

MEMORANDUM

FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

TO _____

Please return this file intact to Principal's Office files.

With your permission I
am sending copies of them
to E. S. Beatty, to Archibald
the shipman.

Original in vault

McGILL UNIVERSITY

COPY

Montreal, Dec. 28, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I enclose herewith a thousand dollars and I shall be obliged if you will give it to the Governors of McGill together with this letter. The money is intended as a subscription towards initiating at McGill the new Liverpool treatment of cancer.

The circumstances of the death of my dear wife have enabled me to realize how terrible a scourge is the disease from which she died. In other illness there is at least the alternation of hope with anxiety and even to the end those who suffer and those who watch may still maintain the fond hope of recovery.

Here all is different, when surgery has reached its limit there is nothing left but an irrevocable sentence of death and after that the passing of each inexorable hour. But now in England a new hope is coming into the world. The researches of Gye and Barnard in London are shedding new light upon the cause of cancer; and the new treatment that is being used by Dr. Blair Bell of Liverpool and his associates with the support of the committee of which Dr. Adami is the head, is pointing the way towards a cure. There is no question here of abandoning surgery or of denying its utility but merely of mitigating its extent and supplementing its work by a fundamental action against the disease itself.

I think there is no doubt that we are on the eve of a great medical victory, and that a few years will see the completion of the work. If this is so, I hope this college may have some share in it. No great sum of money would be needed for the initiation of two or three years experimental work. We possess already all the hospital and clinical and laboratory facilities. The special costs are trifling, and the principal expense is represented by the cost of the services of expert workers. I have outlined in a memorandum attached to this letter a few suggestions as to what we can do and how we can do it. I estimate that twenty thousand dollars would be an ample sum for what is needed.

I do not wish to obtrude here a private sorrow. But I would like to say that the spectacle of my dear wife's gentle and uncomplaining heroism has left me with an earnest desire that others shall not suffer as she has done. I shall count it a privilege if I can use my money and my time to aid this purpose in any way.

Very faithfully,

(signed) Stephen Leacock

Original in vouch

McGILL UNIVERSITY

COPY

A MEMORANDUM

(Supplemental to Mr. Leacock's letter of Dec. 28th, 1925.)

I think we should invite Dr. Adami and Dr. Blair Bell to come here for a week or so and consult with our medical men. I fear that Dr. Bell could not come. I understand privately that Dr. Adami could and would.

We should invite Dr. Adami to bring with him two of the young men who are now working under Dr. Bell with the support of Dr. Adami's committee. They could initiate the work here, remaining two or three years. The expectation would be that they would stay for good, and that their work would grow to great proportions. To compensate their services in whole or in part, the fees paid by the patients would be available to any extent. Experience in England is showing that in this terrible illness the amount that people will pay is limited only by their means.

S.L.

Fidelity Onion Skin

ESTRECK MFG. CO.

MADE IN U.S.A.

File under Cancer.

January 20, 1926.

Dr. Stephen Leacock,
Faculty of Arts,
McGill University.

My dear Leacock:-

I have your letter of yesterday re
Dr. Adami's visit. Personally I am in favour of his coming,
and I hope in the course of a few days to give you a definite
answer. I hope the visit can be arranged.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

*File under
Cancer*

Montreal, January 19th, 1926

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur,

I have just received a private and unofficial enquiry (between ourselves, it came from Mrs. Adami) as to whether McGill will act on my proposal to bring Adami out here for a week or so.

It appears that he could come in his Easter vacation but that there has been such a lot of discussion since the announcement of the Liverpool treatment last November that already the whole of Adami's long vacation bids fair to be taken up with medical conferences.

As you know, I am most anxious to see Adami come here. My suggestion would be that we pay the expenses of himself and his wife for their coming and their going and their stay here and that we give him ^{an} honorarium of a thousand dollars. It is little enough but I suppose we cannot afford more. The two Adamis were so endlessly kind while I was in England that I should not like to cause them any inconvenience or delay and would like it very much if I could either cable to Adami that McGill was sending him an invitation or else cable to him my intense regret that the scheme had not proved feasible.

I have written Chipman about this and if there is anything I can do to save you trouble and effort in the matter I will gladly do it.

Very sincerely,

Stephen Leacock

CASES OF CANCER - SERVICE OF GYNAECOLOGY R.V.H. - 1924 and 1925.

During these two years the number of cancer cases (surface cancers) demanding treatment by Radium, were as follows:-

Indoor Service:- 138 cases.

Out Door Service:- 30 cases.

Total ----- 168 cases.

Each of these cases requires three separate applications of Radium, which would give us a total of 514 treatments demanded.

During this time we were only able to give 143 treatments.

Number of treatments not given for want of Radium ----- 371.

Number of patients at present in our Department waiting treatment - 7.

W. W. Clipman.

Royal Victoria Hospital

Montreal

January 16th, 1926.

Dear Dr. Chipman:-

During the past two years there have been referred to me for treatment 306 cases of Cancer.

I have been able to treat some of these with Radium, but many have suffered from want of Radium treatment, because I had not enough Radium for all.

The Royal Victoria Hospital has had one seventh use of the Radium from the emanation plant of the Radium Institute. This has been considered a fair share for this Hospital, but it is not nearly enough.

I have seen so much improvement follow the use of Radium, where X-Rays have failed, that I have often regretted the lack of Radium at this Hospital. If I myself were suffering from inoperable cancer, I would at once go where there was at least a gram of Radium available, and an experienced man to apply Radium treatment. Our Hospitals are lacking in this respect, and the time has come when this lack should be supplied.

Our Hospitals really need two grams of Radium for emanation purposes and 250 M.G. of the element of salt in needles.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Howard F. Price

Montreal, January 11th, 1926

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur,

I enclose herewith for your approval an appeal to the public for support of our medical men in their fight against cancer. It is based upon my recent letter to the Governors of McGill.

I have tried as far as possible to avoid exaggeration and hysteria, and as far as possible I have kept myself and my own feelings out of it.

You will notice that I tried to emphasize the fact that the appeal is in support of our recognized medical men, in order that there may be no confusion of this effort with fake cures and things of that sort.

I propose to get this appeal printed in all the leading newspapers in Canada. I propose also to write to the editors and invite editorial discussion and earnest co-operation. And I intend further to print this appeal in a decent fashion and send it out to four or five hundred leading people as a personal communication.

You will observe that I mention your name and that I say that you are entirely in sympathy with what I am doing and that you are prepared on behalf of McGill University to receive any funds that may be subscribed. This means of course that I shall do nothing towards printing and circulating this memorandum until you have had time to look over it and see that it is satisfactory.

You will notice further that I take care to say that it is not intended as a selfish appeal for our own University as against other medical schools and that I suggest that where this

document reaches outside of our own limits and of our own graduate support, it should be taken to be an appeal on behalf of medical science in its widest sense.

I am sending a copy to Chipman as he is closely concerned with what I have written. Indeed the paragraph in regard to radium comes at his suggestion.

I would like you to understand that I would prefer just now to accept your advice and guidance. It is naturally a little hard for me at present to know how far to go and to know what is possible and what is not. I don't want to make a shout and a scream if it will serve no purpose.

Very sincerely,

Stephen Leacock

*Report on work
Dr. Fraser and Archibald*

February 14, 1933.

H.W. Molson, Esq.,
3500 Drummond Street,
M o n t r e a l .

My dear Mr. Molson,

I have received from Professor Edward Archibald and from Professor John Fraser reports of the Cancer Clinics which they have been able to establish owing to your generosity.

