution like Yale has the right to claim of the profiteers, who have received profits that really belong to Yale and have profited in their increase to the extent that the bondholders and endowed institutions have lost. It is merely social justice that they should be solicited to pay back to Yale what they have, without malice aforethought, taken from her.

The Social Life of a Law School

By Charles H. Sherrill, '89

An essential part of education for the bar consists of the acquisition by the student of a thorough grasp upon the ethics of his profession and also some preparation for the personal contacts which the practice of that profession will naturally entail. This necessitates for him something which the lecture room cannot, of itself, give him,—a certain social atmosphere long recognized in English legal education, but almost never in this country. The English provide it for their students, but we do not. Frequent jocular remarks are made by American lawyers concerning the English requirement that a law student there shall eat a certain number of dinners per month at one of their four great Inns of Court before he can be called to the bar. But it isn't at all a ridiculous requirement; on the contrary, it is based on common sense. This excellent custom of theirs has persisted so long because the English wisely understand that, during the hours of relaxation in the great dining hall of Middle Temple, a law-student comes to realize the human side of the responsibilities of our uniquely responsible profession, not only by frequent personal contact with the leaders of that guild, but also by the memories of hundreds of other distinguished lawyers of whom the walls around, or the converse of his friends or table acquaintance remind him. He absorbs there a legal atmosphere steeped in the best traditions of the past, that cannot but better his manhood and his professional morale. This enriching feature is grievously lacking in an American legal education.

These thoughts lead one logically to the conclusion that our Law School should have a great dining-hall exclusively devoted to our law students, their instructors, and such leaders of the profession as would beyond doubt in increasing numbers repair thither to indulge in and contribute to the legal atmosphere sure to develop in such surroundings.

This dining hall should be of such an architectural type, and so adorned with portraits of ancient and modern worthies as would stimulate pride and interest in the profession to which those who use the hall are about to devote their lives.

In order to gain the most benefit from the dining hall and to elaborate the atmosphere it will create among the students, it should be supplemented by some sort of club-room or rooms such as the Common Room or Combination Room seen at English universities, wherein could be carried forward the good talk started in the dining hall. Nearby should be dormitories for the students, affording the necessary complement of their social relations.

Especially at the Yale Law School is such a separate legal environment desirable. The standing of a law school is in great measure determined by the type of men it attracts as students, because high-class men succeed later at the bar better than men of a lower average; thus the Harvard Law School has been benefited by the type of Yale men it has attracted. Our School at present draws fewer Yale graduates than it deserves and almost no Harvard or Princeton men. Such a group of buildings as is suggested above would attract more of these desirable folk from outside New Haven, and greatly increase the number of Yale graduates.

Harvard men intending to practice law in New York City would find New Haven sufficiently near thereto and yet enough removed from that bustling metropolis to provide the desirable "academic calm" for study. They do not care to go to our University Dining Hall, to be thrown into the common life of Yale so dear to Yale men—it does not attract them at all—indeed, it may repel them. But if attendance at the Yale Law School could mean a complete social existence of its own, for its own students, an agreeable club life devoted exclusively to the Law School and the traditions of that profession, such a life, plus our proximity to New York, would bring us many Harvard and Princeton students. Of this conclusion I feel sure, as a result of many conversations with graduates of those two universities.

More Yale graduates would select our School if they knew that this complete legal atmosphere and life awaited them in New Haven, and if they knew that they need not fear to find themselves, after their Class had left, back in their old university town, with no satisfactory substitute for the college life they had come to feel so great a factor in a Yale education.

The Corporation has approved a form of certificate to be given all men who left the University in good standing to enter service during the course of the war, taking this means "of recognizing this patriotic action with the consequent sacrifice of a completed undergraduate training."

COMING OUT OF DAILY CHAPEL AT BATTELL

Books for Convalescence*

IN the mad month of March everyone is either sick or recovering from sickness; if one's bed or armchair be near a window, one looks out and marvels at the vigour of men and women who are actually walking. And although the ways have been unspeakably foul with slush, to my flu-filled mind these cloaked and rubber-shod folk seem like the blessed angels moving in the meadows of Paradise. But as one is cabined, cribbed, confined, one turns to books for solace. Stevenson and Dumas are the best writers in the world for sick people; once I was cured of tonsillitis by reading "Treasure Island," and now I find relief in following again the fortunes of the incomparable d'Artagnan—what a man! Young Blackall, '18, told me that Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" cured him of the jaundice—lifted him right out of the hospital, in fact. Well, there is no limit to the power of books—in sickness or in health, in the day or in the night, my body is never more than a few inches away from some book.

A PLACE IN THE WORLD. By John H. Turner. New York: Scribners.

This is the second novel by the author of "Simple Souls," and is, as might be expected, full of originality, wit, and charm. A Russian bohemian beauty and an old Anglo-Saxon clergyman afford a delightful contrast. And after the caricatures of God's servants that we find in so many modern novels, it is refreshing to make the acquaintance of this witty and wise old boy, who really seems to think that St. Paul meant something by his remarks on charity.

LIFE OF MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Mrs. Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez. New York: Scribners.

I confess this biography has given me an altogether new conception of the character of Stevenson's wife. Many admirers of Stevenson used to wonder, but they will wonder no more after reading these pages. The entire story of the life of an extraordinary woman is faithfully presented; and the days in Samoa made particularly vivid. It is inspiring to read of the courage and energy of Mrs. Stevenson—to see how splendidly fitted she was to be his mate. The world owes much to her.

THE TEMPERING. By Howard Buck.

FORGOTTEN SHRINES. By John Farrar. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Under the general editorship of my colleague, Charlton Lewis—who is himself a true poet—the University Press is publishing a series of small volumes of original poems written by young men of promise. These two books appropriately lead off and make additional evidence to prove the fact of the renaissance of poetry at Yale. The Campus is alive with poets. It is my hope that these two volumes will some day be of high value to book-collectors.

A QUAKER SINGER'S RECOLLECTIONS. By David Bispham. New York: Macmillan.

It is a strange fact, that whereas during the last fifty years America has given to the world so many stunning sopranos—perhaps more than any other country has contributed—we cannot produce male singers. We have plenty of second- and third-rate tenors and basses, but David Bispham is almost alone in the world's front rank, carrying our colours. This is an absorbingly interesting autobiography, both because the man himself is so interesting, and because so many figures of international fame are familiarly introduced to the reader. The book is filled with sparkling anecdotes, and is an enlivening record of a great career.

THE CRESCENT MOON. By Francis Brett Young. New York: Dutton.

When Mr. Walpole lectured at Yale last week he gave this young Englishman high praise for the quality of his literary style. And indeed this strange novel of Africa is admirably written, written with real distinction in a manner that frequently calls to mind Joseph Conrad. Furthermore it is a thrilling story. Its chief blemish is astronomical. Most novelists treat the moon with singular independence, quite untrammelled by scientific limitations; but one wearies of the crescent moon in this book; it is always "rising," and climbing up the sky. Our novelist should either stick to the earth or consult an almanack.

MORE CHAPTERS OF OPERA. By H. E. Krehbiel. New York: Henry Holt and Co.

Here is a valuable and stimulating book by the Dean of American Musical Critics. It is valuable because of the immense amount of information—precise and tabulated—that it gives concerning the recent history of opera in America; it is stimulating because of the writer's vigour and enthusiasm. Let every one remember that since the year 1890 the Metropolitan Opera House has had the finest collection of singers on earth; and that since 1914 New York has been the musical capital of the world. Music has ceased to be a minor subject in America.

LAW AND THE FAMILY. By Robert Grant. New York: Scribners.

Judge Grant is a professional Probate Judge, a novelist, an essayist, a good citizen and a man of the world. In this volume he discusses, with a combination of learning and literary charm, such subjects as Marriage and Divorce, the making and breaking of Wills, the place of Woman in modern society, and other vital and contemporary questions. His long experience, backed by a real sympathy for humanity that his wit quite fails to conceal, makes this book interesting to lawyer and layman alike.

THE RUSSIAN THEATRE UNDER THE REVOLUTION. By Oliver M. Sayler. Boston: Little, Brown and Co.

This is one of the most interesting books I have read about modern Russia and I have read a great many. It gives the personal experiences of an inquisitive young American, who, during the most violent year of the Revolution, went to the theatre nearly every night. Nothing is said here to indicate any political bias; the whole book is a candid account of plays, operas, and ballets, at Petrograd and Moscow, showing how seriously the Russian takes the art of the theatre.

THE YOUNG MAN AND TEACHING. By Henry Parks Wright. New York: Macmillan.

The author's name will come as a sharp surprise to most Yale alumni, as we did not know that our beloved Dean had left any work in manuscript. This is one of a series of books dealing with the various professions open to young Americans; the intention being to help toward an intelligent choice. The series is under the general editorship of Professor Sneath, and the standard is high, each book coming from a master. The Law is treated by Governor Simeon Baldwin, the Ministry by Dean Brown, Public Service by President Taft. To read this admirable and Doric volume on Teaching—an expression of the whole life and character of its author—is to visit again the old office of Dean Wright, where so many of us—some voluntarily, some involuntarily—sought his advice. We see again his noble face and hear his quiet, sympathetic voice.

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

Henry S. Canby, '99 S., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School and Adviser in Literary Composition, has received a year's leave of absence from the University to become editor-in-chief of a new book review to be published by the New York *Evening Post*. Professor Canby is accepting this position in order to start and get under way a literary and critical review of recent literary works to replace the "Book Review," which is the present weekly magazine of the *Evening Post*. He will leave July 1. Professor Canby graduated in 1899, receiving his doctor's degree in 1905.

* This is the fourth in the series of occasional remarks on books that are worth reading.

The March Corporation Meeting

The regular March meeting of the Yale Corporation was held in New Haven on Saturday, March 13, with the following members in attendance: President Hadley, Rev. Messrs. Smyth, Calhoun, and Brown, and Messrs. Clark, Cheney, Murphy, and Fisher representing the Successors of the Original Trustees; also Messrs. Sargent, Ripley, Farwell, McCormick, and Farnam representing the Alumni Fellows, and Provost-elect Walker. President Hadley welcomed Mr. Samuel H. Fisher, '89, on his first appearance at a meeting of the Corporation and announced his appointment as a member of the Committee on Educational Policy.

