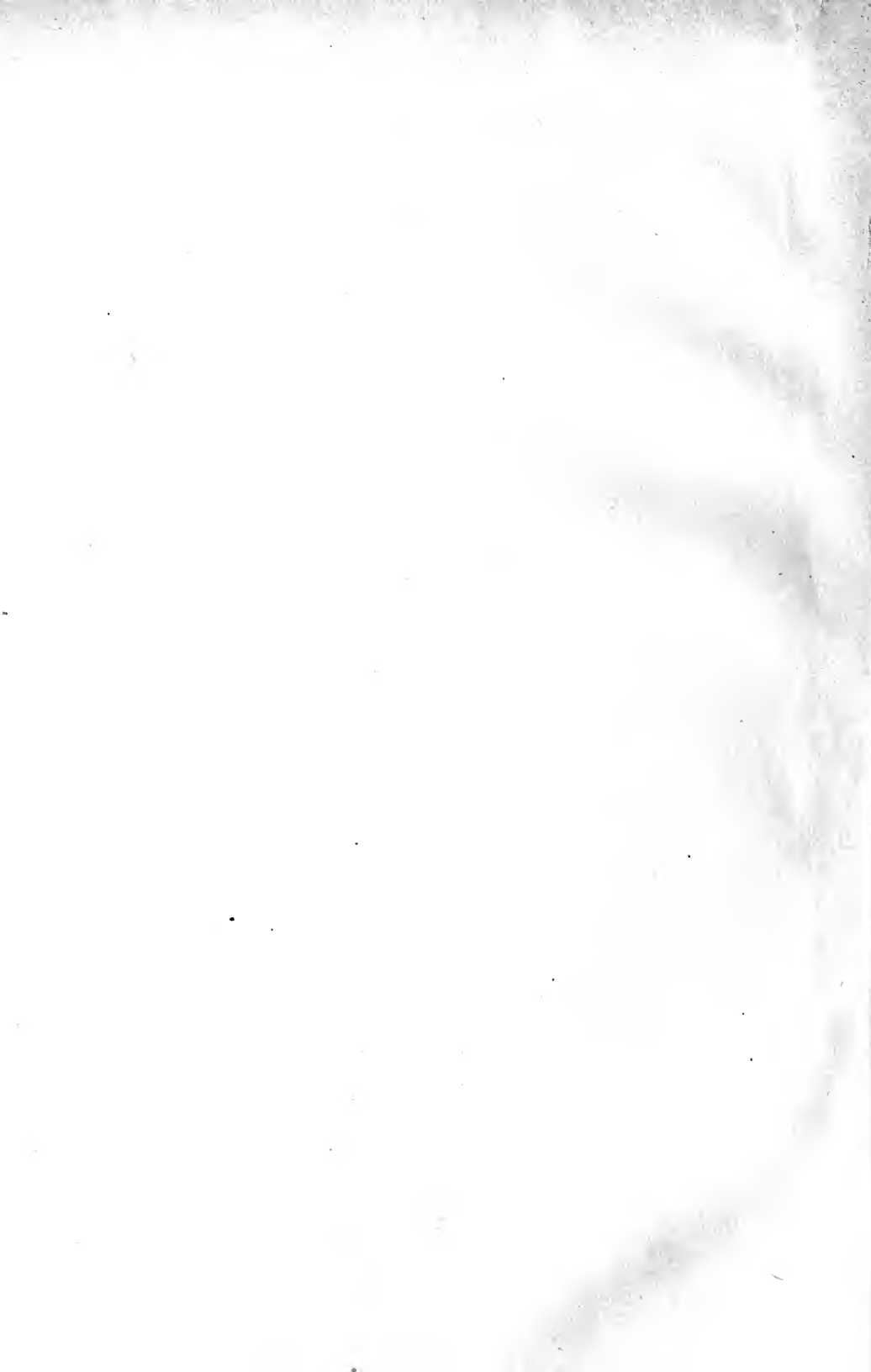


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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
MONTHLY

INDEX

VOLUME XXII

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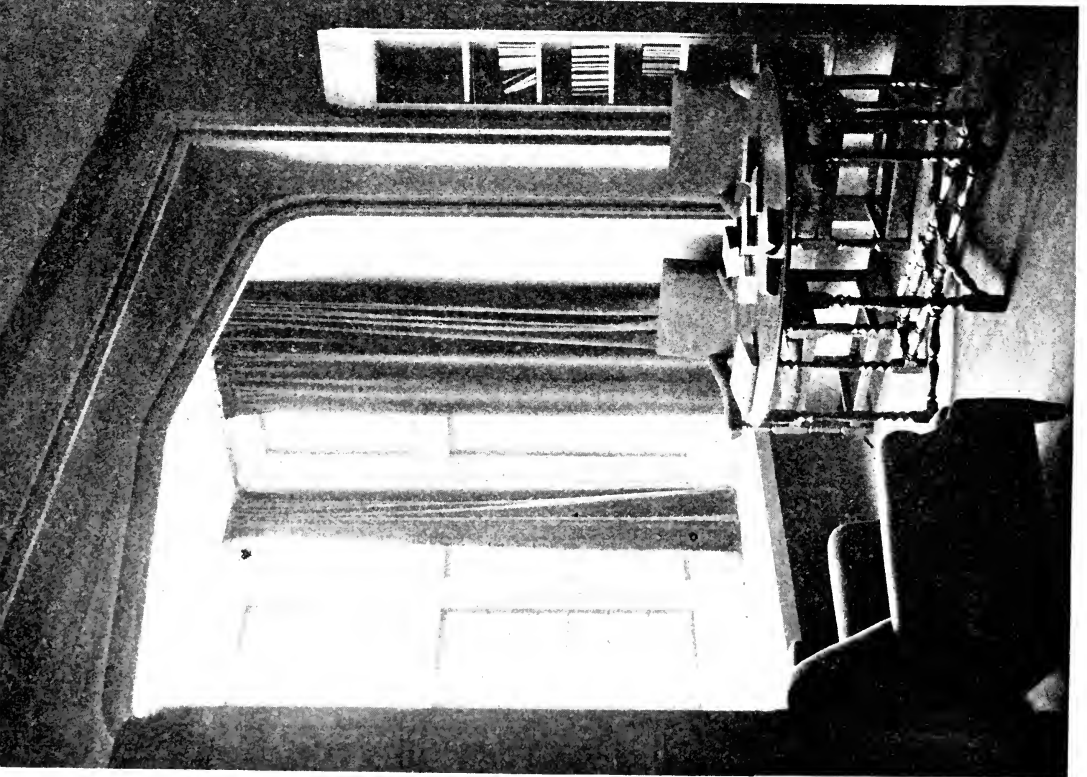
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LIBRARY AND MUSIC ROOM BAYS, HART HOUSE

News and Comments

NEW PROVOST AT TRINITY

Rev Dr Charles Allen Seager, B.A. (T.) '95, M.A. '97, has accepted

the post of provost and vice-chancellor of Trinity College to which he was elected by unanimous vote of the Corporation. He took up his new duties at the beginning of October.

Dr Seager was ordained by the Archbishop of Toronto twenty-five years ago and until 1911 was rector of St. Cyprian's Church, Toronto, and rector of St. Matthew's Church since 1917. He guided the destinies of St. Mark's Hall, Vancouver, for some years with great success, was appointed a member of the Church of England War Service Commission, and has served on many important commissions of the diocese of Toronto. He is much interested in social service and educational work and is a theologian of exceptional ability. These merits, together with his recognized broadminded sympathy with every form of human activity will combine to make him a very able head of Trinity College.

DR STARR APPOINTED TO CHAIR OF SURGERY

Dr Clarence L. Starr, '90, has been appointed to the Chair of Surgery to succeed Mr I. H. Cameron.