Dr. Fraser reports the purchase of a "Swanberg" system of applicators which makes possible the introduction of a form of treatment not previously available in the hospital. During the past year he has treated 92 cases of cancer with radium, 189 treatments being given these patients. Inasmuch as many of these people were suffering from advanced disease beyond surgical aid, the wider application of radium is of necessity a great aid in their treatment. I am told the majority of treatments were made possible owing to the introduction to the "Swanberg" system. He tells me also that his department was represented by Dr. Bauld at the Cancer Conference in St. Louis last October, and that the report of the clinic in the maternity hospital here compares very favourably with general world results. The consideration of the application of the use of the diathermy knife in the treatment of cancer of the uterus has been temporarily deferred because of the adverse exchange between American and Canadian funds. It was decided to await a more opportune time before purchasing such equipment. In the meantime the funds are being allowed to accumulate for that purpose.

Dr. Martin, Dr. Fraser and Dr. Archibald all agree that the work of the Cancer Department has received a great impetus through your generosity and they are sincerely grateful.

With more particular reference to Dr. Archibald's small Cancer Clinic let me say that he has arranged that what he calls the Neoplastic Clinic will keep a detailed record of all cases of cancer, whether external or internal, that come to the hospital, either outdoor or indoor, for diagnosis and treatment. This clinic will serve as a general storehouse of information about cancer as

observed in the hospital, including genito-urinary, orthopaedic, ear, nose and throat, eye and skin, infact everything excluding gynsecology, of which Dr. Fraser has charge. The hospital has appointed Dr. Howard Dawson as chief of this clinic and Dr. Stewart McEuen as his assistant. Dr. McEuen devotes his entire time to the work and Dr. Dawson the major part of his time. The clinic is under the direction and supervision of Dr. Archibald. One of the graduate nurses, Miss Fellowes, has been appointed as from January 1st last on a half day basis at a salary to \$40 a month to keep the records and to do the follow-up work among the patients of the clinic in the city.

Last spring Dr. Archibald saw what he thought was a very good opportunity of enlarging the scope of cancer work in the direction of laboratory investigation. Dr. Gruner of Leeds, England, who was associate professor of Pathology at McGill before the advent of Professor Oertel, had come to Canada to live and was still greatly interested in the problems of cancer research. He was generally well up in the scientific side of this research and was anxious to have an opportunity of carrying on his investigations. You will remember that you very generously gave another \$3,000 which would make it possible to acquire the services of Dr. Gruner and pay the expenses including the equipment and animals for a year. He began work last June in the laboratory in the Medical Building and has furnished us with several reports of progress. Dr. Archibald is satisfied with his work and says that he has been able to advance existing knowledge of the blood as a means of diagnosis of hidden cancer. He expects to publish in a short time a memorandum that will constitute a real achievement.

May I conclude, Mr. Molson, by saying that your gift has been the means of starting work in McGill which is proving to be of very great value from the scientific as well as from the humanitarian point of view.

With kindest regards,

I am

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Royal Victoria Hospital

Montreal

19th January, 1933.

C. F. Martin, Esq., M.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Martin:

Report on Cancer Clinic.

I beg to submit a short report on the work of the Cancer Clinic for the past year.

Through the generosity of Mr. Herbert W. Molson, the activities of this Clinic have been greatly increased. The purchase of a "Swanberg" system of applicators has made possible the introduction of a form of treatment not previously possible in the hospital, namely: high dosage with deeper screening, thereby avoiding tissue damage.

During the past year, 92 cases of Cancer were treated with Radium, 189 treatments being given these patients.

Inasmuch as many of these people were suffering from advanced disease beyond surgical aid,

Royal Victoria Hospital

Montreal

Page two.

the wider application of Radium is of necessity a great aid in their treatment.

The Department was represented in St. Louis by Dr. Bauld at the Cancer Conference in October, instituted by the Congress of Surgeons, where reports were presented and reviewed by all the Cancer centres of North America. The report of this Clinic compared very favourably with the general world results, namely: 22% five year cures.

A comparative survey of the surgical results in Cancer of the Uterus for the past thirty years is in progress of preparation and, when completed, should be of great value in establishing a background for the proper estimation of the value of Radiation Therapy.

The consideration of the application of the use of the diathermy knife in the treatment of Cancer of the Uterus has been temporarily deferred, because of the adverse exchange between American and Canadian funds. It was decided to await a more opportune

Royal Victoria Hospital

Montreal

Page three.

time before purchasing such equipment. In the meantime, these funds are being allowed to accumulate for that purpose.

The work of the Cancer Department has received a great impetus through the generosity of Mr. Molson and it is with much pleasure that I record the sincere appreciation of the hospital.

Yours very truly,

John F. Mac



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

January 19th,
1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Principal:

Dr. Martin has conveyed to me your request for a report of progress upon the use that has been made of Mr. Molson's donation for cancer work in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

In the statement which Dr. Fraser and myself made, considering the use to which Mr. Molson's donation might be put, I said that for the time being the money might best serve to pay the expenses of a sort of combined secretary and social service worker, in connection with a new Outdoor Clinic for cancer, which I proposed establishing in the Royal Victoria Hospital. Owing to my long illness last year the actual establishment of this clinic was postponed by the Medical Board, until I should be able to resume work, which I did some two or three months ago. There was a good deal of preparatory work to be done, which further delayed the actual opening of the clinic until the first week of the present month. The clinic has now its own stationery and a separate existence in the Hospital organisation.

The original idea was to make it a place in which patients suffering from cancer of the external parts, including the mouth and throat, could be observed, treated (with radium or otherwise) and followed up. That conception I have now enlarged, in the sense that the Neoplastic Clinic (as it is called) will keep a detailed record of all cases of cancer, whether external or internal, that come to the Hospital, either Outdoor or Indoor, for diagnosis and treatment. It is, in other words, to act as a central storehouse of information about cancer,



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

as observed in our Hospital, and as a clearing-house for such information to all departments, including the genito-urinary, orthopaedic, ear, nose and throat, eye, and dermatological, and excluding only gynaecology, of which Dr. Fraser has charge.

The clinic also has been given charge, by the Medical Board of the Hospital, of the Hospital's stock of radium.

The Medical Board has recommended to the Governors the appointment of Dr. Howard Dawson, as Chief of the Neoplastic Clinic, and of Dr. Stuart McEuen as his assistant. Dr. McEuen devotes his entire time to this work, and Dr. Dawson the major part of his time. Dr. Dawson returned last summer from Europe, where he had spent the previous year in an intensive study of radium and X-rays in the treatment of cancer, at Paris, Stockholm, and London, and I consider him most competent. The clinic, of course, still remains under the direction and supervision of the Department of Surgery, and particularly of myself.

One of our graduate nurses, Miss Fellowes, has been appointed as from January 1st, on a half day basis, at a salary to begin with of \$40 a month, to keep the records and to do follow-up work among the patients of the clinic in the city. It is probable that her salary will after a while be increased slightly.

Last Spring I thought that I saw a very good opportunity of enlarging the scope of cancer work in the direction of laboratory investigation. Dr. Gruner, of Leeds, England, who was ^{Associate} Professor of Pathology at McGill before the advent of Professor Oertel, had come to Canada and was greatly interested in the problems of cancer research. He had in previous years done a good deal of work upon changes in the blood in cases of cancer; he was generally well up in the scientific side of cancer research, and he was anxious to carry on work along these lines. After two or three meetings with the Dean and Dr. McEuen, and after con-



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

sidering a proposed programme of work, which Dr. Gruner laid down, it was decided that it was worth while to follow up this programme, especially as the expense for equipment was relatively not great. Dr. Gruner's salary was placed at \$1000, and it was considered that a further \$2000 would suffice to pay all the expenses, including equipment and animals, for a year. Thereupon I wrote to Mr. Molson asking him if he would allow us to take \$3000 out of the \$25,000 donation, or rather out of my half of that donation, for this purpose. Mr. Molson very generously reponded with a cheque for \$3000, which he gave in addition to the original \$25,000. Dr. Gruner began work last June, in ²the laboratory in the Medical Building, kindly given by the Dean, and he has furnished me with several reports of progress. I append the final report up to date. It would appear that he has been able to advance existing knowledge of the blood as a means of diagnosis of hidden cancer, and we anticipate that before long this work will be completed and will constitute a real achievement.