Expressing appreciation of his twenty years of valuable service to the University as Clinical Professor of Neurology in the Medical School, the Corporation accepted the resignation of Dr. Max Mailhouse, '76 S. and '78 M. This resignation will take effect at the close of the present college year.

Dr. Mailhouse began the practice of his profession in New Haven upon graduation from the Yale Medical School in 1878. Having served as Lecturer on Neurology at Yale from 1900 to 1907 he became Clinical Professor of Neurology, the post from which he now resigns. He has been president of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy (1906-07), president of the Connecticut Colony for Epileptics (1910-15), a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society and its president in 1906, and New York Neurological Society. For seven years he was secretary of the State Medical Examining Board.

Several Faculty appointments were made. Rev. Charles Allen Dinsmore, D.D., was appointed Lecturer on the Bible as Literature in the Divinity School with professorial rank. Shepherd Stevens was appointed Assistant Professor of Architecture in the School of the Fine Arts.

Appointments of Instructors included the following:

Howard B. Meek, Mathematics, in the Graduate School.
Paul Lambert White, History, Freshman Year.
Norman Sydney Buck, B.A., Political Economy.

Professional School Alumni Fund Agents

This year for the first time in the history of the Alumni Fund, agents have been appointed to represent the Graduate Schools of the University in order that the alumni, not reached heretofore by agents of Academic or Sheff classes, may be given the opportunity to contribute direct through their own class agents. The following new appointments have been made by the directors:

School of Law: James T. Moran, '84; E. G. Buckland, '89; J. C. Sweeney, '96; F. L. Perry, '97; Augustine Lonergan, '02; Richard C. Hunt, '08; R. Hunter McQuistion, '09; Raymond E. Hackett, '11; W. W. Meyer, '15.
School of Medicine: E. Terry Smith, '97; A. H. Sharpe, '02; C. W. Comfort, '11.
School of Forestry: J. E. Rothery, '08; W. K. Wildes, '10.
School of Religion: Rev. O. E. Maurer, '06.
Graduate School: Professor Wm. Lyon Phelps, '89; Elisabeth Woodbridge Morris, '98.

Notes

On Tuesday evening, March 16, Siegfried Sassoon, the poet, was the guest of the Elizabethan Club. Mr. Sassoon lectured on the subject "Modern Poets in the War," and read selections from his verse. Mr. Sassoon is one of a number of poets and novelists who have recently been entertained at the club. Among other distinguished guests during the winter have been John Drinkwater, William Butler Yeats, Vachel Lindsay, Lord Dunsany, and Hugh Walpole.

Bowl Completion Fund

The Athletic Association has extended the time for subscribing to the Bowl Completion Fund to April 1, 1920. The amount subscribed is not yet sufficient to warrant the carrying out of the proposed improvements although the response has been on the whole enthusiastic. The engineer's plans are not yet completed and the committee will not know until April 1st just what the amount needed will be. It has therefore seemed wise to accept subscriptions until that date. No drive is being made. If the alumni in sufficient numbers desire to take advantage of this offer, the Bowl will be completed, otherwise not.

One or two points have not been altogether clear and a summary of the proposals of the committee may be of help to alumni considering the matter.

Any alumnus, regardless of other subscription, may subscribe for ten-year privileges to the annual out-of-town championship game, consisting of the right to apply for not more than ten preferred seats at the rate of $100 per seat.

Any alumnus, not a previous subscriber, may acquire similar rights for the home game each year for ten years at the same rate.

Any "old subscriber" may increase his rights for the home game up to a total of ten at the rate of $100 per seat.

Any "old subscriber" may extend his original rights four years (so as to coincide in time with new subscription) at the rate of $25 a seat.

University Calendar

FRIDAY, MARCH 19

—Third Students' Organ Recital. *Woolsey Hall,* 4:00 P. M.
—Twelfth Annual Intercollegiate Triangular Debate. Harvard vs. Yale. Question: Resolved, That Congress should enact all legislation necessary to suppress propaganda having for its purpose the overthrow of the government of the United States. *Woolsey Hall,* 8:00 P. M.
—Meeting of the Yale Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers with lecture by Mr. Charles Rufus Harte, Construction Engineer of The Connecticut Company, on Power Transmission Lines. (Illustrated.) *Dunham Laboratory of Electrical Engineering,* 8:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21

—Public Worship. John R. Mott, LL.D., of New York City. *Battell Chapel,* 11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 22

—Third Trowbridge Lecture. *School of the Fine Arts,* 5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23

—Lecture by Professor Phelps. Fitch. *Sprague Memorial Hall,* 4:15 P. M.
—Third Lecture on the Bergen Foundation by St. John Ervine. *Sprague Memorial Hall,* 8:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

—Phi Beta Kappa Lecture by Professor Phelps. *Room II, Lampson Hall,* 7:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

—History of Science Lecture on Chemistry by Professor John Johnston. *Lampson Lyceum,* 8:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

—Recital by Students of the School of Music. *Sprague Memorial Hall,* 4:00 P. M.

Activities of the Undergraduate

Conducted by HENRY R. LUCE, 1920,
Managing Editor of the 1920 *News* Board

The Campus

Debating

Debating has profited immensely this year from the general intellectual renaissance,—that is general interest in politics and foreign affairs, attendance at lectures, the Yale Union, etc. From a large squad of candidates, a tentative Varsity team has been picked as follows: Affirmative (to meet Harvard): E. Mims, 1921; M. Patterson, 1920; W. Millis, 1920; Negative (to meet Princeton): H. R. Luce, 1920; D. Rochford, 1921; W. D. Whitney, 1920. The alternates are: H. P. Davison, Jr., 1920; M. Kernin, 1923; J. A. Thomas, 1922; and M. Traurig, 1920.

The resolution which will be debated this Friday between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton reads as follows: "Resolved, that Congress should pass all legislation necessary for the suppression of propaganda having for its purpose the overthrow of the Government of the United States."

Professor Adams is in charge of the coaching, and Millis is the leader of debating squad. Assisting Professor Adams have been a large number of Faculty members, among them, Messrs. Bellinger, Gabriel, Hayes, Keller, Llewellyn, and Westerfield.

The general subject for debate was chosen by Yale with the intention that it should be as free as possible from technicalities and rows of statistics, while at the same time it should offer ample opportunity for display of forensic ability. The progress of the Yale trios is highly satisfactory.

Yale's three periodicals passed from the keeping of the Senior Class to the Class of 1921 last week. The new Chairman of the *Record* is W. B. Benton, 1921. J. T. Trippe, 1921 S., holds the first office on the *Graphic*, and O. F. Davisson, 1921, on the *Lit*. The other *Lit* editors are: E. V. Hale, Jr., J. W. Lane, Jr., H. L. Stark, and J. H. Wiley.

Because of fuel shortage last winter, the musical clubs, it will be recalled, were forced to cancel the extensive Southern tour which Manager Schermerhorn had planned for them. Instead of this trip, the clubs will give concerts during the Easter vacation in Pittsburgh, Washington, Wilmington, and Plainfield. The clubs begin with a concert at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

The schedule of the trip follows:

Thursday, April 1—Concert at Schenley Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Friday, April 2—Arrive at Washington.

Saturday, April 3—Concert at New Willard Hotel, Washington.

Monday, April 5—Entertainment in conjunction with charity ball at Wilmington.

Tuesday, April 6—Concert at Hartridge Auditorium, Plainfield, N. J.

The graduate managers who have charge of the business arrangements in the various cities are: Stuart Brown, Jr., '14, Pittsburgh; John J. Cameron, '15, Washington; Henry P. Scott, Jr., '11, Wilmington; Thomas M. Day, III, Plainfield.

Athletics

The Baseball Team

The 1920 baseball season began on February 17 when one hundred men reported for practice. Since then two cuts have been made, reducing the squad to forty, of whom nine are veteran players. Of these forty, twenty-four will take the Southern trip. Seven games have already been arranged for the vacation, and Manager Meekins may still add a couple. The first game of a strenuous season will be played at Washington on the morning of April 1 against Georgetown. That afternoon the Yale nine meets the Catholic University on the same diamond.

"Bill" Lauder has pretty complete control over the destinies of the team. He has the squad absolutely behind him, for they all know what he can do,—witness championship in 1919. Speaking of last year's championship reminds one, of course, of H. C. Selleck. This remarkably steady little moundsman pitched last year and won four games against Harvard and Princeton in one week. Yale has plenty of other good pitchers this year and will not be entirely dependent on Selleck, but Lauder will always have an old reliable in this little fellow who learned his baseball under Monahan of Hotchkiss.

Captain H. T. Sawyer, besides being a capable leader, is as good a ball player as any to be found in an Eastern college. After four years at Worcester High, "Rabbit" Sawyer went to Exeter for a year, and played second base on the school outfit. Sawyer has played on two championship teams, 1917 and 1919. He has shown himself to be a flawless fielder, and last year developed considerable hitting power. Of the other veterans, C. Z. ("Zach") Gordon has been the most consistent player, both at bat and in the right half of the outfield. C. L. ("Charlie") Faherty, with a brilliant Andover record back of him, did great work in the field last year, and in the deciding Harvard game he pounded out the winning run. C. C. ("Cal") Holmes was a 1917 "find." Holding down the home-plate position, he was one of the stars of the season. Last year he was out because of injuries, and this year, because of the wealth of catching material, he is being tried at first. Fredericks, a one-year veteran, will probably hold down the home position, although Peters and Aldrich (of the 1922 team) are giving him a run. Shortstop is now the weak position on the team, since Thorne Murphy, of last year's nine, has been put on third. Incidentally, Murphy's football injury has left no serious effect, and will not prevent him from stealing home as he did last year against the sleepy Princeton twirler.

As for the pitching squad, in addition to Selleck there are Frank Coxe, D. W. Robinson, "Ed" Kelley, Tom Symington, Jack Calhoun, and "Shorty" Garfield. The last-named has a bad shoulder, but all the others are in fine form. Coxe, a southpaw, came into prominence when he held the Giants to a 3-2 victory last spring. Kelley has been offered a try-out by Connie Mack, and starred as a Freshman pitcher last year. Calhoun and Symington are also ex-Freshman pitchers. Robinson has had two years' experience on the Varsity.