Dr Starr is one of the outstanding surgeons of the Dominion. For many years he has been head of the Surgical staff at the Hospital for Sick Children. He served overseas from 1916 to 1918, first as head of the Surgical Staff at Orpington Hospital and later as officer commanding the Canadian Orthopaedic Hospital at Ramsgate.

PROFESSOR BRIDGES APPOINTED TO PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Professor J. W. Bridges, of the University of Ohio, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Psychology.

Professor Bridges is a Canadian by birth, educated at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and McGill University, from which he graduated with honours

in Philosophy. He proceeded to Harvard on a scholarship, obtained the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., being awarded the Thayer Fellowship. While at Harvard he was assistant to the late Professor Munsterberg. He spent a year as psychological interne at the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, studying problems of abnormal psychology and in conjunction with Professor Yerkes developed the "Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale Examination" for measuring mental ability.

He was lecturer in Psychology at Alberta University 1914-1915, and for the past six years has been attached to the Department of Psychology at the University of Ohio. From 1917 to 1919 he was on the Headquarters Staff, Washington, engaged on psychological tests for soldiers.



DR CLARENCE L. STARR
New Professor of Surgery

ROLL OF SERVICE PUBLISHED

The final edition of the *Roll of Service* has been published and may be secured on application to Mr R. J. Hamilton, Manager of the University Press. The price in paper binding is fifty cents to ex-service men and seventy-five cents to others. For cloth-bound copies there is an additional charge of twenty-five cents in each case.

The volume contains the names of all graduates, undergraduates, and former students, of whose active service during the war, information was received at the University. A brief personal history is given of those who laid down their lives, and the details of service of the others. The work of compilation has been admirably done and great credit is due the editor, Professor G. O. Smith. A worthy record of the war services of the graduates and undergraduates of the University, it is probably one of the best of its kind in existence.

NEW WARDEN AT HART HOUSE

On September 15, the retiring warden of Hart House, Walter F Bowles, handed over the keys of the institution to J. Burgon Bickersteth, the new warden. Mr Bickersteth is an Englishman by birth, a son of Dr Bickersteth, the Canon of Canterbury, but declares himself a Canadian by adoption. He was educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, and came to Canada eleven years ago. Since then he has published a book on his experiences in the far northwest under the title of *The Land of Open Doors*. In 1913 he took up graduate work in the University of Sorbonne, France, and at the outbreak of war enlisted in the Royal Dragoons. During his four years in France he earned the Military Cross and Bar and has written a history of the 6th Cavalry Brigade to which Lord Haig contributed a foreword.

For the last two years Mr Bickersteth has been a member of the staff of the University of Alberta, but he has spent the summer in England. He is very much interested in athletics, particularly in association football, and is outspoken in his appreciation of Hart House.

THE UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT AT THE C.N.E.

The University Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition this year constituted a unique and interesting departure from the ordinary activities of the University.

It was a step in the right direction, a move toward bringing the University into closer contact with the people of the Province. Of the many hundreds of thousands who saw the exhibit there must have been a very great number who received there, their first direct information of the work of the University.

A graduate said, "This is a great idea. The University might well have a building of its own. It has a hundred things of interest to show. And why should not lectures be given here by members of the staff on subjects of interest to the general public. There must be thousands of people come here every year who would be only too glad to hear educational addresses of this kind."

Other graduates will agree and hope that from this year's excellent start, great things may result.

THE SUMMER SESSION

At the regular Commencement in June, the first graduates under the University Extension Course for teachers—eleven in all—received degrees.

The work in this course is done by means of correspondence courses for out of town students, and late afternoon lectures for those resident in the city, during the term and by summer sessions. This year the attendance at the summer session was the highest on record, there being eighty-nine enrolled in the Arts Course and seventy-two in Pedagogy.

As the arrangement under which teachers may secure a University degree without giving up their teaching positions becomes better known, the attendance at these Extension courses is bound to increase.

THE SHORT COURSE FOR JOURNALISTS

In the year which has passed since Mr Dunlop assumed the position of director of University Extension, many changes and expansions have been introduced into the department. The second week of Sep-

tember saw another innovation in the form of a short course for journalists, intended primarily for the editors of country weeklies. The course lasted from September 5 until September 17 and was attended by 128 newspaper men and women including a large number of editors. Lectures in editorial writing and newsgathering were given by J. E. Atkinson and John R. Bone of the *Toronto Daily Star*, and J. C. Ross of the *Farmers Sun*. Professor Alexander gave lectures on English Composition, Professor Wrong on Constitutional History, Dr J. G. Fitzgerald, Dr J. S. Middleton, and Dr G. O. Porter on Public Health and Hygiene, and J. R. Clute on Newspaper Jurisprudence.

The course was accounted a success in every way and it is probable that it will become annual.

THE LATE DR GRANGE

Dr E. A. A. Grange, former principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, died at his home in Toronto, July 25, at the age of seventy-three years. Dr Grange graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1873. He was a lecturer in the College from 1873 until 1882 when he accepted the position of professor of Veterinary Science at the Michigan Agricultural College. In 1871 he was appointed principal of the Detroit Veterinary College, and from 1899 until 1908 conducted Veterinary research work in New York state. He was then appointed principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, which position he held until 1919 when he retired.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED

At a recent meeting of the Alumni Board of Directors, Mr Angus MacMurphy was chosen chairman of the Board, and the following standing committees appointed:

Extension Committee: Mr Justice Masten, *Chairman*, Mrs J. P. McRae, Miss Laura Denton, W. A. Bucke, W. K. Fraser, H. F. Gooderham, W. C. James, C. S. MacInnes, Rev Father Oliver, J. L. Ross, Harry Sifton, J. R. L. Starr, Dr W. C. Trotter, Professor A. H. Young.

Publicity Committee: John R. Bone, *Chairman*, E. P. Brown, W. A. Craick, J. C. Ross, C. L. Wilson.



ANGUS MACMURPHY, K.C.
Recently appointed Chairman of the Alumni
Board of Directors

Finance Committee: John J. Gibson, *Chairman*, D. B. Gillies, F. P. Megan, Dr D. Bruce MacDonald, C. E. Macdonald.

Bureau of Appointments Committee: F. P. Megan, *Chairman*, W. J. Dunlop, H. T. Hunter, R. J. Marshall.

Publication Committee: D. B. Gillies, *Chairman*, W. A. Craick, W. J. Dunlop, Professor W. A. Kirkwood, Dr George H. Locke, Dr Alex. Mackenzie, J. V. McKenzie, W. C. McNaught, R. J. Marshall, F. P. Megan.

The Varsity rugby-football fans are optimistic even though many of last year's players are not back and consequently many changes in the team have been necessary. Joe Breen, "Red" MacKenzie, Wallace Earle, and others of last year's team have left college, and "Laddie" Cassells has found himself unable to coach the team this year. Dr Jack Maynard is the new coach and he is trying to whip into shape the old players who have returned and to inject some wholesome

"pep" and Varsity spirit into the new recruits. The old players who form the nucleus of this year's team include Duncan, captain; Fisher and Ernie Rolph, outside, wings; Snyder, Hugh Ketcheson and Joe Taylor, half-backs; Murray and Harry Hobbs, quarters; N. W. Taylor, line; Hyde, and Westman, inside wing; and Dick Weaver, centre scrim.

The season opened with the Old Boys game on October 1. Dr Smirlie Lawson captained the team and those who played included Hume Crawford, R. D. Huestis, Dr J. W. McKenzie, Wesley F. Maunders, "Red" MacKenzie, D. H. Storms, Frank G. Sullivan, T. W. McDowell, W. W. Stratton, D. Gardiner, H. Cassels, L. Saunders, M. W. Earle, and H. G. Kennedy. The schedule for the season is:

- Oct. 1—Old Boys
- Oct. 8—Toronto at Queen's
- Oct. 15—Toronto at McGill
- Oct. 22—Queen's at McGill
- Oct. 29—McGill at Toronto
- Nov. 5—Queen's at Toronto
- Nov. 12—McGill at Queen's

The Fayolle Mission, appointed by the French Government to convey to Canada the thanks of the French nation for our participation in the war, spent July 1 in Toronto. The delegation contained some forty persons, ladies and gentlemen, who represented the great departments of the national activities of France, the army, the navy, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the University, the Fine Arts, the Red Cross, etc., etc.