I am of the opinion that Mr. Molson's gift has been the means of starting work in McGill which is going to be of great value, both scientific and humanitarian. I am greatly pleased that we have been enabled, in the Royal Victoria Hospital, to organize the work on cancer cases, so as to secure the greatest possible benefit to these unfortunate patients; and I am pleased, also, that we are in a way of at least trying to add something new to the scientific knowledge of cancer.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Archibald.

REPORT from Dr. Gruner - January 12, 1933.

1. Purpose of Research: An investigation into the nature of certain inclusion bodies found in the bloodcells in human cancer (as distinct from other diseases) and into their relation to the cancerous process.
2. Methods: The subject is studied by the methods of haematology, special cytology (nuclear structure, chromosomes, mitochondria) and technique current for protozoology - applied to -
 - (1) blood from hospital cases,
 - (2) tumour tissue immediately on removal from the body.

Work on the first of these two lines is nearly completed, and some conclusions can be drawn, which may help either diagnosis or prognosis.

In regard to the second line of work, tissue cultures are being instituted with a view to studying the action of leucocytes from both healthy persons and from cases of cancer, and the action of other living cells, including special types of organisms.

It is thought that some types of organism may be either favourable to, or inimical to the tumour tissue.

Besides this, attempts are made to obtain successful grafts of human tumour upon laboratory animals (hitherto not accomplished elsewhere).

Implantation into invertebrates is being tested. This is a line of work, apparently, not attempted elsewhere. It is a question as to whether anything out of the tumorous cells can survive outside the human body.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

January 27th, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal - McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am sending you, herewith, reports from Professors Fraser and Archibald in connection with the Cancer Research work made possible through Mr. Molson's grant.

I have personally looked into Gruner's work, and really think it is very commendable, and I am sure from the clinical side they are now far better organized for the study of cancer problems. The statistical studies of Dr. Bauld - as presented before a congress in the States - showed that we compare most favourably with other institutions in dealing with this disease.

Trusting that the reports are satisfactory,

Faithfully yours,

C. Martin.
DEAN.

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Feb. 13
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MCGILL UNIVERSITY

January 14th, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal - McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I will be glad to prepare the
report on the Cancer Research work at
once.

Faithfully yours,

C. Martin

DEAN.

January 12, 1933

Dean C. F. Martin,
Faculty of Medicine

Dear Dean Martin,

Will you kindly have prepared for me a report on what has been done by Professors Archibald and Fraser with reference to Mr. Molson's grant in aid of cancer research? I

Yours faithfully,

Principal

February
Twelfth
1932.

Dr. E. W. Archibald,
Professor of Surgery and Director of the Department,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Archibald:

On February 1st, Mr. H.W. Molson deposited with
with the Royal Trust Company \$25,000. Montreal Light, Heat and Power
Consolidated 5% First Refunding and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, Series
"A" maturing October 1st, 1951, the income from which up to the end of
May 1933 will be \$1,875.00, and \$1,250.00 for each year thereafter.
According to our understanding, half of this is at your disposal for the
initiation of a Cancer Clinic in the Surgical Department of the Royal
Victoria Hospital.

Will you please present at once a budget
indicating how you propose to spend this money? I want to have these
particulars on hand in this office and also to let Mr. Molson know what
we are doing.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

1390 SHERBROOKE ST. W.
MONTREAL

24th February, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

May I express to you, on behalf of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, our sincere thanks for the privilege of sharing in the income from the very handsome benefaction recently made by Mr. Herbert W. Molson for the study and treatment of cancer.

At this time, when the whole question of cancer is being so carefully reviewed throughout the world, such an endowment will provide the means of extending our present facilities, not only for the immediate treatment of the condition but for the further study of our results and later, in carrying out investigations along appropriate lines in the laboratory.

May I, Sir, through you, once again express to Mr. Molson our gratitude and appreciation of his very generous action.

Yours faithfully,

1390 SHERBROOKE ST. W.
MONTREAL

24th February, 1932.

Proposed budget for the expenditure
of the Gynaecological portion of the income
from the Herbert W. Molson Cancer Fund.

To buy at once newer equipment, new
vehicles and screens to improve and
bring up to date the apparatus in
use in the treatment:

Screen (Hagberg Screen)	\$300.00
Stockholm Screens, of varying thickness	\$100.00
Vaginal Lamp	\$100.00

To amplify the follow-up system by
extending its scope and more
closely correlating results:

Later, the initiation of special
lines of investigation into the
reaction of tissues to radium:

\$450.00

February
Twelfth
1932.

Dr. J. R. Fraser,
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
1390 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

Dear Dr. Fraser:

On February 1st, Mr. H.W. Molson deposited with the Royal Trust Company \$25,000. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated 5% First Refunding and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, maturing October 1st, 1931, the income from which up to the end of May 1933 will be \$1,875.00, and \$1,250.00 for each year thereafter. According to our understanding, half of this is at your disposal for further development of the Cancer Clinic at the Montreal Maternity Hospital.

Will you please present at once a budget indicating how you propose to spend this money? I want to have these particulars on hand in this office and also to let Mr. Molson know what we are doing.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

December 10th,
1931.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

Dr. Fraser and I have had several discussions concerning the question of how to make the best use of the money so generously offered by Mr. Molson.

As a first principle we decided upon this; that, for the present and as a beginning, it would be wise not to eat into the principal, but rather to use the interest, so far as it would go. Beginning thus in a small way, we shall, during the coming year, become better acquainted with possibilities of development, and these possibilities will become more clear and more concrete.

The next principle is that the total amount of money available should be divided evenly between the two Departments, Gynaecology and Surgery. As Dr. Fraser intends using his share of the grant in the development of the Cancer Clinic, already established in his Department, it remains for me to propose a plan for the development of the work of the Department of Surgery.

In this respect it is clear that with the funds available no profitable results could be obtained along the lines of research in the direction of the cause or cure of cancer. I have concluded, therefore, that our best plan would be to establish a new Outdoor ^{Cancer} Clinic in the Royal Victoria Hospital, as a part of the general surgical Outdoor Clinic, putting it under the direction

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

of one special man. To this Clinic would come patients discharged from the Wards, and new patients referred by Doctors in Montreal and elsewhere. Case records would be kept, and the patients would be followed up continuously. The money available would be spent in the paying for the services of a nurse, who would also act as a social worker. This would seem to be a rather unambitious start, but I am convinced that it is work that needs to be done in order both to look after our patients after operation more carefully, and also to advance our general knowledge concerning the effects of operation and of radium.

I anticipate that a further development of this move would naturally follow the establishment of such a Clinic, namely, the carrying out of a thorough follow-up investigation of the patients who have passed through the Hospital in the last ten years, to determine their ultimate fate, and to compare the findings with the pathological report made at the time of operation. This would be done without expense by the Doctor in charge of the Clinic, with the help of the nurse mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

E. Archibald.

Royal Victoria Hospital

Montreal

NEW PAVILION

December 9th, 1931

Dr. J.R. Fraser,
Royal Victoria Montreal Maternity Hospital,
Montreal.
P.Q.

Dear Dr. Fraser:-

In response to your request for some notes on the organization and administration of the Cancer and Radium Clinic in conjunction with this Department. My view is that its function should be - The treatment and Study of Cancer.