Diamond, last year's initial baseman, is back again and will give Holmes keen competition. One other player who is showing up is "Mac" Aldrich, 1922, who played on the eleven against Harvard, and who is a fast ball player. He may be used as catcher or shortstop. Other infielders who will be up and coming are Bush, Gaillard, Parsons, Shevlin, and Winter.

Manager Meekins has at last completed his schedule for the University Baseball Team, and it is one of the most interesting schedules Yale ever had:

April 1—Georgetown University at Washington (morning).
April 1—Catholic University, at Washington (afternoon).
April 2—Penn. State, at Washington.
April 3—Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.
April 5—College of William and Mary, at Norfolk, Va.
April 6—University of North Carolina, at Greensboro, N. C.
April 7—North Carolina State College, at Raleigh, N. C.
April 10—Wesleyan, at New Haven.
April 13—New York Giants, at New York.
April 14—Fordham, at New Haven.
April 17—Columbia, at New Haven.
April 21—Trinity, at New Haven.
April 24—Pennsylvania, at New Haven.
April 28—Amherst, at New Haven.
May 1—Dartmouth, at New Haven.
May 5—West Virginia, at New Haven.
May 6—Virginia, at New Haven.
May 8—Brown, at New Haven.

May 12—Catholic University, at New Haven.
May 15—Holy Cross, at Worcester.
May 19—Boston College, at New Haven.
May 22—Cornell, at Ithaca.
May 26—Williams, at New Haven.
May 29—Princeton, at New Haven.
May 31—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia (Memorial Day).
June 2—Holy Cross, at New Haven.
June 5—Cornell, at New Haven.
June 9—Tufts, at New Haven.
June 12—Princeton, at Princeton.
June 16—Brown, at Providence.
June 19—Princeton, at New York (in case of tie).
June 22—Harvard, at New Haven.
June 23—Harvard, at Cambridge.
June 26—Harvard, at Boston (in case of tie).

Rowing

Once more Yale crews took to a harbor jammed with floating ice and once more the work was under the direction of Coach Guy Nickalls. Last Thursday three Varsity crews went out. They were stroked by Captain C. C. Peters, 1919; B. L. Lawrence, 1920; and W. Cheney, of last year's Freshman boat, covering a total distance of six miles.

The first race of the season is scheduled for Saturday, April 3. The opponent is Pennsylvania,—the last college Guy Nickalls rowed against. Three years ago Pennsylvania was defeated.

At the end of the week there were five crews on the harbor, and the Freshman squad went out the first of this week. There is an abundance of good material, in spite of the fact that L. G. Adams, 1920, a two-years' veteran, will not be able to row because of sickness. D. G. Driscoll, 1920 S., last year's "find"; S. V. Hord, 1921; C. S. Payson, 1921; and R. Carson, 1921 (Cox.), of last year's Varsity, are all available, besides P. D. Schreiber, 1920, who so brilliantly stroked the second crew last year.

Boxing

Boxing, with the promise of an intercollegiate career, is becoming the most popular of minor sports. The first notable boxing tournament ever held at Yale ended last Saturday. In spite of the fact that in a tournament "a man's out for blood," the sanguinary character of the sport did not prevent there being a large entry list from all classes. The feature of the last night of the tournament was the match between E. P. Eagan, 1921 S., and H. L. Williams, 1921. "Eddie" Eagan is a champion,—in fact nobody in the A. E. F. defeated him. Williams is the husky son of the Minnesota football coach, but he was no match for "Eddie." The other bouts were more closely contested, and showed, in some cases, an extraordinary degree of skill. At the close of the tournament there was formed the "University Boxing Team." Eagan is captain of this newly-fledged organization.

Track

Plans for the track season also became definitely known last week. Two annual dual meets, one with Princeton on May 8, and one with Harvard on May 15; the Penn Relays, on April 30; and the Intercollegiates on May 29 will fill the schedule. Yale will be chiefly strong in the middle distances and relays. Except for Landon in the high jump, the material for field events is far from promising. Reed, Siemens, Hilles, and E. Driscoll have all been doing fine work in the winter indoor meets, and are considered sure point winners outside. Captain Heffelfinger in the quarter and C. R. W. Smith in the sprints will also be counted on.

Wrestling

Yale defeated Princeton in wrestling. Score 23-8. Kronholm, Simmons, J. Mallon threw their opponents, and Galt and P. Mallon won by decision. Yale lost only in the 125- and 158-pound classes.

Fencing

Pennsylvania defeated the University in fencing last Saturday. Score 5-4. Captain Leicester was the individual star.

The Basketball Season

Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Director of Athletics, gives to the ALUMNI WEEKLY the following statement on the basketball season:

"A review of the basketball season shows that Yale won all her scheduled non-league games, although she lost to C. C. N. Y. and the Crescent Athletic Club. These games were arranged too late to be included in the schedule. In the Intercollegiate series Yale won two each from Dartmouth and Columbia, split even with Cornell and Princeton, and lost the series to Pennsylvania, as did all the other colleges in the League. This is the first time since the Heppe Cup was put up for competition that any team in the League has gone through the season without meeting a defeat. As this makes the third championship for Pennsylvania, the Heppe Cup becomes their permanent possession and it has been in competition since 1910. The closest games of our League series were played with Cornell and Columbia. In the Cornell series, Yale won on her home floor by one point and lost at Ithaca by two. The Columbia game at New Haven was won by Yale by the scant margin of one point.

"A general survey after the season shows Penn in a class by herself, with Princeton and Yale sharing second honors, Cornell close behind them, Columbia right on the heels of Cornell, while Dartmouth trails pretty well in the rear. At the end of the season the Yale team was playing as follows: Captain Van Slyck, L. F.; Alderman, R. F.; Hamill, C.; Flynn, L. G.; Cohen, R. G. The only players outscoring their opponents during the season were Van Slyck 28-9 and Hamill, 22-15. Van Slyck made an excellent leader and scored a total of 125 points, coming within five points of the old record held by Kinney of Yale until this year when Sweeney of Pennsylvania set a new high mark, 147. The rest of the squad consisted of Jameson, Morse, Stanton, Crane, Keck, Sheldon, and Jones. We lose by graduation Van Slyck, Hamill, Cohen, Jameson, Morse, and Stanton.

"Next year we will have the rest of the above squad, some players who were ineligible this year and a likely looking Freshman squad to choose from. There is no one in sight, however, capable of filling Van Slyck's place and unless someone shows up unexpectedly or develops rapidly, the outlook for next year's team would seem to be not quite up to this year's standard and that, as we have seen, is not good enough to win an Intercollegiate title."

Hockey

R. Carson, 3d, 1921, who played in every game during the past season, was elected captain of the Hockey Team. Members of this year's team who will return are: Carson, Day, Diefendorf, Foster, Moffatt, and Van Ingen.

At the annual banquet, the question of getting a hockey rink was the chief subject of both formal and informal discussion. It was said that Dr. Sharpe has taken up the question and that he is optimistic.

Golf

Of late, Yale has had a splendid record in golf, far outshining all except such distant luminaries as Georgia Tech. Plans for this May call for matches with Columbia, Dartmouth, Williams, Princeton, and Harvard. The Intercollegiate Tournament at the Nassau Country Club will be held June 22-26.

Swimming

The breaking of the Intercollegiate plunge record five times by Meagher, 1921 S., finally culminated in his setting a new world's record of 40 seconds flat in the meet against Princeton, on February 20.

In the last meet of the season, the University Swimming Team defeated C. C. N. Y. by a score of 44-9, thereby winning the Intercollegiate Championship for the eleventh consecutive year. Together with this, the 800-foot relay record, which the team established in Philadelphia, on February 27, was broken, the new time being two minutes twenty-eight and four-fifths seconds, which was two-fifths of a second faster than their previous record.

The relay team was composed of Captain Hincks, Binney, Solley, and Pratt.

Yale won first and second place in every event except the dive.

In the water polo game the University team was victorious by the score of 13-10.

Three hundred and thirty-five points have been scored by Yale this season against its opponents' 89.

The Alumni

[Alumni notes, notices of deaths, and news of class and alumni association dinners and other alumni activities are desired at all times. The prompt arrival of such information will facilitate the work of the editors in making this department as timely and complete as its weekly appearance will permit.]

Class News

Class Dinner Calendar

New York Yale Club

'90—Saturday, March 27.
'92—Friday, March 26.
'03 S.—Saturday, March 20.
'14 S.—Saturday, March 27.
'17—Friday, March 19.

'87—Saturday, April 24.
'83—Saturday, April 10.
'95 S.—Friday, April 23.
'12 S.—Saturday, April 3.
'16—Saturday, April 17.

Class Dinners

1880 Anniversary Dinner

At our December dinner, it was voted to bring our class record to date, by preparing and printing a supplement to the class book published in 1910, and to distribute this supplement before our reunion in June next. This supplement can be distributed in due time if the members of the Class will promptly furnish the necessary information. The prompt coöperation of every classmate is essential to the success of this plan, the interest attaching to which needs no argument. The names of those who do not reply promptly will be published with a statement that they have not responded to this request. The blank should be filled out and returned at once to Arthur E. Walradt, 140 Nassau Street, New York City. Other members of the committee are Walter Jennings and Norris G. Osborn.

1882 Annual Dinner

The '82 Dinner at the Yale Club of New York, held as usual on the first Friday in March, was attended by twenty members of the Class. The guest of honor was Parker Allen, 1920, son of J. F. Allen. The dinner was most informal and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. A number of absentees were kept away by stress of weather but those present gladly welcomed McBride, who had not attended a Class Dinner in sixteen years. Parsons presided and, in referring to the work of the Alumni Fund, expressed the hope that the percentage of contributors this year from '82 would be larger. Parker Allen spoke of reconstruction at Yale from the undergraduate point of view. This led to a general discussion of the subject. The following were present: J. F. Allen, Parker Allen (1920), Atterbury, Bacon, Case, Dillingham, French, Hopkins, Loomis, Lyman, McBride, Palmer, Parsons, Platt, Rice, Scudder, Stillman, L. M. Silver, Welch, Welles, Wells.