The Mission was entertained by the Mayor of Toronto, and the Ontario Government, but unfortunately, the shortness of the visit and the fact that it fell on a public holiday during the long vacation, made it impossible for the University to participate in the affair, which was a matter of deep regret to the Mission. A very sad occurrence marked the return journey, in the death of Professor Lippmann, a distinguished physicist of the University of Paris, who died on shipboard shortly before the arrival in France.

A re-organization of the pedagogical department of Laval University, Quebec, has taken place, by the establishment of the *École Normale Supérieure* in the autumn of 1920. There is to be a very close con-

nection between this *École* and the graduate school of the Faculty of Arts, inasmuch as many of the courses will be the same for both. The regular time required for preparation for the *licence* will be two years, but it may be reduced to one year for those who have already done a sufficient amount of advanced work. Evidently much more weight is to be laid on learning than on mere pedagogy. The Head of the *École* will be Mgr F. Pelletier, formerly Recteur of Laval, whose place as Recteur will be taken by Rev Abbé Gariépy of the Faculty of Theology.

In April of this year appeared the first number of the new *Dalhousie Review*. What the new quarterly has in mind is the need of the public that is "concerned about the things of the intellect and the spirit, which desires to be addressed on problems of general import". This is a worthy aim and it is to be hoped that the enterprise will meet with hearty support, not only in the Maritime Provinces, but also in other parts of Canada. We note in the first number an excellent article on the poetry of George Meredith by Dr W. T. Herridge (U. '80), and another in the second number (July) in memory of Scott by Professor Archibald MacMechan (U. '84).

During the second week of August the campus was visited by the Imperial Conference of the Teachers Association, the majority of the meetings being held in Convocation Hall. Teachers were present from all parts of the Empire.

On August 13 at a special Convocation, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* was conferred on Sir Harry Reichel, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales; M. J. Randall, Headmaster of Winchester College; B. J. Allen, Deputy Education Officer of London County Council; and Professor Rev. A. Moffatt, of Madras Christian College, India.

Rev F. H. Cosgrave, professor of Hebrew at Trinity College, has gone to England to undertake special work for the College. He will make a study of the special problems connected with theological training which have risen out of the war.

G. Oswald Smith, associate professor of Latin, has been appointed registrar of University College to succeed Professor F. C. A. Jeanneret.

Succession Duties and University Finance

I AM asked why the so-called share in the Succession Duties is considered to be the best available plan of finance for the University.

When the writer first took charge of the finances of the University it received no financial aid from the Government and when after a long and weary struggle, the first aid was given, it was upon the theory that the Government could not yet undertake to regularly support the University, and ingenious reasons for any grants of money were afforded, always calculated to deny the admission of the principle of support. On the other hand we were, whenever opportunity occurred, demanding that the relation of the Province to its University be recognized similarly to that of the many state universities in the United States. Now the usual form of state aid is by a tax levied directly for the university upon the people, collected by the state treasurer and handed by him to the university. (See University Commission, 1906, p. LVI). This has two great advantages so far as the state university is concerned. First: The sum thus raised by taxation does not become a part of the revenues of the state which the government have the power to spend, and is therefore of no interest to the state government apart from its goodwill towards the university. Second: The sum thus raised is bound to increase in due relation to the increase in the assessed values of the property owned by the people. At this point I wish particularly to urge that it is a fair presumption that there will be a reasonable relation between the growth of the state university with its financial needs and this growth of the wealth of the people, and the annual incomes from this source and the increase in the needs of the various state universities bear this out.

This being our opinion we urged repeatedly upon the Governments of Mr Hardy and Sir George Ross that a direct tax be levied for the benefit of the University. It was urged in reply that the people would not stand a direct tax. We begged the Government to levy the tax, calling it, if they chose, the University tax, and we undertook to stand or fall by the result, feeling assured that we could by a campaign show that the people of Ontario did desire to support their University. Need-

less to say we failed to have the opportunity because we were always met by this fear of direct taxation.

When we found that we could not obtain help by a direct tax we sought some form of aid which would probably grow in fair proportion to the needs of the University, and the Succession Duties was the only form of government revenue which gave this assurance. The Government of Sir George Ross, to whom such proposals were first made, however, refused to consider giving us aid in this manner, but for reasons which while very interesting historically, need not be entered upon here, we were aided for a few years by the payment of our annual deficits by special grants from the Government.

Aid in this form meant that when the necessity arose for any new expenditure, caused by the growth of the University, we were met by the fact that we had no money with which to make it and could not be sure that the Government would grant it. Planning adequately for the future of a great university under such conditions was impossible and the history of the University at this time is the best evidence of this.

When the Royal Commission on the University sat in 1906 the financial support of the University naturally gave them much thought, and that section of the Report should be read by anyone interested in this article. I shall give here but one short extract:

"In determining the question of income, the amount and the method of providing it are both of moment. We believe that some means of fixing the income upon a definite basis should be found. It has been proposed that a certain percentage of some item of the Provincial revenue should be allotted to the University, and that the sum that this percentage yielded from year to year would form the amount to be voted annually by the Legislature. It must be borne in mind that the financial needs of the University will grow greater from year to year both because of the increase of the population of Ontario and the growth of knowledge in the world at large. The item of Provincial revenue, therefore, from which that portion of the income furnished by the state is to come, must also be one which will grow greater from year to year in at least as large a ratio as that of the increase in population. For this purpose the revenue from succession duties has been suggested. It is true that this is a tax

which has aroused much opposition and which may be subject to change in the future, but it has been selected because it is at present a tax which grows in some relation to the growth of the Province and therefore to the growth of the University requirements. The Provincial revenue from this source during the past six years has been as follows:

1900	\$228,360
1901	376,661
1902	236,169
1903	386,948
1904	458,699
1905	684,143

or an average for the six years of \$395,163. As this particular source of revenue is supposed to be allocated under the Act to the discharge of certain Provincial expenditures, we have thought that the University income might be fixed by statute at a sum equal to a certain percentage of the revenue from succession duties. In order that this system might not introduce an element of inconvenient fluctuation, seeing that the revenue from succession duties varies considerably from year to year, we recommend that the percentage be calculated upon the average of three years' receipts. We believe that the income under this system or any other that may be selected ought not to be less than \$275,000 at the inception."

In the University Act which was passed after the reception of the report of the Commission the aid asked for was granted, as follows:

"(1) For the purpose of making provision for the maintenance and support of the University and of University College, there shall be paid to the Board out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province yearly and every year a sum equal to fifty per centum of the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from succession duties.

(2) The said annual sums shall be paid in equal half-yearly instalments on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year, the first of which shall be paid on the first day of July next, and the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from succession duties shall be determined by and be based upon the gross receipts from such duties of the three years ended on the 31st day of December next preceding the day on which the first instalment of the year is to be paid.

(3) If in any year the amount which shall be payable to the Board under the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 shall exceed the amount of the estimated expenditure for the maintenance and support of the University and of University College for the academic year in respect of which such sum is payable, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to direct that the excess shall

be added to the permanent endowment of the University and University College, or that the same shall be set apart by the Board as a contingent fund to provide for the event of the amount which shall be payable to the Board as aforesaid being in any future year or years insufficient to defray the cost of such maintenance and support as aforesaid; or that the same be applied in expenditures on capital account; or that such excess shall be applied or dealt with wholly or in part in each or any or either of the said ways, and to direct if it shall be deemed proper to do so, that except in so far as such excess shall not be directed to be applied or dealt with in manner aforesaid that the same shall not be paid to the Board and in every such case the sum which would otherwise be payable to the Board shall be reduced accordingly."