This must be approached from three sides -

1. Treatment and follow-up of the living patient.
2. Morphologically.
3. Experimentally.

This involves - (a) Special training of Clinicians and Technicians by access to literature and occasional visits to other Centres where similar work is being carried on.

(b) The compiling and maintenance of accurate records which includes a very exhaustive follow-up.

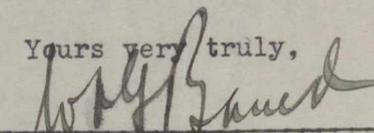
(c) Laboratory facilities which are intimately related to the clinic for -

Purpose of diagnosis and study of specimens.
Preparation of specimens for teaching purposes.
Examinations of blood.

The experimental side cannot be expected in connection with this clinic, but may be carried out in conjunction with the Main Experimental Laboratory. You will appreciate that there is scope here for considerable extraordinary expenditure which has been generously borne by the Main Clinic. Considerable expenditure has also been made by several individuals of the Unit which should more fairly be taken care of by a special fund.

Anything that you can do will greatly improve the efficiency of the Unit and give it opportunity to take advantage of the modern advances in this work.

Yours very truly,



W.A.G. Bauld, M.D.

WAGB/BGS

1390 SHERBROOKE ST. W.
MONTREAL

8th December, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

With respect to the proper disbursement of the very handsome sum recently donated by Mr. Herbert W. Molson for the study and treatment of Cancer, may I submit the following proposals:

THAT, inasmuch as any study of Cancer must be through the observation and treatment of the living patient rather than wholly in the laboratory, it would seem wise to enlarge upon the arrangements in force at present.

A Cancer Clinic is already in existence at the Women's Pavillion of the Royal Victoria Hospital, under the immediate supervision of Dr. Bauld. This Clinic might be extended in scope to include a Diagnostic and Therapeutic Department, with an adequate follow-up service.

1390 SHERBROOKE ST. W.
MONTREAL

Page two.

The education of a staff in the production of sound records would thus be assured. - Accurate records of the disease and its response to treatment are a necessity.

SECONDLY, and leading directly from the above, would be the desirability of initiating Clinico - pathological studies on the reaction of various forms of Cancer to Radium; such an investigation being carried out in the laboratory, in association with the Departments of Physics and Pathology.

The foundation of a Cancer Fund in McGill University would stimulate an interest in and promote an intensive investigation of Cancer which should inevitably be of great benefit.

Yours sincerely,

John Haver

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

November 24th,
1931

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

Dr. Fraser and I, after a serious discussion of the possibilities in the matter of the best use to be made of Mr. Molson's gift, have come to the conclusion that for the present the money can be best expended in a purely clinical way, as opposed to laboratory research; that is, concretely, in the establishment of a clinical cancer, or tumour, centre in the Royal Victoria Hospital. This would naturally form part of the University teaching. The money would suffice, possibly, at the moment to provide for expenses not undertaken by the Hospital - expenses involved in a very careful clinical investigation and continued observation of the patients. This would, for the time being, be naturally consolidated in the Out-Patient Department.

We feel that this is the way to begin properly special work of this sort. It will form a nucleus from which may easily grow a much larger undertaking, ultimately including, we hope, work of a more scientific character. Dr. Fraser and I are setting down the details of our plans, after a consultation with Mr. Chenoweth, the Superintendent of the Hospital, and will be ready to submit them to you shortly.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Archibald.

Our Cancer Commission has not yet completed its investigation and presented its report. I hope that this will be ready in a month or so. When it is published I shall be glad to send you a copy.

The question you ask about the use of the donation for direct research or for the clinic is hard to answer. My opinion would be that through the development of the cancer clinic you would most helpfully stimulate Cancer Research. The clinical work and the research work are closely linked. If you began by enlarging your clinics you would probably find that some one on the staff would have an idea which he wished to develop - then your research work begins successfully at once. Men are working at specific cancer problems away from clinics, but in most cases the problems have been suggested by clinical experience.

With all good wishes,

etc...

February
Eleventh
1932.

H. W. Molson Esq.,
Molson's Brewery,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Molson:

I am this morning in receipt of your letter, and once more let me tell you how very greatly we appreciate your practical interest in helping us to do further research on the cancer problem.

Our financial year ends on May 31st, and I have told Doctor Fraser and Dr. Archibald the amount of interest which will be available up to May 31st, 1933, and have asked them to submit a budget telling me exactly how each proposes to spend his share. I will keep you informed of what goes on.

With sincere personal thanks and all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

COPY

Montreal, February 10th, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Referring to our interview last fall and also your letter of December, I have pleasure in advising you that I deposited on February 1st, the Bonds as mentioned for the Research Fund. I meant to advise you sooner but it escaped my mind.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) H.W. Molson.

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

Original filed with deed of donation in the
Deed cabinet in College Vault.

December 11, 1932.

Let me at the outset assure you that Dr. Archibald, Dr. Fraser and myself have given long and earnest consideration to the best way in which the University can make use of your very generous grant to be used in the study of the cancer problem.

I don't suppose that there is any one problem in the medical field in the investigation of which there is more money spent annually. There are a goodly number of institutions in the United States which spend every year tens of thousands of dollars on laboratory research for the two-fold purpose of finding the cause of cancer and the cure. In the British Isles and on the Continent very large funds are annually devoted to the same purpose. You know that the Ontario Government last summer sent a mission to Europe to study what is being done there in the older centres with reference to cancer investigation. I have consulted the Reverend Canon Cody, the new President of Toronto University, who is Chairman of that mission, and he tells me it is his intention to advise the Ontario Government to make a beginning by the establishment of cancer clinics in different parts of Ontario.

At McGill we agree with him that the best results will come from such a beginning. A small clinic was established in the Maternity Department of the Royal Victoria Hospital some years ago. Cancer of the womb is a fairly common disease from which women suffer. This clinic meant the setting aside of a certain number of beds for cancer patients and the making of a proper record, which would tell the story of the progress of the disease, - when it was first detected, how it was treated - and, I may add, treatment is principally radium - the dose of radium, the results, the amount of treatment received in the hospital, the history of the disease after the patient left the hospital, and what finally happened.

A comparison of these records gave a great deal of useful information to the surgeons in charge. It enabled them to make better diagnoses, a better treatment, and told them just what was likely to be the progress of the disease. They found that many of these patients who were supposed to return from time to time for treatment failed to do so, and it was necessary to send a nurse to see the patients and urge them to come back for further treatment.

The result of this effort has been highly encouraging to the doctors in charge. It is Dr. Fraser's opinion that if the arrangements that already exist were enlarged so that more thorough observation and treatment of the living patient were made possible, a very great deal could be accomplished. This method might be called, "A Study of Cancer Through Observation and Treatment of the Living Patient", as opposed to a study conducted altogether in the laboratories.

This Cancer Clinic is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Bauld. Dr. Fraser would like to extend its scope, by including a Diagnostic and Therapeutic Department with an adequate follow-up service. He points out that an accurate record of the disease and its response to treatment is of vital necessity. Leading from this there would undoubtedly result pathological studies on the reaction of various forms of cancer to radium, such an investigation being carried out in the laboratory, in association with the Departments of Physics and Pathology.

I may add that before Dr. Chipman left to visit the old country he most enthusiastically encouraged the suggestion that the funds which you so generously offer should be applied to the enlargement of the clinic and to extending its scope of usefulness. Dr. Archibald is of the same opinion.