1893 S. Class Dinner

The annual dinner was held at the Yale Club on Thursday, February 5, 1920. Jupiter Pluvius was evidently not favorable, because his blizzard descended on us at exactly the time to make it impossible for a great many members to be present. Eleven men gathered instead of the usual twenty, viz., Alling, Barber, Bliss, J. E. Campbell, C. B. Hill, B. S. Lawton, Murray, Potter, Robbins, Stoughton, and Webster. There were no set speeches, but Barber was most interesting in an informal talk on moving the old Parker-Madison Square Church, and rebuilding it in Hartford as a new façade for a newspaper building in an important civic center.

1895 New York Dinner

The annual dinner of the Class of 1895 was held on Friday, March 12, 1920, at 7 P. M., at the Yale Club. During the dinner Fred King very ably took the place of the leader of the orchestra, after which Herbert Witherspoon sang "The Evening Star," while King, with a violin tucked under his chin, accompanied him, assisted by the rest of the orchestra. Roger Baldwin, acting as toastmaster, introduced Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the War Finance Corporation Board, who gave a fine talk on his work as well as his impressions of present conditions in Europe based on his trip abroad and talks with some of the leading financiers on the other side. Norton Buckner gave a brief outline of the plans for the reunion in June and Dennison spoke of the future of the American Legion, as well as the pitfalls to be avoided. The dinner was in charge of the Reunion Committee and the following were present: Alvord, Baker, R. S. Baldwin, Beardsley, Brewster, Buckingham, Buckner, A. R. Clark, M. S. Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Debevoise, Dennison, Dixon, Dwight, Everitt, Farnam, Frissell, James, Keck, Kennaday, King, Levey, Lewis, McKee, McLane, Meyer, Montgomery, W. A. Moore, Morris, Noyes, Osgood, W. E. Parsons, Scarborough, Schermerhorn, Starr, J. D. Thomson, Tuttle, S. W. Tyler, Wardwell, Witherspoon—41.

1908 Luncheon

The March luncheon of the Class of 1908 was attended by the following members: Bosworth, Goodell, Holliday, Rust, Shackleton, R. Sherman, R. R. Smith, Sperry H. Stanley, and V. V. Tilson. The original schedule for these luncheons has been resumed. They will be held on the first Tuesday of each month at Haan's Restaurant at 290 Broadway. It is urged that members of the Class reserve this time on the first Tuesday of each month for these luncheons.

1911 Class Dinner

About forty members of the Class foregathered in the accustomed spot at the Yale Club on the evening of Friday, February 20. The feature of the evening was a soul-stirring and purse-opening oration by Buck Philbin who, standing in the shoes of John Dempsey, endeavored to state, in his own inimitable fashion, the exact needs of the Alumni Fund. Reports are not yet available as to the tangible effect of this effort upon the bank accounts of those present, though it is strongly to be hoped that the very meagre subscription which the Class has made in past years may be lost in a veritable orgy of extravagant donations. The long-distance cup competition brought forth further oratorical effort on the part of Pep Scott, Buster Brockway, Bob Bowman, Dwight Dana, Heiny Heinrich, and Marshall Holcombe. The committee on awards awarded the first prize to Brockway and the second to Holcombe. Secretary Holcombe's efforts to round up material for the publication of a Class bulletin seemed to show that everybody expected to be willing to read the bulletin, though many seemed to have little to offer in the way of material. Excommunication is expected to follow the failure of any member of the Class to answer the letter sent out the first of March requesting "dope" for the bulletin. If the answers arrive promptly, in all probability the printing committee, composed of Joe Bragdon and Bob Luchars, will be able to produce something by the middle of April.

Among those present were Bowman, Bragdon, Brockway, Cleveland, Collins, Corey, Dana, Dean, Dimock, French, Goodhue, Heinrich, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Landon, Lewis, Livingston, Luchars, Philbin, Prime, Rives, Shattuck, Stanton, Terry, Thomas, Trask, and W. R. Wheeler.

1918 Class Dinner

The Class of 1918 held its annual Class Dinner on March 6, at the Yale Club, New York. Seventy-four men were present, which was an extremely good showing, since the blizzard of the night before had tied up the railroads, and only a few from out of town were able to reach New York. The dinner was a complete success, Hicks' colored orchestra furnishing lively music throughout the evening. The committee in charge, consisting of R. G. Coombe,

S. A. Mitchell, and Allan Ames, did themselves credit. Archie MacIlwaine as toastmaster introduced the speakers with his customary skill. The Class Secretary reported the status of the Class Fund and the progress of the book soon to be published. Di Gates described various members of 1918 in business, illustrating the variety of occupations taken up. John Farrar enlightened everyone as to the New York newspapers, their circulation, popularity, and policies. E. P. Ricker was called upon to speak about "How our business has grown by leaps and bounds since the recent unpleasantness of January 16," but as yet no one is quite sure just what he did say. Needless to say, his speech was the hit of the evening. Fred Graham, at his own request, spoke about "Undergraduate life as seen by an eyewitness." When he sat down everyone was convinced that Yale was still in New Haven and that everything was all right up there.

Those present were: P. B. Allen, A. P. Ames, C. P. Andrews, C. D. Backus, A. D. Barney, P. J. Q. Barry, Alfred Brittain, Jr., Norton Bronson, Hudson Burr, S. H. Challenger, C. B. Comegys, H. H. Cone, Jr., R. G. Coombe, Daniel Drake-Smith, H. S. Duncombe, T. L. Dunnell, J. C. Farrar, W. A. Forbes, 2d, A. L. Gates, Francis Goodwin, 2d, F. W. W. Graham, Jr., A. G. Hardy, Charles Hathaway, Jr., Eugene Hodenpyl, B. T. Hoogland, F. W. Hopkins, M. C. Ivison, O. B. James, Woodland Kahler, Albert Kelley, C. R. Klofkorn, A. M. Kreutz, L. W. Lamm, G. F. Lawrence, Jr., Meredith Lee, H. H. Lewis, T. McG. Lowry, A. G. MacIlwaine, 2d, F. T. Martin, I. E. Martin, L. E. M. Mayer, S. A. Mitchell, G. P. Morgan, A. O. Morse, J. D. Nagel, Jr., J. C. Palmer, Jr., R. R. Paret, R. H. Platt, Jr., A. R. Preston, A. M. Price, L. M. Richardson, E. P. Ricker, Jr., J. W. Ricker, C. S. Risdon, W. A. Rockefeller, E. M. Ryan, R. S. Saltus, Jr., E. V. V. Sands, W. G. T. Shedd, J. R. Sloan, M. F. Sosa, C. R. Sweeney, F. M. Thayer, R. D. Thompson, Jr., A. B. VanBuskirk, J. L. VanPelt, R. S. Vreeland, N. W. Ward, E. W. Warren, R. B. Whittlesey, E. L. Wight, W. R. Wolf, M. B. Wood, J. E. Woolley; also E. P. Borden, 2d, *ex*-'18 S.

Alumni Associations

Annual Meeting of the Plainfield Yale Club

The annual meeting of the Plainfield Yale Club was held on March 12 at the residence of Edward A. Stevenson, '88, 1234 Watchung Avenue. The officers elected were: President, H. L. De Forest, '97; vice president, C. M. Baker, '07 S.; secretary-treasurer, E. W. Freeman, '12. Executive committee, Charles H. Frost, '92; L. A. Williams, '03, and W. G. Cooke, '97. E. A. Stevenson, '88, was elected representative on the Alumni Advisory Board of Yale University.

Twenty-four new members were added to the club, some of whom are Yale graduates of former years, but not hitherto affiliated with the club, and others of more recent graduation. It was decided to expand the field for membership, to include Yale graduates in Westfield, Fanwood, Elizabeth, Dunellen, and other adjacent towns, which have no local club.

Some time was devoted to a discussion of the Yale War Memorial Fund, and it was hoped that the subscriptions would soon be forthcoming to complete the quota for the local club. Suggestions have been asked from all the Yale Clubs in the country as to the kind of a memorial to be provided by the University for the soldiers of the World War. The suggestion of the Plainfield Yale Club is a memorial of service, the form of which will be more definitely stated later.

Yale Club of Southern California

At a meeting of the Yale Club of Southern California, held at the University Club at Los Angeles, Calif., on March 9, the following officers were elected: President, Harry Gifford; first vice president, Charles Latimer; second vice president, Henry O'Brien; third vice president, R. E. Seiler; secretary-treasurer, Kimpton Ellis; assistant secretary, E. L. Bridgman.

The Yale Club of Boston

The annual meeting and last regular dinner of the year will be held at the Boston City Club, 6 Ashburton Place, on Wednesday evening, March 24, 1920, at 6:45 P. M.

Winthrop L. Carter, '07, one of the vice presidents of the club, will preside, and the guest of honor and speaker of the evening will be William Peter Hamilton, editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, who will speak on "Our Part in Helping Europe."

Mr. Hamilton was at one time on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and traveled over the principal parts of the world as correspondent. Since 1908 he has been on the editorial staff of *The Wall Street Journal*. Recently returned from several months' intimate survey of conditions in England, France, and Germany, Mr. Hamilton is well equipped to inform us as to the economic conditions existing on the other side.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. The Associated New England Yale Clubs will meet as our guests May 21 and 22. Members should be sure to reserve these days, and should notify W. B. Binnian, Secretary, 111 Devonshire Street. Phone, Fort Hill 4240.

The scholarship offered by the Club was founded in 1917, and was first awarded that fall. In recommending to the Club the creation of a scholarship, the Committee felt that it should be of a character which would insure the holding of a Yale Club of Boston scholarship becoming a recognized honor in the college world. The scholarship was accordingly made of a size which compares most favorably with other scholarships at Yale, and the Trustees have endeavored to pick only men who would unquestionably measure up to the highest standards. For the first two years a scholar receives $400, and for the last two $200.

Two awards have been made—the first to C. Langdon Parsons, of Milton, of the Class of 1921, and the second to Malcolm P. Aldrich, of Fall River, of the Class of 1922. Both these men have lived up fully to the standard set. In studies they have been honor men throughout, and this year Parsons has maintained a High Oration and Aldrich a Philosophical Oration (P. Φ. K.) stand. Both have at the same time taken a commendable part in extra curriculum activities in addition to contributing to their own support. Parsons is assistant manager of the Hockey Team, captained his Freshman Baseball Team and was on the Varsity Baseball squad last year. Aldrich played on his Freshman Baseball Team, and was halfback on the Varsity Football Team last fall, getting into the latter part of the Harvard game.