This was in my opinion the wisest act connected with the University passed by the Government, since the University Confederation Act. Under it we were able to plan for the future both as to buildings, salaries of the faculties, and the cost of a steady expansion, caused not by the University authorities but by the people of the Province in their natural desire to make use of their University.

Aid by direct taxation in the United States generally meant maintenance alone of the state universities, special grants being made for buildings. In Ontario the policy which either refused altogether or helped so inadequately left the University in 1906 with very large necessities in buildings. After very full discussion with the Government it was understood that a programme of building involving about two million dollars could be proceeded with. The money was to be secured by the issue of long-dated annuities the amortization of which would be made out of our annual income. When we had proceeded a certain degree with our programme of building we were called upon to stop because of the fear that the amortizations would become large enough to more than exhaust the income from the Succession Duties. Money at that time could be secured on a four per cent basis and building costs were probably lower than we shall soon, if ever, see them again. The history of the Succession Duties shows that the halt in our building should not have been called, and altogether this was a most unfortunate mistake in Government policy. But a much greater and more vital error was made in 1914 when, without any intimation to the

University either before or after the action by the Government, the following amendment to the University Act was passed:

"64. Subsection 1 of section 128 of *The University Act* is amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: 'But such sum shall not exceed \$500,000 in any year.'"

In the very year that this change was made the necessities of the University required the Government to provide nearly \$600,000 instead of \$500,000. This change in the fortunes of the University came just as the enormous increase in the cost of everything caused by the war was about to occur.

While I cannot speak with precision I am reasonably sure that had the share in

the Succession Dues remained unaltered there would have been no deficits during the last six or seven years and much, if not all, of our building programme could have been undertaken. It is quite natural, therefore, in my opinion that the *Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances* of 1921 at page 26 *et seq* advocates that the Government should again return to the principle of paying "yearly to the Board of Governors a sum equal to fifty per cent of the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from Succession Duties, the average being calculated on the receipts of the three preceding years".

B. E. WALKER.

Minutes of the Twenty-First Annual Meeting

THE Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni Association was held in the Lecture Room, Hart House, on Thursday, June 9, at 4 p.m., the President of the Association, Hon. Mr Justice Masten, occupying the chair.

On motion of Dr Gibb Wishart and Mr J. R. L. Starr, the Minutes of the previous meeting as published in THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, June 1920, were taken as read and confirmed.

On motion of Professor J. J. MacKenzie and Mr Samuel King, the Report of the Board of Directors for 1920-1921 as published in THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, June 1921, was taken as read.

In moving the adoption of the Report, Mr Justice Masten outlined the year's work. He pointed out that the Memorial Fund had increased by the addition of \$50,000 in subscriptions during the year; that the Loan Fund was serving a very important part in affording assistance to returned soldier-students who could not otherwise continue their University courses; that THE MONTHLY had increased in interest, and 415 subscriptions had been added to the list during the year, while the receipts from advertising had increased by \$1,054.35. He announced that according to the Secretary-Treasurer's statement the Association had a debit balance of \$1,873.89 for the eleven months ending May 31, but to offset this the guarantee of the University against certain deficits amounted to

\$2,300 payable at the end of the financial year, June 30. He also drew attention to the work of the Bureau of Appointments which, in spite of the lack of a staff adequate to carry on the work, had placed forty-three students in summer positions.

He stated that there were three important tasks to be carried out by the Association during the coming year. *First*, the education of the people of Ontario toward a realization of the fact that the University must receive adequate support if the progress and welfare of the Province were not to suffer. *Second*, the securing of a considerable increase in the paid membership of the Association in order to accomplish a substantial advance toward making the Association financially independent. *Third*, the re-organization and incorporation of the Association so as to facilitate the organized co-operation in a federated body of the alumni organizations now existing in the various Faculties and Colleges of the University.

Mr Graham Campbell suggested that a card authorizing banks to pay the alumni membership fee on a certain date each year, be prepared, so that alumni might be relieved from the necessity of writing small cheques for membership fees. This will be taken up by the Board.

President Falconer was then called upon and spoke on the finances of the University. He reviewed the developments of the past year and spoke of the necessity of securing larger support from the Government if the

work of the University were to be continued on an efficient basis, pointing out that money was required for additional buildings, staff, and equipment.

Sir Edmund Walker, Chairman of the Governors of the University, followed, declaring that the Succession Dues plan was the best because it provided an arrangement whereby the income of the University would increase with the wealth of the Province. He argued that a fixed statutory grant would not provide for the necessary extensions of the University, and stated that if the University has to go each year to the Government, the Governors will be left in a state of uncertainty, detrimental to the best interests of the University.

Mr Justice Masten pointed out that if the institution were to continue as the Provincial University it should receive an assured statutory allowance so that it would not be competing annually with Queen's and Western Universities for an allowance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The motion to adopt the Report was carried unanimously.

Mr Angus MacMurchy then took the Chair and Mr Justice Masten moved, seconded by Mr King, that: (1) This Association do re-organize and become incorporated as hereinafter mentioned; (2) For the above purpose the whole assets and undertakings of this Association as a going concern, including the Memorial Fund and all other trust funds if any, held by it, be transferred and assigned to the Corporation heretofore incorporated as the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto; (3) The Directors and the proper Officers of the Association be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to carry out such transfer and to execute all documents and do all other things necessary or expedient to complete such transfer.

After some discussion the motion was put and carried.

On motion of Mr J. R. L. Starr and Professor J. P. McMurrich the report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted and the following Officers, Directors, and Councillors declared elected:

Honorary President—Sir John Gibson

President—Hon. Mr Justice Masten

Vice-Presidents: G. W. Ballard, Hamil-

ton; Brig. Gen. J. A. Clark, Vancouver; J. A. Dickson, Niagara Falls; David Forsyth, Kitchener; W. J. Francis, Montreal; A. M. Harley, Brantford; Dr C. G. Heyd, New York; A. C. Kingstone, St. Catharines; Angus MacMurchy, Toronto; S. J. McLean, Ottawa; J. M. Robertson, Montreal; A. A. Thibaudeau, Buffalo.

Board of Directors: J. R. Bone, W. A. Bucke, Miss Laura Denton, J. J. Gibson, D. B. Gillies, H. F. Gooderham, W. C. James, Samuel King, Dr George H. Locke, F. P. Megan, C. E. Macdonald, C. S. MacInnes, Angus MacMurchy, Professor J. J. MacKenzie, Mrs J. P. McRae, H. D. Scully, Dr George E. Wilson.

Alumni Council: H. G. Acres, I. H. Cameron, Mrs M. H. V. Cameron, J. B. Challies, Dr H. J. Cody, Hume Cronyn, Miss Helen Dafoe, S. Eisen, E. R. Gray, Dr W. B. Hendry, John Jennings, Professor W. A. Kirkwood, Professor A. E. Lang, Dr D. Bruce MacDonald, R. J. Marshall, Thomas Marshall, Professor J. P. McMurrich, P. H. Mitchell, W. R. P. Parker, E. E. Reid, Miss Helen St. John, Professor Peter Sandiford, Miss Shirley Saul, Miss Laila Scott, J. R. L. Starr, W. G. Swan, Professor M. W. Wallace, C. Lesslie Wilson, Professor A. H. Young.

On motion of Mr A. F. Barr and Miss E. McDonald, Messrs Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth were appointed auditors for the year ending June 30, 1921.

On motion of Mr H. F. Gooderham and Mr Graham Campbell, Mr John J. Gibson was appointed to the Alumni Scholarship Board for the year 1921-1922.

It was moved by Professor Squair, seconded by Mr C. E. Macdonald, that the action of the Board of Directors and the Alumni Scholarship Board in loaning Memorial Funds to returned soldier-students be sanctioned and confirmed, and that the continuance of the policy as outlined in the Directors' Report be authorized for the year 1921-1922. Carried.