Dr. Archibald says he would like to establish a new Out-Door Cancer Clinic in the Royal Victoria Hospital as a part of the General Surgical Out-Door Clinic, putting it under the direction of one special man. He has that man in mind, - a young graduate of ours who has spent several years in Europe studying at the principal cancer hospitals and institutions, and who will be available next year. This Clinic would embrace cancer patients discharged from the wards and new patients referred by doctors in Montreal and elsewhere. The records of each case would be kept and the patients would be followed up continuously. He considers that this is the best way to start, and is of the opinion that much good will come from looking after the patients more carefully and that our general knowledge concerning the effects of operation and of radium can be much increased. He feels sure that lives which have been lost in the past could have been saved if such a clinic had been in operation, because, in the past, there has been no thorough follow-up investigation. Little knowledge of the progress of the disease after

sky, an operation or radium treatment has been available, to determine their ultimate effect and also to compare the findings of such an investigation with the pathological report made at the time of the operation. Let me give an illustration. A patient is operated on for cancer of the lip. A cancer is removed by surgical operation and the patient discharged. No further record of the case has been kept, and it is often true that if follow-up methods were employed and the patient returned from time to time for examination any recurrence of the disease would be detected earlier and the patient's life probably saved. Or, take the case of a lump appearing in the breast of a woman. The pathologist might advise that the safest thing to do was to remove the whole breast. It is Dr. Archibald's opinion that such advice is not always wise, and that he and the other surgeons would be in a much better position to cope with this branch of the disease if they had at their disposal the records of all cases of this nature that have been dealt with.

I may say that my investigation shows that great stress is now being laid upon the value of these Cancer Clinics.

The other side of the investigational work, of course, lies in the laboratory, but this involves the expenditure of a tremendous amount of money. I believe that the cause of cancer and its cure is more likely to be found if records of cancer cases are carefully noted and follow-up investigations proceeded with. This can best be done through a clinic. It would be of great advantage to know whether the conclusions of the pathologist at the time of the operation were justified, in the light of what happens afterwards. By this method of careful study it is most likely someone will get the idea which, properly followed up, may lead to a discovery of the cause of this dread disease. In this work the surgeon, the pathologist, the physicist and the bio-chemist will all have a share.

It is the advice of Doctors Archibald and Fraser - and in this I concur - that for the next year we apply to this work only the income on the capital, and that we divide this income equally between these two departments (the Department of Surgery and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology) - part of it, as I say, to enable Dr. Archibald to establish his Out-Door Clinic, and the other to enable Dr. Fraser to enlarge the scope and usefulness of the Clinic already established in the Maternity Department.

I cannot tell you how much these men and the other members of the Medical Faculty are encouraged and stimulated by this help you have offered. They believe, and I believe, that this encouragement will influence others

to help make it possible for this University to encourage, with greater hope of success, the battle against this cancer scourge. Dr. Fraser tells me that the number of cancer patients in the Maternity Hospital will soon necessitate the setting aside of a whole ward for cancer patients.

We shall, of course, respect your desire to withhold the identity of the donor, but I hope that you will not impose this restriction for too long a time. I believe that if we were to announce that Mr. Bert Molson had given this generous encouragement to the investigation of cancer, it would influence others to help in this most meritorious work, for there is no doubt that the foundation of a cancer fund in McGill University would stimulate an interest in, and promote an intensive investigation of cancer, which would inevitably be of great benefit.

Dr. Martin, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, gives his enthusiastic support to the project as outlined, and asks that in my expression of the gratitude we all feel to you for enabling us to prosecute our studies in cancer, I associate his name and the Faculty of Medicine. In the light of his long experience, he feels, too, that many lives would have been saved or at least prolonged if follow-up methods had been used and complete records available.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Mr. H. W. Molson,
M o n t r e a l .
Que.

November 6th, 1931.

H. W. Molson, Esq.,
Molson's Brewery,
M o n t r e a l .

It is sometimes difficult to say to a man just what you feel, for fear that your words of thanks sound fulsome.

I cannot tell you just how grateful the University is, and particularly those interested in the scientific investigation of this subject, for your promise of help in Cancer Research. It will not only be an inspiration to us, but, I hope, will inspire others to join you in your effort to combat the ravages of this terrible disease. I know that it will give you a great satisfaction to feel that you are making some worth while contribution to the elimination of one of the most dreadful enemies of mankind.

Thank you very much for coming to-day to meet Archibald and Fraser. I shall let you know when we have agreed on what to advise.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

August 24th, 1931.

H. W. Molson, Esq.,
1670 Notre Dame Street East,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Molson:-

I hope you do not think I am indifferent concerning the subject of our conversation at Dixie on August 14th. I am holding consultations with interested people here, but so many of our scientific men, and others like Dr. Chipman, whom I wish to consult, are away on vacation, that it may be some little time before I can be as definite as we both would like. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that I have respected your anonymity.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 29th,
1931.

Archdeacon H. A. Cody,
Care Toronto University,
Toronto, Ontario.

Has your Committee which visited Europe to study Cancer Research made its report to the Government of Ontario? If so, has the report been published, and where can I get a copy of it?

At our University there is a certain amount of Cancer Research going on, but no definite research department has been set up. We have in our Maternity Hospital a small cancer clinic. I have received \$25,000, which the donor wishes to be used for Cancer Research at McGill. What, in your opinion, is the best thing for me to do? Should I put on a worker or two, counting on using the whole amount up in five years, or should I devote it to Cancer Clinics?

I would appreciate very much your advice.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS,
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN,
REV. CANON CODY, D.D., LL.D.



603 Jarvis St.

TORONTO, Oct. 3, 1931

My dear Dr. Arthur:

Our Cancer Commission has not yet completed its investigation and presented its report. I hope that this will be ready in a month or so. When it is published, I shall be glad to send you a copy.

The question you ask about the use of the donation for direct research or for the clinic is hard to answer. My opinion would be that through the development of the Cancer Clinic, you would most helpfully stimulate Cancer Research. The clinical ^{work} and the research work are closely linked. If you began by enlarging your Clinics you would probably find that some one in the staff would have an idea which he wished to develop - then your Research work begins successfully at once. Men are working at specific Cancer problems

away from clinics; but in most cases the problems have been
suggested by clinical experience.

With all good wishes,

Ever faithfully yours

A. J. Cody.

P.S. Hope to be in Montreal on the 17th for the University of Toronto
alumni dinner and should be pleased to see you.

1112 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
MONTREAL

May 1st, 1933.

McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sirs:-

Enclosed you will find my
cheque for \$500.00, being the final instalment
on my subscription of \$1000.00 towards research
work in the Clinic for Cancer, as promised in my
letter to Sir Arthur Currie, dated June 6th,
1932.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. W. Lindsay

C.W. Lindsay.

CWL: SJ.

Enclosure

Credit 202 Cancer Research Fund

Receipt & letter to WB

May 3, 1933.

C. W. Lindsay, Esq.,
1112 St. Catherine St. W.,
Montreal, P. Q.

My dear Mr. Lindsay,

I am informed by the Bursar of your second payment of \$500.00 towards the work in the Cancer Clinic, and may I say again how very grateful we are for your generous support of this most worthy cause. During the past year 92 cases of cancer were treated with Radium, 189 treatments being given. I am asking Dr. Martin to send you a short report on the work accomplished to date under the direction of Doctors Gruner and McEuen.

With all kind regards,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

May 4th,
1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal - McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am sending to-day to Mr. C. W. Lindsay
a short synopsis of the work that is being done
in Cancer Research by Gruner and McEuen.

Faithfully yours,

C. Martin
DEAN.

May 3, 1933

Dear Dr. Martin,

I am acknowledging to-day Mr. C.W. Lindsay's second contribution of \$500.00 (on the \$1000 he promised us) for the Cancer Clinic and have told him that I would ask you to send him a short report on the work under Doctors Gruner and McEuen. Will you do this? I think it is as well to keep up his interest in the Clinic.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

June 7th, 1932.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Care The Bank of Montreal,
6 Place Vendome,
Paris, France

Dear Dr. Martin,

I have a letter this morning from Mr. C. W. Lindsay, in which he says that he has decided to subscribe \$1000 towards the research work in cancer, payable \$500.00 November 1st next and the balance of \$500.00 in May 1933.