It is particularly gratifying that neither of these boys expected to be able to go to college unless they could secure scholarship aid. It is also interesting to note that they are both from small high schools, neither of which has any particular leanings toward any one college. This is a complete answer to any suggestion that the scholarship would be monopolized by men from so-called Yale schools.

No award was made last year because it was felt that none of the applicants measured up to the standard required.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust probably a new award will be made this year in addition to continuing the present scholars. It is also hoped that, in view of the general increased costs, contributions will be sufficiently liberal to warrant increasing the scholarship to $500 for the first two years and to $300 for the last two years. This would require a budget of $1,100 next year and of $1,600 as soon as there was a scholar in each class.

Checks may be sent to the Secretary, or to E. Barton Chapin, 84 State Street, Boston, and should be payable to "Yale Scholarship Trust of Boston."

The Nominating Committee, pursuant to Article Third of the Constitution, has the honor to submit the following nominations for officers of the Club for the year 1920-21: President, Dr. Harvey Cushing, '91; vice presidents: Professor Dwight Porter, '80 S.; Dr. Charles L. Scudder, '82; Benjamin H. Anthony, '86; Rev. Alan McL. Taylor, '02; secretary and treasurer: Mortimer A. Seabury, '09; assistant secretary: Harvey H. Bundy, '09: Executive Committee: Dr. Albert S. Briggs, '94; Seldon W. Tyler, '95; Gardner C. Walworth, '00; Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, '00; Charles F.

The Sayings of Three Wise Men

No other publication in the country seems to me to have the literary distinction that The Yale Review has established for itself.

Wm. T. Sedgwick, '77 S.
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

The Review continues to be one of my greatest joys and it unquestionably heads the procession of any magazines of corresponding object.

Harvey Cushing, '91
Harvard Medical School

Again you have given us a fine number of The Yale Review. It has reached the dimensions of a habit which we can bank on. It is not like Yale athletics, in which we get periodic and painful jolts—as of late—as when our football team was slaughtered to make a Princeton or a Harvard holiday.

To be sure an athletic defeat makes the other fellow happy—but no one could rejoice if the Yale Review slipped a cog. Our joy is that it seems too well geared for any such misfortune.

It is a great credit to the University,—and I write simply to say how proud I am of it—its scope—its timeliness of which "Except America" and your own fine and discriminating article on "George Eliot" are evidences. It is "great,"—and greatly to be praised.

Heartily yours,

Sam. C. Bushnell, '74
Arlington, Mass.

A word from the wise is sufficient

Mills, '09 S.; Kenneth L. Simpson, '16; Nominating Committee: Robert E. Stone, '98 S., *Chairman;* Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, '90; Horace M. Pointer, '00; Eliot A. Carter, '09; Clement M. Gile, '14; For Delegates on Alumni Advisory Board: Hon. George A. Sanderson, '85; Alfred L. Aiken, '91; Alternate, Willard B. Luther, '02; For Members of the Council of the Associated New England Yale Clubs: E. Barton Chapin, '07; Ralph E. Thompson, '09 S.

Addresses Wanted

Following are the names of certain graduates and non-graduates whom the Secretary's Office has been unable to locate for some time. The readers of the ALUMNI WEEKLY are requested to assist by sending information of any whose addresses they know, or of the date and place of death of any known to be deceased. The information, desired particularly for use in the new edition of the Directory of Living Graduates and Non-Graduates, now in course of preparation, should be sent to the University Secretary's Office, New Haven. The names follow:

Frederick H. Allen, '55 S.; Edward Curtis, '57 S.; Daniel T. Bromley, M.D., '67 M.; Joseph G. Kendall, '69 S.; Alfred Stanton, '70 S.; Charles H. Greene, '71 S.; Charles C. Brewster, '74 S.; William A. Christie, '75 S.; Evelyn M. Andrews, '76 S.; Lloyd J. Caswell, '76 S.; James T. Law, '76 S.; Charles W. VanVleck, '76 S.; John E. M. Hall, '77 S.; George Smith, '77 S.; Charles B. Matthewman, '81 L.; Rev. Edward D. Kelsey, '81 D.; Louis Asta-Buruaga, M.D., *ex*-'81 Spec. S.; Arthur Scranton, '82; Frederick W. Clark, *ex*-'82; Norton Chase, *ex*-'83; Walter P. McCrory, '84 L.; Richard M. Anderson, *ex*-'84 S.; Professor Charles S. Murkland, *ex*-'84 D.; William F. Leland, *ex*-'85; Everett O. McFarland, *ex*-'85 D.; William W. Twaddle, '85 L.; Joseph E. Fitzsimmons, M.D., '86 S.; Louis M. Grant, '86; Lewis B. Hamilton, '86; David N. Harper, '86 S.; Thomas C. Knowles, '86 S.; Norman Plass, '86 D.; William H. Coburn, '87 S.; Marvin D. Hubbell, M.D., '87 S.; Percy W. Dana, *ex*-'87; William M. Johnson, *ex*-'87 Spec. L.; Harry Z. Marshall, *ex*-'87 S.; Harry Beecher, '88; Robert T. Brinton, *ex*-'88; Franklin M. Gray, '88 S.; James F. Hunt, '88 L.; Henry W. Parker, *ex*-'89 L.; Rev. Professor Alfred M. Wilson, '89 Ph.D.; Cyrus M. Arnold, '90 S.; Charles B. Spruce, '90 S.; Frederic Carter, *ex*-'90 S.; Bissell Thomas, *ex*-'90 L.

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Alumni Notes

ex-'50—It has recently been learned that Willys Anthony Strong is no longer living.

'60—Lowndes Henry Davis died at the age of eighty-three years in St. Francis Hospital at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on February 5. He had a fall on January 27 and complications developed, mostly from hardening of the arteries, which caused his death. He joined the Class of 1860 at the beginning of Sophomore year and after graduation studied law, receiving his LL.B. from Louisville University in 1863. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1863, and the following year commenced practice in his native town, Jackson, Mo. Two years later he became state attorney for the tenth judicial circuit of Missouri, holding this office until January 1, 1873. In 1874 he was elected to the constitutional convention which met the following year, and in 1876 he was elected to the general assembly for a term of two years. He was then elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, where he served for three terms (until 1884), when he declined another reëlection and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1892 he moved to Huntsville, Ala., where he had since lived, devoting himself to farming. He was married November 12, 1861, to Miss Mary B. Hall, who survives him with one son. Two other children died some years ago.

'61—Moulton DeForest died in Wetmore, Kans., on December 3, 1919. He was born April 7, 1839. He was for a year a member of the Class of 1858, but then withdrew from college and after three years' residence in Madison, Wis., entered the Class of 1861 at the beginning of Sophomore year. On November 23, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 18th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, in which he later served for a time as Quartermaster Sergeant. In May, 1863, he relinquished that post for the purpose of rejoining his company, and soon became First Sergeant, and on September 17, 1863, was commissioned First Lieutenant. He acted as Regimental Adjutant until May, 1864, when he was detailed to the staff of the Division General as Assistant to the Mustering Officer. He afterwards served as Judge Advocate and Aide-de-Camp. He was promoted to the rank of Captain April 4, 1865, and was mustered out July 18, 1865. In December of that year he entered the employ of Henry Folsom & Company, an importing firm of St. Louis, Mo., with whom he remained until July, 1880, when his health compelled him to give up active business. He later removed to Wetmore, Kans., where he had since lived. He had been engaged in the practice of law and the land, loan and collection business, at first as a member of the firm of Burlingame & DeForest, but afterwards alone. He had taken an active part in forwarding the temperance movement in Kan-

sas, and for many years he served as a member and secretary of the local school board. He was married June 12, 1889, to Miss Mary A. Matthews, who survives him. They had two sons and two daughters. One son died in infancy, and the other, Thomas Moulton DeForest, graduated from Kansas State University in 1912.

'63—An "In Memoriam" pamphlet has been printed by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the State of Massachusetts in honor of Major Horace Bumstead, its former Chaplain.

'68 L.—The death of Henry Harte Wolfe occurred on November 25, 1919. He was in his seventy-first year. He graduated from the University of Louisville in 1866, receiving an M.A. from that institution in 1869. He was given the degree of Jur.D. by the University of Heidelberg in 1870. He had been engaged for many years in the life insurance business in Louisville, Ky. His marriage to Miss Emma Sternberger took place in New York City on December 17, 1879. They had a son and a daughter. The latter died in infancy.

'77—Timothy Dwight Merwin, a specialist in patent and trade-mark law, died suddenly at his home in Montclair, N. J., on March 2. He was born July 20, 1850. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in October, 1879, after studying law with the Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford. From March, 1880, to June, 1883, Merwin practiced law in New Milford, Conn. He was clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, of which Senator Hawley was chairman during the Forty-seventh Congress. He removed to Mandan, N. Dak., in 1883, remaining there for four years, practicing law and also being engaged in banking. During the next ten years he practised his profession in St. Paul, Minn., where he was successively a member of the firms of Paul, Sanford & Merwin, and Paul & Merwin. While in St. Paul he delivered lectures on patent law before the law department at the University of Minnesota. He removed to New York in 1897, becoming a member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, later Boardman, Platt & Soley, in which his classmate, Frank H. Platt, was a partner. In 1906 Merwin severed his connection with the firm, then known as Boardman, Platt & Dunning, and formed a partnership with John H. Miller of San Francisco, under the firm name of Miller & Merwin, for the practice of patent and trade-mark law. They had offices in New York City and San Francisco. In 1911 he became associated in practice with W. Hastings Swenarton, '00 S. He was a director of the American Graphophone Company. He was married June 11, 1895, to Mrs. Carrie Jewell VanSlyck, whose death occurred on December 21, 1899. They had one daughter. Merwin was married a second time on March 11, 1903, to Mrs. Antoinette deForest Parsons.

This number free with a year's subscription to begin in July

THE
YALE REVIEW

Edited by WILBUR CROSS

APRIL 1920

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Two Lyrics.....*John Drinkwater*
An Anglo-American Entente.....*Geo. McL. Harper*
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The Injustice of Zionism.....*Edward Bliss Reed*
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Dragon's Blood.....*Samuel Scoville, Jr.*
The English Actor of To-day.....*A. B. Walkley*
To E. T. *Verse*.....*Robert Frost*
Edward Thomas.....*George T. Whicher*
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'79—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Kirchwey ('08) on February 14 has been named George W., 2d, after his grandfather, George W. Kirchwey.