On motion of Col. W. N. Ponton and Mr John R. Bone, the meeting went on record as being in favour of the adoption of the recommendations of the University Commission or of some other plan equally favourable to the University.

There being no other business presented, the meeting adjourned.

The University at the Exhibition

"If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain."

This was the motto adopted by the University of Toronto and demonstrated at the Canadian National Exhibition, when the University came down to the people, became acquainted with them, regardless of class, colour, or condition, and gave them the opportunity to see and understand at first hand something of what the University is and for what it stands.

The first thing that greeted the eye of the casual visitor to the Government Building, was the familiar colours of the blue and white, the broad white arch, lettered in royal blue with the words "University of Toronto". The white panels behind, with the blue writing on the wall, made an effective background, and banks of ferns, gay banners and blue and white bunting were merely part of the trappings that made the whole exhibit so attractive.

Nearest the entrance was the astronomical display. Here were photographic plates of the moon and the other planets,

globes of various kinds, telescopes of different sizes, and a complicated model of the second largest telescope in the world, with its enveloping dome. Clusters of people gathered around this part of the exhibit at every hour of the day, amateur astronomers, visitors from American universities, and the inevitable small boys, to whom the large eight-inch telescope was an unending fascination and sometimes a fatal temptation to disregard the warning words "Do Not Handle".

Next to that came the Extension Department of the University. On its counters were spread literature and pamphlets giving all sorts of information about the Extension courses and a watchful presence was always behind the counter to give a word of help or advice. Everybody paused there and everybody passed on satisfied. Some stopped for curiosity and went away with a larger idea of the activities of the University. Some stopped to inquire about the different courses—farmers, teachers, journalists, housewives, social service



BIOLOGICAL BUILDING, from Queen's Park
The new Anatomy Building is to be erected on the right

workers, or prospective students in any Faculty. There was a pamphlet or a calendar for each one. Even the small boy was not forgotten and his insatiable request "Any samples?" was rewarded by a blotter, bearing an imprint of the main doorway.

In the centre of the exhibit and at the very front was a map of the world where electric bulbs flickering on and off, showed how antitoxin from the Connaught Laboratories is distributed to all parts of the Empire. A moving picture machine, stationed beside the map, flashed on its slides, ampler information about the very important work performed by the Department of Hygiene.

Farther on, the display of the Physics Department contested with the highly salaried clown at the Provincial Public Health Exhibit, the claim of being the most popular exhibit, in the Government Building. To the scientifically inclined as well as to the merely curious, every bit of apparatus on the counter was a drawing card. Through ultra-microscopes one looked at cigarette smoke and saw the tiny white particles of which it is composed and which settle in the lungs when inhaled. Electrical apparatus and rare gases received their share of attention, but there was no doubt about it, the centre of attraction was the demonstration of the properties of liquid air. Gleaming silver thermos tubes with vapour rising from them drew the crowd and when the special experiments were performed in the afternoon and evening, the people would gather so thickly that the passageways became obstructed. The experiments were simple enough for anyone to understand, yet interesting enough for all to appreciate. A rubber ball was dropped into the thermos tube, taken out, thrown on the floor, where it broke into splinters. A flower was dipped in liquid air and frozen. Fire was produced at 300° below zero. It was all very simple but it was unusual and rather

amusing and time after time it got the crowd. Every person who visited the booth came back a second time and brought a friend with him. Probably the magic words, three hundred degrees below zero, carried an appeal of their own on those sweltering days of early September.

The last and least spectacular point of interest was intended chiefly for the graduates. It was the table of the Alumni Association, and on it was displayed the Visitors' Book, a register for the alumni and alumnae who passed through the exhibit, and copies of *THE MONTHLY* and *Goblin*. "I just want to see who has been here from my year", was the usual apology for stopping to peruse the names on the register and the preliminary to affixing one's own signature. It was interesting to see the names of class-mates of years ago and to discover where they lived and what they were doing. A tinge of cosmopolitanism was contributed in the addresses which embraced places extending from Mexico to the Yukon, from New Brunswick to California, with Japan, China, and India, the most frequent names outside our own continent. Although primarily for the graduates, here again the public was not neglected, for pamphlets were distributed, gaily-coloured outside and crowded inside with facts about the University and its finances.

The final impression made by the University probably varied. The graduate passed on with a sense of renewed sympathy and perhaps a glow of pride for his *Alma Mater*. The visitor from the country felt that he had a better realization of the necessity and the achievements of the Provincial University. To him it had now become something living, tangible. The small boy, rushing off with several pamphlets stuffed in his paper bag was wholly unable to analyze his impressions. Probably the title on the yellow pamphlet summarized the general opinion in these words "Higher Education Pays".

The President's Opening Address

ON Tuesday, September 27, the President's opening address to students was delivered in Convocation Hall. In his opening remarks Sir Robert welcomed the students to the University and expressed the hope that this year might

be as satisfactory as the last and carry on the tradition that had grown and developed around the institution. He referred to the changes that had taken place during the summer. The deaths of Dr Grange, for many years principal of the Veterinary

College, and Dr Reynar, of Victoria College, had removed two very kindly, effective gentlemen from the staff of the University. After mentioning the large number of students who had gone abroad to pursue their studies, and the high standing of those who had returned from the Universities of Great Britain, Sir Robert went on to discuss the various changes in the curriculum and the extensive development in the Faculty of Medicine, due to the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation. Continuing, he said in part:

As a result of the Rockefeller gift a so-called full-time professorship of Surgery has been established, the occupant of the chair to devote all, except a very few hours in each day, to the work of the University and the Hospital. He becomes also chief surgeon in the Toronto General Hospital. Dr Clarence Starr has been appointed to the chair, I am glad so say with the cordial concurrence of his fellow surgeons in the University. This city is fortunate in the number of excellent surgeons who practise here, and their acceptance of Dr Starr with such unanimity means that the University is to be congratulated upon this appointment. As an orthopaedic surgeon he has an international reputation and his work both as operator and administrator in the Hospital for Sick Children, and during the War in England and in Canada, ensures his success in this new position. The gift of Sir John and Lady Eaton two years ago for the establishment of a chair of Medicine has been working out very successfully, and I heard this summer that our experiments are being watched with a good deal of interest by the medical world both of Britain and America. Developments in other departments of Medicine will follow and the future in this faculty is bright.

Everywhere the medical schools are full, and it has been found necessary in Toronto also to limit the number of those who will be allowed to enter this Faculty. The last three first years have been so large that if this condition were continued there would be grave danger of injustice being done to students. Laboratories are too crowded; clinical facilities are insufficient. So it has become inevitable that we shall not admit more than about 140 entrants. The selection has been a difficult task but the principle adopted was to take none with merely Junior Matriculation who are under nineteen years of age. However, those rejected will have the first chance next year if they are successful in the subjects of Senior Matriculation or of the first year in Arts. By this method of selection a uniform principle has been established and the rejection falls upon the youngest, most of whom will probably benefit by another preparatory year.