He asks me to let you and Dr. McEuen know of his decision, as he says both of you were in touch with him about it.

I hope you had a pleasant crossing.

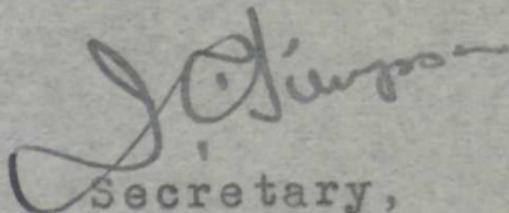
With all kind wishes,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Sir Arthur Currie.

For your information
and files.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Simpson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Secretary,
Faculty of Medicine.

COPY.

1112, St. Catherine St., W.,

Montreal, May 4th, 1932.

Dr. C. F. Martin
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Martin,

Dr. C. S. McEuen was in to see me yesterday and showed me your letter to him of May 3rd. I note you still require \$2000.00 to go ahead with the research work you, Dr. McEuen, and others, have under consideration. I had a chat over the 'phone with Dr. Archibald in reference to it and he seems very much in favour of it.

I am prepared to subscribe \$1000.00 if you succeed in getting the other thousand and go ahead with the research work - payable \$500.00 in cash and the balance six months later. I await your decision and sincerely trust you will succeed in carrying out your desire.

Kindly convey my regards and best wishes to Dr. McEuen. I was pleased with my interview with him.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. W. Lindsay.

COPY.

Medical Building,
McGill University,
Montreal, May 9th, 1932.

Dear Mr. Lindsay,

I cannot thank you enough for your very kind and sympathetic interest in our efforts to promote research in the Medical Faculty.

Your offer is a most generous one, and we all appreciate it more than I can tell you.

I have no doubt, in the near future, that we will find some other friends who will be good enough to help us in this work, and when that time comes we will take the opportunity of letting you know.

Meanwhile, accept again my sincere thanks for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. F. Martin,

DEAN.

C. W. Lindsay, Esq.,
1112, St. Catherine Street, W.

Superior Martini

1112 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
MONTREAL

May 30th, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Enclosed please find copy of
letter from Dr. C.F. Martin, dated May 26th,
which explains itself. Will you kindly give me
your opinion in reference to the subject and how
you feel about it and very much oblige.

Yours very truly,

C.W. Lindsay

C.W. Lindsay.

CWL:SJ.

C O P Y

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL, May 26th, 1932

C.W. Lindsay Esq.,
1112 St. Catherine Street West,
MONTREAL.

Dear Mr. Lindsay:-

Before leaving for Europe on Sunday next, I would just like to say that Dr. McEuen has made an effort to get a further collection for his research fund, but has hitherto been unsuccessful. We are, nevertheless, going to embark on our project with the \$3000.00 which we now have, and hope to make sufficient progress to encourage others to contribute.

Meanwhile, I want to thank you again so much for your kindness in being willing to assist.

With all good wishes for the Summer, believe me,

Very cordially yours,

(sgd) C.F. Martin

Dean

June 17th, 1932.

Dr. Ellice McDonald,
Director, Cancer Research,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. McDonald,

I was glad to receive this morning your cordial letter of the 16th with reference to Cancer Research. We have made but a beginning. By the terms of the gift we are allowed to use only the income on the \$25,000 and for this we are enlarging the Cancer Clinic in the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics and also in the Department of Surgery. Only recently we have gone a little farther and have raised another \$5000 which we are using to enable Dr. Gruner to begin some laboratory work. We hope that these two gifts will be the forerunners of others and that in time we can make a useful contribution to the solution of this all-important problem.

I shall see that your letter is placed before those most actively engaged, and I am sure they will avail themselves of your kind offer.

Of course I have long known that you were a McGill graduate, and I also knew the special work on which you were engaged. I believe that one of our very good young men is going down next year to join your medical school, - a Dr. Long. We are sorry to lose him and I know that his future will be bright. Your brother Harold is, of course, an old friend. I saw him within the last month, looking very well, and I know he is much interested in the useful work he is now doing.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Faculty of Medicine,
Office of the Dean,
July 13, 1932

Dr. R. O. Gruner,
Medical Bldg.,
McGill University

Dear Dr. Gruner:

I am enclosing copy of a letter from Dr. Ellice McDonald, who, as you know, has charge of a very large fund in connection with Cancer Research in Philadelphia. If my information is correct, his work is largely along bio-chemical and biological lines, and it may be of interest to you to get in touch with him for an exchange of views.

Very sincerely yours,

C. J. Martin
D e a n

July 13th, 1932

Dr. Ellice McDonald,
Director Cancer Research,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. McDonald:-

Sir Arthur Currie has handed me your kind note about our Cancer Research work. Part of our grant is being used in connection with some research work of a biological character that is being carried on by Dr. Gruner, formerly an assistant in the Department of Pathology here at McGill. I am handing your letter to him and I have no doubt that you will hear from him in the near future.

With many thanks for your continued interest in our school, and with all good wishes, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

CTM.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

CANCER RESEARCH
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
DR. ELLICE McDONALD
133 SOUTH 36TH STREET

June Sixteenth,
1 9 3 2.

Dear Sir Arthur:

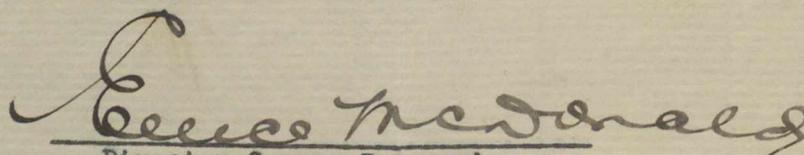
I note from the McGill News that there has been a grant of \$25,000.00 for research in cancer.

Let me offer to you any help that I can in regard to the proper administration of this money. I have been of help to the Ontario Cancer Commission and to various other aspects of the cancer problem in Canada, including General McCrae's bill for the nationalization of radium deposits in Canada.

We have a large amount of data on research and various other phases of cancer, which is at your service.

I am a McGill graduate, brother of Brig. General H. F. McDonald, now of the Pension Tribunal. Anything I can do for cancer, McGill or Canada, I will gladly do.

Yours very sincerely,


Director Cancer Research.

To Dr. Archibald
and Dean Martin Please note and return to Principal.
General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G.,
McGill University,
Montreal,
Quebec,
Canada.

EMcD:GW



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Medicine,
Office of the Dean,
July 13, 1932

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur: Cancer Research Fund

I am returning a letter from
Dr. Ellice McDonald, as requested, with copies
of my letters in connection therewith.

Faithfully yours,

C. J. Martin

D e a n

April 7-1931.

My dear Willie -

Yours of March 24 received today & I am glad to learn that Captain Chapman has called upon you in reference to the P.E.C.C. You have advised of the literature he has left with you & some outstanding features of your interview - You then ask if there are any definite points or questions to be looked into -

My only answer is that I would like you to size up the whole situation as it might apply to the organizing of a branch in the Province of Quebec -

- (1) My impression is that of necessity there should be a strong, but comparatively small, Central Committee, representing a cross section of Community interests and including the Provincial Government.
 - (2) That this Central group should effect a preliminary canvass & finally form sub-groups for special duties, the Chairman of each subgroup to sit on the Central Committee -
- As I stated in a former letter, I believe we can advance much more rapidly as a Branch of the P.E.C.C. than as an independent group - This point especially needs your study -
- Ontario has just recently appointed a

Royal Commission to investigate Cancer in
the Province - incidence of cases, mortality, measures
to be taken for early detection & treatment, organization
of diagnostic & treatment centres.