'79 S.—Nathaniel T. Bacon is president of the Narragansett Pier Railroad.

'81 and '84 D.—Rev. and Mrs. George H. Hubbard, who have been in the missionary field in China, are expected to sail for home the middle of May.

'83—The death of Florence Buckingham (Hall) Colgate, wife of Gilbert Colgate, occurred in New York City on February 24. She was the mother of Gilbert Colgate, Jr., 1922.

'84—Harry A. Worcester has been reappointed vice president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company, and the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company, in charge of all departments, effective March 1.

'86 S.—Lewis E. Cadwell has been appointed Alumni Fund agent for the Class of 1886 S. His address is 117 Wall Street, New York City.

'87—The annual New York dinner of the Class of '87 will be held at the Yale Club on Saturday evening, April 24.

'89 and '91 L.—On March 3 Charles H. Sherrill was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Pilgrims Society.

'90—The marriage of Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hamilton Stewart ('90), and Harvey Wallace Shaffer, *ex*-'16 S., took place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, on March 6.

'91—A daughter, Sally Sumner, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Poole in Canton, Mass., on February 28. She is their third child.

'91—Lieut. Col. Harvey Cushing is a vice chairman of the Leonard Wood League of Massachusetts.

'91 D.—The death of Frederick Howard Means occurred on September 3, 1919. He was born August 14, 1865, in Dorchester, Mass., and graduated from Harvard in 1888. He was ordained to the ministry in Windham, Conn., on May 2, 1893. At the time of his death he was connected with the Home Department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, having previously served for a time as New England secretary of the Missionary Education Movement. He was located in Madison, Maine, for a number of years. He is survived by a son, Gardner C. Means.

'95 and '97 L.—Russell B. Buckingham, son of Edward T. Buckingham, died, after a brief illness, in Bridgeport, Conn., on February 5. He was fifteen years old and was a junior in the high school in Bridgeport, where he was preparing for Yale with the expectation of following the medical profession.

'96—Rev. Philemon F. Sturges is a member of the Council on Organic Union, a body appointed by the Episcopal General Convention and the Congregational National Council to study the question of a union of the two churches.

'96—Nathaniel W. Smith has resigned from the legal department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and is now a member of the firm of Swan, Keeney & Smith, with offices at 716 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

'97—Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., rector of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been elected a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

'98—The death of Dr. Frank Hamilton Whittemore, father of Dr. E. Reed Whittemore, '98, occurred, from pneumonia, at his home in New Haven, Conn., on February 26.

'98 S.—Albert C. Smith's address has been changed to 1490 Laurel Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

'00—Mason A. Stone, Jr., has resigned his position as industrial engineer with Lockwood, Green & Company to assist in the formation of the Engineering & Appraisal Company, Inc., with offices at 103 Park Avenue, New York City. The company will undertake the design, construction and appraisal of power and industrial plants, particularly chemical

SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE TO YALE MEN

OWING to heavily increasing costs of production, the subscription price of *THE YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY* will on April 1, 1920, become four dollars a year instead of three. The *ALUMNI WEEKLY* has not been advanced in price since 1898 (twenty-two years). It is to-day a totally different Yale paper, covering much more ground, reaching four times as many graduates, and costing three times as much to produce. Until 1917 it met expenses and laid by small annual surpluses. The rapid rise since then of manufacturing and office costs, however, has created annual deficits, and the choice has been forced on the management between curtailing the product or increasing its revenue and making it still better. On the advice of a number of Yale men in publicity, the latter course has been adopted and will go into effect, so far as the subscription price goes, April 1.

This increase in price will *not* at present, however, affect the following two classes of subscribers:

(1) Combination subscriptions to the ALUMNI WEEKLY ($4) and *Yale Review* ($3) will remain at $5, the price since 1911.

(2) Graduates of the last three classes (1917, 1918, 1919) may subscribe to the ALUMNI WEEKLY at the old rate of $3.

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works, and is prepared to investigate and report on new projects and manufacturing methods.

'00 and '03 M.—A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Harold Sears Arnold on February 26. She has been named Anne Esther.

'01—Ogden W. White has resigned as editorial writer of the New Haven *Register* to accept a similar position on the staff of the Worcester *Telegram*.

'02—The residence address of Thomas N. Troxell is 75 Washburn Street, Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the Keystone Watch Case Company at 403 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

'02—Robert H. Ives Goddard has been elected a member of the board of commissioners of the Providence City Hospital.

'02—A daughter, Jean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alton Farrel in Ansonia, Conn., on March 4. She is their second child and first daughter.

'03—Paul F. Mann, an architect of Buffalo, N. Y., has become associated with Mr. H. E. Plumer, an engineer, of 222 Ellicott Square, that city.

'03—A second daughter and third child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hooker, Jr., on March 4.

'03—A daughter, Mary Heston, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. White in Waterbury, Conn., on February 26.

'04—Lawrence Mason has resigned as assistant professor of English at Yale in order to devote his entire time to the Brick Row Print and Book Shop. He has been a director of the Book Shop since its foundation and its president for the past three years.

'04 F.—Hugh P. Baker resigned his position as dean and professor of silviculture of The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University on March 1. He is now secretary-treasurer of the American Paper & Pulp Association, with offices at 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

'05—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard S. Tyler in New Haven, Conn., on February 14 has been named Franklin Jaynes.

'05 S.—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Elisha S. Chapin in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 1, 1919, has been named Elisha Sterling, Jr.

'06 L.—Robert L. Nase has recently opened an office for the general practice of the law at 1110 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

'06 M.—The death of William Vollmer, father of Dr. John W. Vollmer, '06 M., occurred in South Norwalk, Conn., on March 1.

'07 and '09 F.—Joseph C. Kircher may now be addressed in care of the Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

'07 S.—Boynton S. Voorhees, engineer of grade crossings of the New York Central lines, has been promoted to district engineer, eastern district, with offices in the Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City.

'07 S.—John W. Madden is now president of the Nebraska Yale Alumni Association.

'08—The death of Muriel G. Seligman, daughter of Joseph L. Seligman, occurred on February 27.

'08—The present address of Joseph T. Hagan is 1868 Reyburn Road, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

'08—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Kirchwey on February 14. He has been named George W., 2d, after his grandfather, George W. Kirchwey, '79.

'08—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. David V. Bennett, of Rockland Park, Short Beach, Conn., on February 6. He has been named Melvin Robbins.

'08 S.—Benjamin R. Hawley has resigned as construction engineer for the National Aniline & Chemical Company and has taken a similar position with the Niagara Sprayer Company at Middleport, N. Y.

'08 S.—A son, William Dean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Lynch, of 367 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn., on January 23.

'08 S.—William E. Dunham accepted a position as production engineer with the Reading (Pa.) Iron Company on October 1, 1919. He was formerly with the A. M. Byers Company of Pittsburgh as service manager.

'08 S. and '11—On March 1 R. Newton Manross, '08 S., and Charles C. Elwell, Jr., '11, formed a partnership to be known under the firm name of Elwell & Manross for the purpose of conducting a general investment business in high-grade bonds, preferred stocks, and local stocks. The office of the firm is at 509 Second National Bank Building, New Haven, Conn.

ex-'08 S.—William H. Forsyth, father of Lesley E. Forsyth, *ex*-'08 S., died at his home in Westville, Conn., on February 25.

'08 M.A.—It has just been learned that the death of Arthur Wells Smith occurred, after a short illness, in Los Angeles, Calif., on February 11, 1917. He received the degree of B.A. from the National Normal University in 1905. At the time of his death he was teaching and studying medicine.

'09—Lieut. William B. Glover is at present stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

'10—The engagement is announced of Leonora, daughter of Mrs. Henry Harrison Boswell, of New York City, to René M. Pardee.

'10—John G. Poore, who was formerly associated with Macklin, Brown, Purdy & VanWyck, admiralty lawyers, at 17 Battery Place, New York City, and who has been appointed an assistant in the

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Office of the Admiralty Counsel of the Shipping Board, has his office at Room 429, Custom House, New York City.

'10—Mail should now be sent to John T. Metcalf at 404 South Eastern Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

'10 S.—Elbridge G. Dyer, who was formerly with the A. M. Byers Company of Pittsburgh, accepted a position as assistant to the production engineer of the Reading (Pa.) Iron Company on February 1.

'11—Yung-siang Tsao, who has been appointed First Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, arrived at his post on January 29.

ex-'11 S.—Nathan Hale Kirschman died, from pneumonia, on February 18. He was in his thirty-second year. He spent two years with the Class of 1911 S. and later was with '12 S. for a time. After leaving Sheff he entered the employ of the Atlantic City Water Department as a draftsman, later being appointed assistant engineer. Among other pieces of work, he was in charge of the construction of a high pressure fire system, which attracted the attention of insurance engineers throughout the whole country, who pronounced it the best system of its kind in the world. He was married February 5, 1911, to Fannie Bertha Weber, who survives him with two sons. Kirschman was a brother of Samuel M. Kirschman, '14 S.

'11 S.—The address of Lawrence A. Meeker has been changed to Haverford, Pa. He is secretary of the Young, Smyth, Field Company of Philadelphia.

'11 S.—George C. Logan may be addressed in care of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, 123 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City. He is manager of the truck tire department.

'12 S.—The mailing address of Charles O. Bidwell is Thompsonville, Conn.

'13—Harold T. Nearing was elected assistant cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company of Hartford, Conn., on February 25.

'13—A son, Robert Franklin, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bradley on January 30.

'13—William P. Seeley, assistant city attorney of Bridgeport, is president of the Connecticut Aerial Navigation Company, which has recently been incorporated. Two Yale Seniors, Sumner Sewall and Harry S. Thorne, members of the Class of 1920, are officers in the concern.

'13 S.—Eugene E. Oviatt is now living in Danbury, Conn., where he may be addressed at 7 Quien Street.

'13 S.—A daughter, Sally, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gerrish Bausher, of 37 Madison Avenue, New York City, on January 25.

'14—A son, George, 2d, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Borgfeldt Semler, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, on February 25.