A new system for the supervision of the health of both men and women students has been instituted, Dr G. D. Porter and Dr Edith Gordon having been appointed for this purpose. Both have been trained for such work and have had wide experience in it. That the University has a duty of this kind towards its students is being recognized more and more. Education should develop the

whole person; a healthy body not only makes its possessor a more useful member of society, but brings happiness and helps to keep the mind clear so that one's powers may be used to better advantage. The health, the intelligence, and the morals of a people go hand in hand. It is noteworthy that to-day Governments also are accepting it as one of their functions to have oversight of health. In Britain there is the Ministry of Health, of wide scope; in Canada one of our former professors, Dr Amyot, has been made Deputy-Minister of Health, and in the province and city the Health Departments have assumed large proportions. I am confident that Dr Porter and Dr Gordon will be very influential in our academic life and will tone it up, most students being in the formative stage need advice leading to the growth of healthful habits which make all the difference between a successful and an unhappy life. Those of us who have now most of our years behind us can tell you, as was told to us though alas! we did not always give heed, that the practice of seemingly trifling habits grows insensibly into second nature, resulting on the one hand in vigour, endurance, and courage, or on the



other in sluggishness, indolence, and a shrinking from effort. I often ask myself how much of one's reluctance to face difficulties is due to general physical lassitude brought on by having neglected

to keep the body fit. Undoubtedly many so-called "moral" or "immoral" failures are to be set to the account of physical defects. That is not to say that those who are in the pink of condition will always have sensitive consciences and wills responsive to the best; but they can keep themselves under greater control, which is a primary factor in the formation of moral character—I linger upon this because this University now offers you a golden opportunity for gaining mastery of yourself. Here we will help you to realize your powers, or at least to make a good beginning.

Associated with this is the rule as to physical training. Unfortunately we are not yet in a position to make it a requirement for women students, and I deeply regret that we have not been able to secure from the Government the money for the new women's building. But though physical training is not compulsory for women, we lay upon you a moral responsibility to devote a good deal of your time to healthful exercise.

This leads me to speak of sport. I do not need to remind you of the record of this University last year in football, hockey, and indeed almost every line. We were all very proud of our teams and you remember the receptions they were given, and the triumphant progress they made through the city. With this memory let us face the coming season, also with the best expectations, and we have good reason for so doing. Loyalty and encouragement of our teams will not be lacking. But even more important than that you should idly cheer a victorious team is it that you should all engage in some sport or exercise. When the University at large so orders itself that everyone plays a game or takes some exercise it will get the healthiest spirit. You will cheer the victors more heartily because you yourselves know something of the zest of the game. It is the best golfers who watch with most earnestness the game of the champions. And such participation will be the most effective corrective to the overgrowth of sport. That this is a real danger no one who looks at the matter seriously will deny. In England I heard it said more than once that devotion to sport had almost become a passion which is sapping the energies of the people and usurping the place of work. By this was meant not that too many people were playing cricket, or football, or tennis, or golf, but that multitudes who do not play stand round the newspaper announcements to get the results, or crowd into the arenas and grounds merely to watch the game. It is in the watching of the game and the betting on the results that the danger lies, not in the playing. The more people play the fewer will there be to watch, and as a rule one's own body, itself healthily satisfied will be a good governor to shut off steam in time.

Last year I spoke to you about the meaning of university sport and about the part that the University should play in keeping up its tone and character. Let me refer briefly to this subject again. Here we play for the play itself not primarily to win the game. We play also in the University as remembering that students come here first and foremost to do their work in their classes, to secure an intellectual or professional education, and not to get the best chance in the country for football and hockey. A university is primarily a body of students. You come here to study. If you do not you are a nuisance to teachers and a burden upon the public. Therefore you are student-sports; men and women who find in sport a relaxation, a supple-

mental pleasure, who enjoy an all-round life here because you can fill in your spare hours in playing with your fellows in this University and in the other Universities of this country who join with you in the same spirit. Your sport is not your profession; it is your play which helps you to prepare yourselves better for your profession. Therefore the winning of the game is worth anything only when it is a sport. According to definition that is a pastime, some occupation so agreeable that it makes the time pass quickly and is thus a diversion from strenuous or serious work or thought, becoming a recreation which refreshes the tired person and makes him as good as new. If that is so, while the winning of the game is very important, it is secondary. It is no good at all unless one strives according to the rules and the game is not won in reality if the rules are not observed during the play. I have lingered upon this at length because I believe that the playing of games is an important part of your university life, but also because there are such strong tendencies to pervert their uses into evils, and it is our duty in this place to exhibit to the country, which follows our doings very closely, what the true spirit of games should be.

A great University like Toronto is one of the most healthful communities in this land—none more so. Our students are drawn from the best homes in the country—and from every class of society. This was shown clearly by the statistics which we published for presentation to the University Commission last year. It is a great, variegated, and variously compacted society in which young men and women come together with ideas supplied from the experience in the home of the farmer, the artisan, the businessman, the lawyer, doctor, clergyman, indeed almost every class—the well-to-do, the rich, the merely comfortable, the poor—all thrown together without distinction, each one taken on his or her merits—but altogether a society, wholesome and earnest. Also, those who direct the life and thought of the University—its teaching staff—are earnest men and women with minds set upon those things the pursuit of which makes a healthful society. Moreover, the courses in the curricula of the different faculties must enlarge the mind and stimulate those who participate in them to high purposes. A university is then a healthy community. We believe that its atmosphere will brace you and that its influences will act as a beneficial tonic in you.

This is realized by the advanced nations everywhere. In Britain the universities are thronged to overflowing. Commissions of all kinds to report upon different phases of education have been appointed by the Government, and the publication of these reports calls forth much comment in the press. Literary, scientific, and professional education gets widespread attention. Men are eagerly asking one another what is to be done to improve standards. Moreover, so convinced are they that the welfare of the State depends upon the cultivation of the intelligence of the people, that beginning in the elementary schools a search is made for boys and girls of promise, who by scholarships or otherwise are given a chance of showing what is in them—with the object of securing for the benefit of the people as a whole the trained skill and intelligence of those who may be best suited to take higher technical or farming training, professional education, scientific or literary discipline. It is recognized that education must be differentiated—that it must be adapted to the ability, aptitude and aims

of the individual. Indiscriminate education might be overdone. Selective education will give the state fewer misfits and a smaller residue of incompetency.

During some weeks of last summer a correspondence was carried on in the columns of *The London Times* on the question as to whether or not the young men and women of England are deteriorating. The controversy, for such it came to be, was started by a letter from an old Etonian who lamented the rude manners of the youth of to-day as compared with those of his contemporaries in school. Young men, he said, strut around with their hands in their pockets and keep them there when they are speaking to their elders; they puff their cigarettes in any company whatever, they wear any hat, or no hat at all, they come into a lady's parlour dressed in a rough and unbrushed tweed suit, and in general they set at defiance the rules of what used to be good society. Such conduct, he held, is a sign of the independence and self-regarding attitude of the rising generation. Etonian made a lamentable complaint. His letter called forth many replies, some in support and some against his opinions. Those in opposition pointed to what these youths had done in the war; to the splendid showing they had made when put to the proof. They explained the free and easy attitude of the young man of to-day as being due to indifference to externals, a frame of mind created first when they had been brought face to face with the grim realities of war. To some extent it may be a revolt against the conventional and may be an exaggerated reaction by sincere minds against formal insincerities. This correspondence was symptomatic of what is going on in England. That there is a spirit of revolt is manifest—in labour not only against capital, but against their leaders; in religion and morals against what is claimed to be formalism or immoral rigidity; in

social affairs against what is merely proper. So employers are alarmed, religious leaders are distressed, society is shocked. Everything is being challenged. Whither are we bound? Of course part of the alarm is due to these folk having forgotten the terrible unheaval in which the world lived for over four years. How could such a cataclysm have taken place without causing cracks and fissures in the system of ideas which hold society together? It was to be expected that there would be a change in levels and that permanent dislocations like geological faults might occur. Geologists tell us that the River St. Lawrence is due to a fault. Some tremendous shock once created the channel along which flows for hundreds of miles the mighty river which not only is a glory to Canada and makes her famous in the world for its beauty, but constitutes a superb waterway along which commerce may be brought into the heart of a great nation.

The real point is this. Does this revolt, in so far as it exists, mean that our youth have thrown from them all moral sanctions and, having broken away from conventions that once hemmed them in, are to-day Ishmaelites wandering upon the face of the earth without landmarks or home? Are these aberrations, if you so call them, the result of lack of principle? The complaint of "Old Etonian" seemed to me to be trivial. He was one of those people for whom convention and an accepted order is the same as a divine law. Good form, i.e., the practices of a certain section of society established by years of precedent, has for such as he, almost the validity of a moral precept. Breach of such conventions is almost worse than that of fundamental law. "Old Etonian", however, is not such a rare bird. Others of the same family and plumage have their habitat in Canada.