Is that independent action better than the formation
of a Branch of the B.C.C.C. - composed of interested
Citizens?

Saskatchewan has already formed a Branch of
the B.C.C.C. The Provincial Minister of Health
took the initiative & I do not know to what
extent the citizens are actively interested.

Perhaps Captain Chapman has received reports
of their organization detail & has some helpful
Constructive criticism.

I am acquainted with Lemmon's work &
theories. In fact, I am at the present time trying
out his chemical destructive plan on an apparently
hopeless case of sarcoma.

We write you are returning to Edinburgh & hope
that Brother will be back during your stay.

He spent his Easter holidays (from March 18) in Dublin
doing special work in the Rotunda Hospital. I expect -
he will be returning to Edinburgh about April 10.

We are sure Barbara will have a good time with
you.

Kindest regards from us all to you both.

Yours sincerely
Alfred T. Bazin

Technical C.

Prof. Experimental Pathology
or Chair of Cancer Research

Donations to National Fund.

It is the experience of the Headquarters of the British Empire Cancer Campaign that in the formation of a Provincial Branch one question concerning finance early attracts the attention of the Committees at Provincial Centres. It is "Why does Headquarters lay claim to 10% of all monies collected in our district?" In order to clear the air in this respect the following statement has been prepared.

(1) Headquarters suffers a financial loss when a Provincial Centre is formed because, by agreement, it loses the corresponding area for the collection of funds. Obviously, if the entire Kingdom were divided into Provincial Branches under these conditions and no Branch contributed its quota, Headquarters would be debarred from collecting funds altogether and the activities of Headquarters would come to an end from financial starvation. It is to obviate this that the 10% quota is imposed.

(2) Headquarters activities benefit Provincial Branch Centres in ways that offer a substantial return for the 10% over and above desistance from collection in any particular district.

- (a) It places all its experience at the disposal of the district organisers.
 - (b) It often advances the necessary funds prior to the launching of a local appeal.
 - (c) It forms a link between the various Branches thus avoiding overlapping in lines of investigation and producing economy in working expenses.
 - (d) It pools the accumulated knowledge and experience of special schemes of Research it has financed to all the Branches for the benefit of any particular Branch.
 - (e) It is open to receive application for financial assistance from any Branch or any individual Researcher in a Branch towards the expense of an approved investigation which cannot be wholly subsidised by the Provincial Branch.
 - (f) It bears the entire expense of preparing and publishing the "Cancer Review" a monthly journal on Cancer Research which is the most complete of its kind in the world and is invaluable to every investigator on the subject throughout the world.
 - (g) It has established the Garton Prize Essay of £500 in 1931 and £500 in 1933 in order to stimulate Research upon special subjects in Cancer.
 - (h) It bears the main expense of all advertising and propaganda for the entire Campaign.
 - (i) It frequently bears the entire expense of very special lines of Research. The Scientific Committee of the Campaign consider alone the best place for the work irrespective of all others considerations. These are sometimes carried out where no Branch of the Campaign exists in different parts of the Country.
 - (j) During the past eight years Headquarters has distributed over £157,000 towards the Maintenance of Cancer Research Centres and individual workers in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.
 - (k) It organised the International Cancer Conference of 1928 and the Informal Cancer Conference of 1930.
-

FORMATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN.

In 1923 the total number of deaths from Cancer according to the Registrar General's return for England and Wales had reached over 50,000 and at that time there were probably in addition over 150,000 sufferers from Cancer in England and Wales.

At that time there were a number of important bodies carrying out Cancer Research, amongst others - The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, The Cancer Laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital, London, The Cancer Research Institute associated with the Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, London, The Cancer Laboratories of the Christie Hospital, Manchester, The Cancer Research Department of the Marischal College, Aberdeen and a considerable number of smaller active departments associated with the Pathological Departments of the principal General Hospitals in London and the Provincial Centres of England. There was no Organisation in existence at this time to bring together the Cancer Research workers and co-ordination of effort, moreover, the position of any Scientific workers desiring to carry out independent investigations was very difficult being hampered by lack of funds and skilled advice.

The Founders of this Campaign realised that such a state of affairs was detrimental to the progress of the Cancer problem, and it was decided to inaugurate a Movement which would have for its aims and objects the co-ordination of Cancer Research within the British Empire and the securing of financial assistance for such work.

In the early part of 1923 preliminary steps were taken to promote the contemplated Movement. A series of Meetings were convened including a Conference of Representatives of the Royal Society, Medical Research Council, The Ministry of Health and Representatives of the above referred to Cancer Research Centres. After long negotiations a scheme was evolved which met with the approval of all parties, the result being the formation of The British Empire Cancer Campaign registered as a corporate body and the formation of the Governing Council, known as the Grand Council. A scheme of representation of existing Cancer Research Centres was arranged on the Grand Council. Subsequently the Grand Council formed various expert working Committees of the Campaign. The fundamental objects of the Campaign can be summarised as follows:-

- (1) To give financial support to existing Cancer Research Centres.
- (2) To assist private individual Research Workers both financially and providing accommodation at the laboratories subsidised by the Campaign.
- (3) To encourage the formation of new Research Centres.
- (4) To co-ordinate Research throughout the World through the "Cancer Review" of Abstracts.
- (5) General propoganda among the public with the object of inducing patients to report to their medical advisors whilst Cancer is operable thus reducing the mortality.

Since its inception the Campaign in addition to its general activities has brought about the International Conference on Cancer in 1928, one of the ultimate results of which was the foundation of the National Radium Fund and the formation of Branches of the Campaign in the principal Counties of England and the British Dominions each with their own Research Centre. It has established The "Cancer Review" now the most important Journal of Cancer Abstracts in the World for the assistance of Research workers.

In pursuance of its original policy, the Campaign has also been instrumental in establishing many new Research Centres at Home and in the British Dominions, has made direct grants of over £140,000 for Cancer Research and, in addition, a sum of £275,000 has become available for Cancer Research through the funds collected by its Branches.

BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

Telephone :
Sloane 5756.

Telegrams :
Campanoid, Knights, London.



12 GROSVENOR CRESCENT,
HYDE PARK CORNER,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

Patron.
H.M. THE KING.
President.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

The collection of funds for Medical Charities and Hospitals is generally an uphill task. The Public are inundated with requests for help for such objects, and the present state of financial depression is such that efforts to raise funds meet with many difficulties.

It has been found from practical experience however that these difficulties are counteracted in the case of Cancer Appeals by other factors, and that supporters of the Campaign receive help continually from quite unexpected sources. For every Cancer sufferer one can always reckon on many sympathisers, and wherever one asks for help in appeals of this nature there are always a large number of relatives and friends of such sufferers ready to help in any scheme which aims at the conquest of this disease. Thus it has been the practical experience of many Campaign workers that ready and effective support of every kind will be found in areas and amongst people from whom one might least expect to receive any help in the case of an ordinary Charitable appeal.

Overleaf are set forth a few Schemes that have been found very effective in raising funds for the Campaign.

Suggestions for Organisers and Workers.

The following brief synopsis shows some of the many Schemes that have been carried out successfully by County areas. The matter is, of course, one to be settled by local circumstances, but the items will serve as a basis for discussion by Committees to decide which should be carried out.

It has been found that a very practical and effective way for Committee work is that every member of the County Committee should undertake one effort only in the course of the year and make themselves responsible for that single item.

These suggested activities in no way supercede the Annual House-to-House Silver Collection which should be organised and encouraged in every town and village in the County.

Headquarters will at all times advise upon setting up organisations for these collections.

EFFORTS SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE HOUSES

Bridge Drives, Whist Drives, Garden Fetes, Jumble Sales, Sales of Work, Tombolas.