'14 S.—The marriage of Miss Genevra Hanmer Strong and Woodrow Livingston Harlow took place in New Haven, Conn., on March 13.

'14 S.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Azel F. Blake on February 21.

'14 S.—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Warner on February 27. He has been named Russell Gillette, Jr.

ex-'14 S.—The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour A. Woolner in Peoria, Ill., on February 11 has been named James Lewis.

'15—The marriage of Martha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Alderman, and Bernard M. Bailey took place on February 22.

'15—The marriage of Josephine Mirteenes, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles W. McCormick, and Richard Penberthy Martin, Jr., took place at West Park, Stamford, Conn., on March 13. E. Bradford Ripley, '16 S., and Grenville M. Parker, '18 S., were among the ushers. Mrs. Martin is a graduate of Goucher College.

'15 and '17 L.—George Stewart, Jr., has accepted an election to graduate membership in the Elihu Club.

'15 S.—The residence address of Richard A. Watson is Haverford Court, Haverford, Pa.

'15 S.—After receiving his discharge from the Air Service, G. Sterling Patterson returned to the New York *Tribune*, but has since left that paper to become editor of the employees magazine and to be in charge of newspaper publicity for the Western Electric Company, Inc. His address is 59 West Tenth Street, New York City.

'15 S.—The present mailing address of Edwin E. Wood is 20 Pomeroy Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass. He is employed at the works of the General Electric Company.

'16—Robert S. Oliver is now connected with the A. B. Hendryx Company in New Haven, Conn.

'16 S.—Ernest L. Taylor has been transferred to the Bound Brook (N. J.) works of the Calco Chemical Company.

ex-'16 S.—The death of Bela Merritt Alling, father of J. Sheldon Alling, occurred, as the result of a fall, in February.

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Western Trip

Mr. J. R. Manwaring, representing Chase and Company, is now on a trip through the West, showing the firm's newest and standard offerings in all departments of men's outfittings. The schedule of cities and dates follows:

DATE	CITY	HOTEL
March		
" 18-19-20	Milwaukee, Wis.	Pfister Hotel
" 21	Eau Claire, Wis.	Galloway "
" 22-23	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul "
" 24-25-26-27	Minneapolis, Minn.	Radisson "
" 29-30-31	Columbus, O.	Neil House

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ex-'16 S.—The marriage of Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hamilton Stewart ('90), and Harvey Wallace Shaffer took place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, on March 6. Howell VanNostrand, '18, served as best man. Among the ushers were William Ryle, *ex*-'15 S., Wallace Hoggson, Chester J. LaRoche, and Anthony L. McKim, all *ex*-'18 S., and Thomas Ewing, Jr., *ex*-'19.

'16 L.—On February 1 James L. Boone resigned his position as corporation counsel for the city of Caldwell, Idaho, to become assistant attorney general of the State of Idaho. His address is Attorney General's Office, Boise, Idaho.

'17—William R. Goodall, Jr., has been transferred to the Cincinnati office of The Whitaker Paper Company. His residence address is 2905 Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'17—Francis S. Gaines is serving as secretary of the Nebraska Yale Alumni Association.

'17—Livingston Blauvelt may be addressed in care of the Sanitarium Farms, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

'17—Since December 6 Jonathan S. Raymond has been connected with the Revere Sugar Refinery at Charlestown, Mass., as manager of their credit department. His residence address is Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass.

'17 S.—Leland H. Chase is now in the engineering department of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company. He may be addressed at 179 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'17 S.—D. Stanley Mix may be addressed at 808 Becker Street, Schenectady, N. Y. He is in the employ of the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

ex-'17 S.—Aaron Ward has returned to complete his course at Sheff. His address until June will be 121 Wall Street, New Haven, Conn.

ex-'17 S.—Merton H. Stevens is studying medicine at the University of Vermont in Burlington. His home address is 56 Eaton Place, East Orange, N. J.

'17 L.—On March 1 C. Yates Brown and Mr. Cornelius Otts formed a partnership for the general practice of the law under the firm name of Otts & Brown. The offices of the firm are in the Chapman Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

'18—Wilmarth S. Lewis completed his work for the B.A. degree in February. He is now doing graduate work at Yale and is also working at the Yale University Press.

'18 S.—Carl M. Siemon may be addressed in care of the Siemon Hard Rubber Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn.

ex-'18 S.—Fellowes Thompson is living at The Knickerbocker, 625 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

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A fact:

Within a single week last fall, great civic dinners were tendered at the Waldorf-Astoria to General Pershing, to Herbert Hoover and to Cardinal Mercier. And at all three of these famous banquets, the only cigarette served by the hosts was Fatima.

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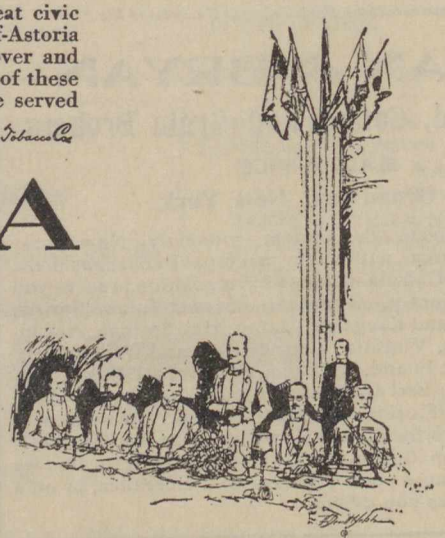

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"Just enough Turkish"

A Hercules Glazier Entering Top of Glaze Mill with Car of Green Grain

The Powder Maker

Considering how important this work is to the public, it is fitting that more should be known about the powder maker and his job.

The characteristics which fit him for his work are as largely mental as physical, and the work itself develops his acuteness of mind—his powers of observation, judgment, and decision.

The powder worker trained in the school of the Hercules plants learns to take in all his surroundings at a glance. If he enters one of the small buildings on a dynamite or black powder line nothing escapes him. He sees instantly many things which the casual observer might gaze at for minutes without noticing.

A large part of the explosives used in the United States, and much that is used in foreign countries, is made by the men in twelve Hercules plants—four for dynamite and eight for black blasting powder.

Behind all our manufacturing industries and our railroads, behind all the useful and beautiful objects fashioned out of metals—from hob nails to scarf pins, and from steam shovels to limousines—stands the powder worker. Without the explosives he supplies—hundreds of millions of pounds annually — the miner's efforts to move the vast inert bodies of ore and coal would be as futile as the scratching of hands.

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G

TRADE MARK

Campaign.

November
Twenty-ninth
1920.

The Broke Hustler,
Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Dear Sirs:-

I thank you for the kind thoughtfulness which prompted you to send me a page of the "Broke Hustler" of the date November 13th. All well-wishers of McGill are extremely obliged for the space you have given to her campaign.

You will be pleased to know that results to date give us about $6,400,000., a splendid sum, all things being considered, and one which testifies in the highest possible manner to the loyalty of McGill graduates for their Alma Mater and to the value of the institution placed upon it by generous and far-seeing men.

These funds will save McGill and will also place her in a position to extend greatly her influence and her usefulness.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

P.S. I also appreciate the story of the "cheque cashed by the corpse. It was new to me.

DOCKET STARTS:

413

Campaign for funds.

2nd December, 1920.

W. W. Colpitts, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. Coverdale & Colpitts,
66 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Colpitts,-

I have your letter of yesterday, and join with you in believing that everyone concerned is to be very much congratulated on the success attending our Campaign for funds. Montreal people have done splendidly, and I am particularly pleased with the response which the Graduates made. I remember when I met Chief-Justice Brown of Saskatchewan, during my trip through the West, that he said, "Thank God McGill is hard-up, if her poverty drives her to her Graduates!" The Graduates have shown in the most positive way that they are behind the old University. It now remains for us to redeem the promises made to the public.

Please remember me kindly to Mr. Coverdale, and with all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

AWC/W.

COVERDALE & COLPITTS
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
66 BROADWAY NEW YORK

December 1, 1920.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have just learned from Mr. Drinkwater the final result of the Drive and I want to congratulate you on the splendid success achieved.

Knowing as you do the fate that has met several of the many college drives in this country during the past year, we have all the more reason to feel happy over our own success.

I feel that the quick response the McGill appeal met was in large measure a tribute to yourself and that your coming to the University and the Drive are two events which have tended to bring the graduates in touch with the University as nothing else would.

Mr. Coverdale joins me in wishing you every success for the future.

Sincerely yours,

D. D. Colpitts

WWC/VN

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Campaign

August 25th, 1925.

John W. Ross Esq.,
Honorary Treasurer,
McGill Centenial Endowment Fund,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir:-

I never expected to receive from anybody at McGill such a letter as you have written me under date of the 10th July.

The balance which was due on the 1st July, 1925, was $50. and I enclose you my cheque for the same.

As a McGill graduate I feel that my Alma Mater would not approve of the letter which you have written me, and I shall take mighty good care, in future, not to subscribe to any fund from which I might receive anything like yours of the 10th ultimo.

Yours very truly,

Encl.

742 COTE ST. ANTOINE
MONTREAL

August 25th, 1925.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have sent this letter to Mr. John W. Ross. No doubt many other men will resent the tone of Mr. Ross' letter.

Yours faithfully,

A. F. Blaylock

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

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE

July
Tenth,
1925.

Dear Sir:

In 1920 McGill University celebrated her One Hundredth anniversary and in November of that year the occasion was marked by the establishment of the Centennial Endowment Fund by the subscription of $6,445,265.43 from graduates, friends and well wishers of the University.

At the present time 95% of this amount has been paid with the result that the University has been enabled to render more efficient and enlarged service. The balance is made up of unpaid subscriptions now past due.

We have sent many notices and have spared no effort to collect these unpaid subscriptions and have now reached a point where we are in some doubt as to whether the sending out of further notices is not a waste of time and expense.

We realize, of course, that in some cases circumstances may have arisen which have made it difficult for subscribers to complete the payment of their subscriptions. Nevertheless, we believe that this pledge is not only a legal obligation but a debt of honour and should be treated accordingly.

Frankly we are anxious about the unpaid balance. Payment means much to McGill. Every dollar is urgently required. We regret to note that you are amongst those who are in arrears in their payments. We hope that you will help us collect the unpaid balance of this Fund by writing us definitely as to when we may expect a remittance on account of your subscription and by letting us know when we may expect the other payments that will fulfill your obligation to the University.