Another Session Opens

THE University has again thrown off the mantle of somnolence with which it shrouds itself during the summer months and is once more the centre of busy life.

The passage of years has but little effect on the atmosphere of the University. In these opening days of the 1921-2 session there is abroad the same spirit of restlessness and carefree happiness which has always characterized the opening days.

All is bustle, noise and activity around the different buildings. The sidewalks are filled with a steady stream of students; sporadic groups are stationed here and there; the omnipresent note-book and fountain pen are already visible. The freshman is everywhere,—on the thresholds, on the lawns, in the corridors, easily recognizable by his youth, hesitance and awkward attempts to appear familiar with his surroundings.

From all accounts the University is going to be even more crowded this year than previously. The enrolment figures are not yet complete but they point to an increase in attendance at nearly all the Faculties. Medicine seems to be the most popular, for despite the fact that the number of first year students is being limited to 140 there are already 1,055 registered as compared with 1,108 last year. Probably the extensive developments in the Faculty of Medicine which are being carried on as a result of the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation has something to do with the large enrolment.

In the other Faculties the same tendency is reported. In Applied Science the registrations will probably be just the same as last year. At present there are some 700 enrolled as compared with a total registration of 806 for the year 1920-1. The figures are as yet incomplete as many of

the students have not returned. At the Dental College and Forestry there promises to be a slight increase. There are 795 enrolled in Dents of whom 100 are freshmen; and there are already 53 enrolled in Forestry as compared with 55 of last year.

The ranks of the students in Arts have also been increase'. At Trinity College the number is about the same as last year. St. Michael's shows an increase of 25% in the first year and a total registration of 225 as compared with 206 for 1920-1. Victoria and University College have registrations of 408 and 1,042, approximately the same figures as last year. The first year in Arts is going to be even larger than in 1920-1, but the second year is

relatively smaller, probably as a result of the large percentage of failures at the end of the first year.

Present indications certainly point to a successful year. Already great interest seems to be taken in the various activities around College and the constant line-up at the Bursar's office evidences the keen desire to take immediate advantage of the opportunities afforded by Hart House. A few more weeks and the heterogeneous, unwieldy mob of freshmen will have been assimilated into the corporative life of the University, will have become part of the University itself. One more academic year will be fairly launched.

President Falconer Attends University Congress

CANADIAN universities are not the only ones that are facing very serious problems to-day. Sir Robert Falconer, who attended the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire last summer, reports that the British universities are facing the same conditions only in a more aggravated form as are the universities on this continent. The Congress occupied itself with the various problems and phases of university life that seem to be widespread,—the financial question, heavy enrolment, extension and extra-mural work, technological education, the position of the sciences, and international relations.

The representatives at the conference visited first the Irish universities at Dublin and Belfast and then went over to London where nearly a week was spent inspecting the various educational institutions, holding meetings, and reading papers. One of the evidences of the widespread interest taken in the Congress was the large attendance at the banquet given in London, where many notable figures in English political and literary life were present. At this dinner Mr Arthur Balfour presided, and the honour fell upon Sir Robert of responding to the toast which he proposed.

The conference spent several days at each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and then went up to Scotland where some of the representatives visited Edinburgh and others went to Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. Some of the

representatives went on to the other English universities which they had not previously visited. At each place some time was spent in studying the problems and achievements of the different universities. At Cambridge a special address was given by Sir Ernest Rutherford on new developments in Science. During the four days in which the Congress was in session in Oxford, many papers were read dealing with the financial, research and extra-mural work of the university; in this series Sir Robert contributed a paper on "the Balance of Studies at the University". While he was attending the conference, Oxford University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.; Trinity College, Dublin, honoured him with an LL.D.; and Edinburgh University, of which he is a graduate, bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Sir Robert remarked particularly on the widespread impetus that has been given to education by H. A. L. Fisher, the president of the Board of Education. Throughout the country great interest is shown in educational concerns. Students throng the universities for admission and the situation is becoming difficult on account of the lack of accommodation. A striking feature of the system in England, and one which Sir Robert emphasized as showing the democratic spirit that prevails, is the large number of bursaries and scholarships provided by municipalities so that no boy of

character and brains need be handicapped by lack of money in securing a good education. Another thing that particularly drew his attention was the very effective work done by the Public Health department in England. The local operations of this department are extremely advanced, and in view of the extensive increase in the activity of the Public Health Bureau in Ontario in the past few years an insight into its development was very interesting.

The problem of nationalizing the universities was one that was discussed very vehemently at the conference and was bitterly opposed by the majority of the English universities, which are supported chiefly by private bequests and local en-

dowments. Sir Robert upheld the idea of national universities and cited the progress of Toronto as the Provincial University of Ontario. Despite their private funds and higher fees, the English universities are obliged to depend on the Government for support. Their financial problems have become more and more acute because of the heavy taxation, widespread unemployment, and the general period of strain through which Great Britain is passing. In spite of these drawbacks, the universities in England are adjusting themselves rapidly to new conditions and are making plans for extending their work in the future.

New Director Takes Over At Hart House Theatre

THE last generation were educated in an atmosphere of Bach and Beethoven, and they knew and appreciated Bach and Beethoven. Our age is an age of jazz and the people like nothing but jazz". Such is the dictum of Bertram Forsyth, the new director of the little theatre at Hart House, and in a negative fashion he outlines his own future policy in the words "I don't believe in playing down to the public".

The aim of the community theatre is to counteract the degrading effect of the melodramatic and jazzy tendencies of the modern stage by introducing to the public plays that have interest, charm, and appeal, and above all a certain literary value. It educates the people to know and appreciate "the best that is known and thought in the world". Mr Forsyth conceives of the theatre at Hart House as essentially a community theatre. The ideal theatre building, of course, is a large auditorium with low-priced seats. But Hart House with its marvellous mechanical equipment, about which the new Director is very enthusiastic, offers facilities for the more finished production of plays rarely found in the regular community theatre.

The programme of the Players' Club for the coming year further portrays Mr Forsyth's ideas. He is a firm believer in the intelligence of the average individual to value a play for the good that is in it, and not to regard it merely as a prop for

spectacular effects, vivid scenic arrangements, gorgeous costumes, and the other arts of mechanical stage-craft. The most important thing for Mr Forsyth is the play; secondary only to that is the individual interpretation of the actor. Good characterization and well-finished voice production are the main necessities for a play. All else is subsidiary. One feels that he relies on none of the "purple passages" of stage-craft to obtain a mastery over his audience, but trusts to the even, sustained quality of the whole production. The programme for the year is as follows:
NOVEMBER 1

A Night at an Inn...Dunsany

Pantaloons.....Barrie

White Magic.....Algernon Blackwood
and Bertram Forsyth

This triple bill promises to afford a delightful evening's entertainment. The Dunsay play created a sensation when it was first produced in New York, and although basically not unlike a "shilling-shocker", it has an imaginative horror that grips the audience. *Pantaloons* is a play of Barrie's that has never yet been produced, but one can expect it to be charming, like Barrie's other plays. If *White Magic* is anything like Algernon Blackwood's stories it will be a fairy-like, fascinating thing. Mr Blackwood himself is not an unfamiliar figure in Canada. He lived here himself some thirty years ago, when he farmed, worked in the Rainy River goldfields, ran

a hotel, and later was connected with the *New York Sun* and the *New York Times*.