EFFORTS SUITABLE FOR PUBLIC HALLS

Dances, Concerts, Whist Drives, Special Cinema Show in aid of the Campaign, Bazaars.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

- (a) *Carnival in aid of the Campaign embodying all the principal local interests.*
- (b) *In the locality of the riverside a River Fete is always a profitable effort in the summer months and a Gymkhana in connection with this can always be easily and profitably arranged.*

(c) *The Opening of important Seats in the County to the Public the entrance fees to go to the Campaign.*

(d) *The placing of official Money Collecting Boxes in Hotels, Bars, Theatre and Cinema Vestibules, Shop Counters and any public places.*

The aim should be to ensure that good publicity be given to any of the before named efforts some time ahead of the event. The Press are always sympathetically disposed towards the Campaign and there should be no difficulty in getting full notices in the local papers gratis as a donation to the Campaign.

Boy Scouts, Rover Scouts, and Girl Guides will always help providing they are not expected to actually collect monies.

The Womens Institutes will also be willing to help.

Everybody will do their bit if the case is put before them clearly and frankly.

These are only a few suggestions. The Committees will probably find that ideas occur to them which are specially suited to their own Counties but may not be practicable elsewhere.

A representative of Headquarters of the Campaign will always be glad to come down to meet and discuss with the Committee any points upon which they could be helpful regarding the suggestions set forth in this pamphlet, and the Services of the County Organiser will always be at the disposal of the Committee.

C O P Y

From:- Dr. Alfred T. Bazin,
Medical Arts Building,
MONTREAL.

April 7th 1931.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G

William Massey Birks, Esq.,
Grosvenor House,
Park Lane, W. 1.

My dear Willie,

Yours of March 24th received to-day and I am glad to learn that Captain Chapman has called upon you in reference to the B.E.C.C.

You have advised - of the literature he has left with you and some outstanding features of your interview.

You then ask if there are any definite points or questions to be looked into.

My only answer is that I would like you to size up the whole situation as it might apply to the organizing of a branch in the Province of Quebec.

My impression is that of necessity there should be -

- (1) A strong, but comparatively, small Central Committee, representing a cross section of community interests, and including the Provincial Government.
- (2) That this Central group should effect a preliminary canvass and finally form sub-groups for special duties, the chairman of each sub-group to sit on the Central Committee. As I stated in a former letter, I believe we can advance much more rapidly as a

Branch of the B.E.C.C. than as an independent group. This point especially needs your study.

Ontario has just recently appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate Cancer in the Province - incidence of cases, mortality measures to be taken for early detection and treatment, organisation of diagnostic and treatment Centres.

Is that independent action better than the foundation of a Branch of the B.E.C.C. composed of interested Citizens?

*General
Committee
Central
Executive*

*Sub Groups or
Sub Committees
dealing with
(a) Nutrition & Supply
(b) Pathology
(c) Bio Chemistry
(d) Radiology
(e) Statistics
(f) Prophylaxis & Hygiene*

*Sub Com. Chairman
or representative to
Committee*

*Equivalent Federal Council
of B.E.C.C.
uniting all Branches
in Canada*

*Abundant number
laymen with doctors
& Scientists on the
General Council*

Saskatchewan has already formed a Branch of the B.E.C.C. The Provincial Minister of health took the initiative and I do not know to what extent the citizens are actively interested.

Perhaps Captain Chapman has received reports of their organisation details and has some helpful constructive criticism.

I am acquainted with Lumsden's work and theories. In fact, I am at the present time trying out his chemical destructive plan of an apparently hopeless case of sarcoma.

Kindest regards from us all to you both.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALFRED T. BAZIN.

Continued
Await Annual Report of
the B.E.C.C. in July

Branches
Saskatchewan
In Course of Consideration
Ontario. Dr Bruce

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of the

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x Denotes Members of the Executive Committee of the Campaign

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 necessary
 necessary
 necessary
 necessary
 necessary
 necessary

British Empire (Green Campaign)

Extracts from 140 publications
concentrated in this

"Green Review"

Captain Chapman

12 Grosvenor Crescent.

Dr. Lumsden

Burton Simpson

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of the

Month

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Telephone:

SLOANE 5756.

Telegrams:

CAMPANOID, KNIGHTS, LONDON.

Reference:

AW/IDI



12, Grosvenor Crescent,
Hyde Park Corner,
London, S.W.1.

KINDLY ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY,

British Empire Cancer Campaign.

20th March, 1931.

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W. M. Birks, Esq.,
Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons,
19, Hatton Garden,
LONDON, E. C. 1.

Dear Sir,

Sir Charles Gordon-Watson was asked by Dr. Bazin, of Montreal, to arrange for the Secretary of this Campaign to get into touch with you. Apparently Dr. Bazin has already written to you direct in this connection.

I beg to confirm the telephonic arrangement that Captain Chapman will call to see you on Monday next, the 23rd instant at 11 a.m.

Yours faithfully,

A. Winter

Captain Chapman's
Private Secretary.

DR. ALFRED T. BAZIN
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
MONTREAL

February 14th, 1931.

W. M. Birks, Esq.,
C/o Henry Birks & Sons,
19 Hatton Gardens,
London, E.C.1, ENGLAND.

Dear Willie:-

I trust you and Miriam have arrived in comfort and safety. Probably the latter, but hardly the former if your ship shared the storms which have been reported recently.

About the British Empire Cancer Campaign -

I have today written Sir Charles Gordon-Watson asking him to request Captain Chapman, Secretary, to forward you the last annual report and other informing literature.

If you would be good enough to constitute yourself Sir Arthur Currie's deputy in this matter and get all possible information I will be greatly obliged.

Upon enquiry I learned that Sir Arthur will not return from India via England but by way of China.

Your studied opinion of the scheme would be of great assistance in determining just how far we should go in this Province.

I personally believe it would be a good move for us to link up in this Empire movement and that we would gain great benefit from such an alliance.

Further - in this Province we would be in the unique position of deriving advantage from the knowledge accruing from British methods and also the methods of France.

With kindest regards to both of you.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bazin

ATB/T

February 7th, 1928.

R. H. Young, Esq.,
1190 - 12th Avenue West,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge receipt of
your letter of January 29th.

I have no idea what a cure
for cancer would be worth, and I respectfully
suggest that you take your cure to some reputable
physician in Vancouver and have him investigate
its merit. It is a great pity that the world
does not know of your cure in view of the untold
sufferings caused by the ravages of cancer.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

1190, 12th ave west, Vancouver, B.C. Jan 29/1928
suite 23, Montrose apartments

General, Currie McGill College Montreal P.Q.

Dear sir I have the Control, of, a
Medicine, which will Cure, Cancer, and I
shall be obliged to you if you can let, me know
what it, would be worth, to give it, to, the
world, to prove it, I Cured my own, wife who
was, operated on over 5, years since; she was so
far gone before she was operated on, that it could
not be taken out; a new opening was made in
the, stomach, and ever since she has been suffering
very, badly untill I procured this, medicine, and
have used, 3, Bottles only, and, now she is quite
well as ever, she was; I, have testimonials of different people
it, has Cured, after being given up, by responsible Drs., &
I am determind to bring it before the, world and the
one who, will pay, the most for it, will, get, it, & if you
would Care to take hold of it, I, will, let you or
any one who will be willing to try it out and
pay for it, after a binding Contract has been
made, & awaiting reply & yours

Truly R.A. Young

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

17th February, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.
Principal - McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Re the International Convention on Cancer.
London, England.

It seems to me that we might announce in the hospitals and the Medical School that this Convention calls for three delegates, and that in the event of any of the staff being in London from the 16th to the 22nd July, 1928, the University would be glad to consider their names on such a delegation.

I do not know that we need to go beyond this except in due course to answer their invitation, giving the names of any eventual delegates.

Faithfully yours,

CA Martin