Yours very truly,

Honorary Treasurer.

Amount Subscribed

" Paid

Balance due

Frankly we are anxious about the unpaid balance. Payment means much to McGill. Every dollar is urgently required. We regret to note that you are amongst those who have not made a single payment on account of their subscriptions. We hope that you will help us collect the unpaid balance of this Fund by writing us definitely as to when we may expect a remittance on account of your subscription and by letting us know when we may expect the other payments that will fulfill your obligation to the University.

Yours very truly,

Honorary Treasurer.

Amount Subscribed

DOCKET ENDS:

Cent. endowment

McGILL CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT

1821 - 1921

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Montreal 5th Feb. 1924

Sir Arthur & Lady Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of the above Fund I have the honour to acknowledge your cheque for Five Hundred----------00/100 dollars being balance of your subscription.

The Govenors desire me to convey to you their sincere appreciation for your continued interest in the University.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS,
Honorary Treasurer.
per

Campaign

November
Eighteenth
1920.

J. R. Dobson, Esq.,
51 Nelson Ave.,
Outremont, Que.

Dear Mr. Dobson:-

After more than a month's absence from Montreal I returned to the University last Friday morning, and have been so busy since that it is only now that I have the time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 22nd.

Will you please convey to the Alumni Association the warmest thanks of the Board of Governors, the Graduates, the Staff and Students of McGill, for this expression of appreciation of McGill's services, and for their promise to help in the campaign for funds now under way.

I am sure we all rejoice that the well-wishers of McGill are responding so cordially, and that as a result McGill's influence will become more positive and extended.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET STARTS:

SALEM COLLEGE
SALEM, WEST VIRGINIA

S. ORESTES BOND, PRESIDENT

November the twelfth
1 9 2 3

President
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada

My dear President,

Our college has very great need of further endowment. The Board of Direcotrs has directed me to lay some plans for an endowment campaign. Knowing that you have been successful in accumulating endowment, I thought perhaps you would be willing to give some suggestions to a fellow worker. If you have pamphlets or other advertising material which has been helpful in bringing the needs of your college before the givers I shall appreciate any help you can give.

The enrollment has been growing so rapidly during the past four years that some means of careing for these young people is imperative. Yearly deficits are discouraging, to say the least. They cannot be permitted to accumulate indefinitely. I shall thank you most cordially for what ever suggestion you may be able to make.

SOB:MPW

Very sincerely yours,

S O. Bond

Campaign

November 16th, 1923

President O. S. Bond,
Salem College,
Salem, West Virginia.

Dear President Bond:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 12th.

Two or three methods of raising endowments have been tried at this University and others are under consideration.

While it is, of course, possible that all these have already been given your attention I will give you them in brief for what they are worth:-

(1) An intensive campaign organized by local graduates, preceded by a thorough publicity campaign.

(2) Graduate annual subscriptions graded according to date of graduation, handled by Graduate Association and controlled by trustees.

(3) Endowment insurance taken out by graduating classes and providing
(a) funds for a reunion
(b) a large donation for the University.

I am sending you, under separate cover a set of the pamphlets used at our last campaign.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

Howard Murray

Copy

Oct. 22-1920.

General, Sir Arthur Currie,
Vancouver Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

We have all been reading brief accounts of your speeches with a great deal of interest, and I want to congratulate you on the form these speeches have taken, which was bound to merit the enthusiasm which has been displayed at your various meetings.

As it must be extremely difficult to find new things to say to Canadian Clubs for instance, I know you will welcome any suggestions which might be of value.

A small group of people here in discussing McGill affairs considered one side of McGill's status, and the discussion was carried on into somewhat new channels. Flowing from this, the attempt has been made to express the conclusions arrived at, and the attached short article is the outcome of this attempt. Its phrasing is quite susceptible of improvement. In editing it, no doubt you will give it better shape, fitted for presentation to the audiences you meet.

Mr.Howard Murray,my chief here, has tried to put these ideas roughly on paper, and Judge Edwin Howard, a McGill Graduate and close friend of Mr.Murray's contributed to them.

Just at this time when we are bumping up against the citizens of Montreal, who should be interested in McGill, we find among many of them the unformed thought that the University has never been in the past what they feel it should be, and would like it to be. They feel that in your coming there is the opportunity to develop along the lines which Mr.Murray has attempted to indicate.

General, Sir Arthur Currie.

I therefore trust that you will not consider this as a presumption on our part, but merely as a friendly suggestion from a few business men who are deeply interested in the welfare of McGill.

With kindest regards, and best wishes for your continued success in this Campaign work.

Yours truly,

Chairman,
GRADUATES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GD.M

Copy

McGILL UNIVERSITY Oct.21,1920.

The place of McGill in the body politic has been touched upon by many speakers, and its relation has been emphasized from different angles. There is one phase of the position of McGill which has not been emphasized. It has not been enunciated by any speaker and you will fail to find even a hint bearing upon it. It is sufficiently of an intangible character to be difficult in applying definite shape. Its bearing on the life and thought of the community is so great that it is remarkable that in the vision of all McGill thinkers it fails to reach form and substance. The idea may be outlined either faintly or elaborately, but the inherent difficulty lies in this, that if bold strokes are attempted in outlining it, it fails to take on the form in which it should be presented to different minds, and it is only when it is outlined but faintly that it can appeal to all who have at heart the advancement of McGill.

The thought lies rather in the attitude of McGill to what might be termed the real advancement of learning and the real search for truth.

McGill, above all other Universities, is in a favourable position with respect to freedom of thought. She is not hampered by any theological affiliations. She is not founded upon any denominational idea nor has she any political tradition.

Now this is not directly contrary to the idea of conservatism and rationalism which we all want to see maintain its form as diametrically opposed to the wave of radicalism and irrationalism with which certain elements are attempting to swamp the minds of the people.

The thought may rather be likened to the waves of advancement in learning in which the Universities of England, France and Holland became the centres as well as advocates and abettors during various stages of the World's history.

For instance, an analogy might be drawn in thinking back to the beginning of Wyclif's preaching . Wyclif did not attempt to advocate his theories at that time until he had first received an invitation from Oxford, or in any event it was brought about that he did first present them to Oxford. Oxford accepted them with an outburst of enthusiasm, which even today can be looked upon as most remarkable. Oxford adopted his theories as her own and moreover stood by him loyally and passionately. It may be too much to hope for that any inspired mind may enunciate a new phase of truth or/a new gleam of light to guide the perplexed minds of today, but it is not too much to point out that if there is a receptive culture (used in the pathological sense) in which a new gleam of light or a new phase of truth may be imbedded, the possibilities are beyond description.

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Surely McGill above all others, will not find it necessary to bow the knee to the Baal of the immediate present.

It is perfectly conceivable that a University cannot ally itself to

any exposition of thought until it has first examined and has deliberately adopted, at least temporarily, the principle underlying such pronouncement. It is therefore not logical to expect a University to permit its spokesmen to enunciate theories which may be partially digested and contain slipshod conclusions, but it does mean that if a University is to make itself felt in the thought of a generation it can only do so by creating opportunities for its thinkers to present their reasoning to the body of thought in the University and to have that body of thought adopt its conclusions to the end that they may be advocated. This in McGill has never been made possible heretofore.

There is a dangerous tendency arising as the outcome of the chaotic reasoning upon post-war conditions. This tendency is toward a reversion of mind to the restricting and ultra orthodox conclusions which in pre-war days we expected to be the forces which would continue to govern the thought and action of humanity. This entire tendency looks toward a stultifying of thought, not toward its freedom and elasticity. No room is to be given to the imagination and we are to be asked to take up the old instruments whose usefulness has been shown to be but small and to revert to a state of mind where we will continue to carry on with the old shibboleths and catchwords.

If McGill is to be the University of the future it must be a University where untrammelled freedom of thought and expression are known to be advocated and utilised. What is to be the position of McGill in this respect? Is it to be inarticulate as heretofore? Is it to be the onlooker while a few of its bolder spirits employ free expression and suffer for it, or is it to be stalwart and stand upright for this freedom of thought and expression; to stand for it because it has adopted the principle as an inherent and elemental right and is willing to give its mind to the continued pursuit of any aspect of truth.

McGill cannot avoid this decision. She is at the parting of the ways and is to become either a force for progress or a nonentity in influence. The underlying influence in shaping character is not the distribution of knowledge nor even the impress of culture. It can be nothing if not the spirit and atmosphere of the University as an entity. If this consists of a scolastic tone alone it does not differ from any other merely academic atmosphere. The centres of learning which have achieved greatness hitherto have been known by the names of the men who have been the dominating spirits. Such men have always been pioneers in thought and the search for comparative truth.

The name of Abelard meant Paris to the English scholar of the Middle Ages. Oxford of the 13th century meant only the learning surrounding the names of Roger Bacon; Duns Scotus; Ockham and Wyclif. When the "New Learning" burst like a flame upon England early in the 16th century it was Oxford which became the centre of the "Revival" begun at Florence, and the names of Grocyn; Linacre; John Colet and Thomas More stand out as landmarks in British history. While the Elizabethan worthies Sidney and Spenser were geniuses which arose outside academic surroundings, yet Bacon and Hooker were scholars first.

No one denies the influence of Cambridge in the persons of Green and Marlowe.

The wonder of the advance in literature in England was made up in part because of its alignment with the blaze of achievement in Arms and exploration.

Is there an analogy to be drawn between that period and the epoch in which Great Britain and Canada is living? Even with comparison of time and circumstance our achievement of today is greater than the achievements of the Elizabethans. Is it too much to hope for that an analogy may also be made possible in a similar achievement in Arts and Letters?

On the other hand, look for a moment on the gloomy side of the picture. The great hiatus in the progress of Arts; Letters and Scholarship generally which extended from Elizabeth's reign to the rise of William Pitt two centuries later, meant among other things that the Universities had become impotent as living influences and have become over-shadowed by the greater power which arose in the form of the Press. Here are two distinct pictures of the status of Universities in the life of the Nation.

This then is the cardinal idea, that it is only if McGill advances with an untrammelled corporate mind, will she be the University which her advocates are attempting to present a picture of.

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