DECEMBER 6

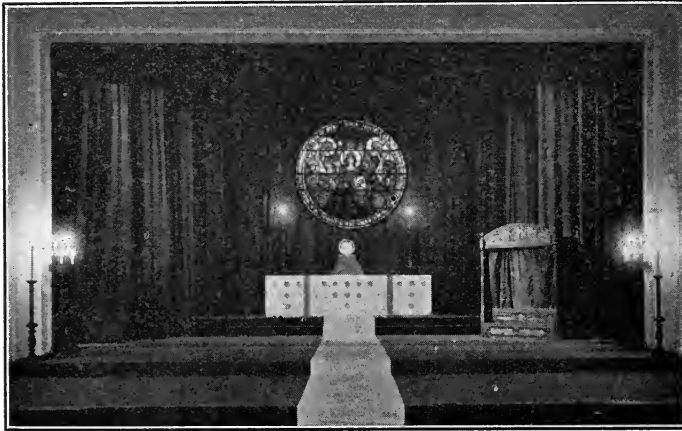
Candida.....G. B. Shaw

We have come to expect a Shaw production each year, and *Candida* is so well known that it needs no introduction, save its own merits, to a Toronto audience.

DECEMBER 22

Chester Mysteries

This appealing Christmas performance which has so delighted Toronto audiences the last two years, has been selected again for this season.



SETTING FOR THE CHESTER MYSTERIES.
Designed by J. E. H. MacDonald

JANUARY 17

Magic.....G. K. Chesterton

"A mad play, but with great charm", is how Mr Forsyth characterized *Magic* the only play that Chesterton has ever written. He also recalled that it was produced the same season as Shaw's *Fanny's First Play* and promptly earned from Shaw the title "Fatty's First Play".

FEBRUARY 21

Playbills... arranged by Bertram Forsyth

This is described as a "Georgian Revue". It was produced in London in 1914 and consists of a revue of episodes as they might have been performed in 1800.

MARCH 21

Rosmersholm.....Ibsen

The play of Ibsen is not by any means his masterpiece but is one that seems

always chosen to be produced on the English stage. It is, in fact, rather weird, with its central character a modern Lady Macbeth, but it is nevertheless a gripping play from its gloomy tragic force.

APRIL 18

God of Gods.....Carroll Aikins

This is a Canadian play by a Western author, which has been produced in Birmingham. Mr Forsyth has made himself the sponsor of Canadian playwrights and it is to be hoped his spirit will do much to encourage the literary activities of our country.

JUNE 8

The Tempest... Shakespeare

The season closes as usual with a Shakespearian play in Convocation week. *The Tempest* is a favourite of the new Director and is a play that is particularly delightful when well-produced.

The year at Hart House, according to this programme, promises to be profitable as well as entertaining. No mention has been made as yet of Mr Forsyth's qualifications for his new office; but they are undisputed. For years he has followed the triple *métier* of actor, producer, and

playwright, but he had just decided to forsake the more active life of the stage and to devote his time wholly to writing when this opportunity came his way. If he has accepted without qualms it is because he sees its tremendous possibilities and realizes so well the achievements that lie before it in the future. "It may develop into anything", he said enthusiastically. "It may even become a school of Dramatic Art". He himself wants to branch out into the operatic field and try a little Mozart. The difficulties that beset the path of the producer, he knows, none better, but Mr Forsyth is possessed of an incurable optimism and one may presage that his determination plus his own extremely likeable personality may smooth away some of the obstacles and make the season at Hart House a very successful one.

Sir William Mulock and University Federation

HONOUR to whom honour is due. At the recent reunion dinner in Great Hall, Hart House, I was delighted to have an opportunity of meeting in that splendid university dining hall so large a number of university graduates, many of them distinguished men in this country, and not a few equally distinguished and more highly honoured beyond our borders; and, while enjoying the dinner and turning over in my mind some of the events and incidents in the history of the University during the last two or three decades, I felt that I should not leave the Hall without saying a word regarding certain special and very important services rendered to the University by one of her distinguished graduates—one to whom great credit is due. I mean Sir William Mulock; but the singing of college songs, the constant conversation with occasional bursts of laughter of college friends and chums of bygone days, and the august presence of those at the head table—well, I presume I should not say *frightened me*, but prevented me from attempting to make even a single observation. Hence this note.

When the question of University Federation was before the Provincial University, the Government, and the non-provincial Universities of Ontario, we found the President of the Provincial University sympathetic and willing to do what he could, and the Government (of which Sir John Gibson was a member) much interested and always ready to remove difficulties and deal generously with the outlying institutions; but the chief factor in the negotiations was Sir William Mulock, Vice-Chancellor of the Provincial University at the time in question.

Sir William seemed to have come to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to buttress and thereby strengthen the Provincial University, if at all possible, somewhat after the manner of Oxford University, with its twenty-one colleges. Those

of us who fought long and persistently for University Federation know something of what the University and the Province owe to Sir William Mulock. I knew every step in the negotiations; and I have no hesitation in saying that but for Sir William's attitude and action,—his statesmanlike breadth of view, his wise and sympathetic counsel, his never-failing tact, his long-continued patience and perseverance,—but for these important factors operating



SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, '63

throughout the negotiations there would have been no University Federation then or since; and I may add that, if it had not been for Sir William's strong personal influence with the late lamented Father Teefy and some other prominent members in the governing body of St. Michael's College, St. Michael's would not, I think, have been in Federation to-day.

No doubt the President of the University and the heads of the four colleges directly interested have found difficulties in carrying out the provisions of the Federation Act; but patience and sane judgment have overcome these difficulties, and I think we are now warranted in speaking of Federation as a great success, a real benefit to the University and to the institutions which decided to avail themselves of the generous provisions set out in the Federation Pact.

In the recent appeal to the Government and members of the Legislature, so well and ably made by our President, Sir Robert Falconer, it was a matter of some importance to have strong support instead of opposition from Victoria College, Trinity

College, St. Michael's College, and the special constituencies which these Colleges represent; and it may not be amiss to mention Hart House, the splendid Massey-Treble building and equipment for household science, and the half-million gift of Sir John Eaton to the Medical Department of the University, with other splendid benefactions of recent date, as among the fruits of Federation.

So I would say *palnam qui meruit ferat*, and would join many friends in conveying to Sir William a sincere expression of gratitude for his eminent and distinguished services to the cause of education in the banner Province of the Dominion.

JAMES MILLS.

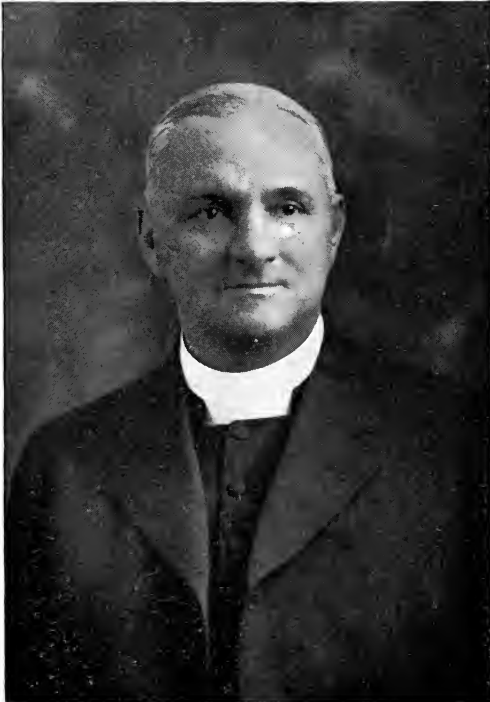
Ottawa, June 24, 1921

Herbert Symonds—An Appreciation

DOCTOR SYMONDS, as we all loved to call him, was known throughout Canada, but we in Montreal knew him best and perhaps appreciated him most. He had been so long with us and meant so much to our common life that

his passing has left a more than common gap. His peculiar work was in the pulpit and parish of Christ Church Cathedral; but he was so much more than a clergyman that we had come to think of him more as a citizen, even if we did recognize in him the finest type of churchman. For fifteen years he was a leader in every humanizing and liberalizing movement in our midst. One wonders if in that time there was a solitary good cause in our city to which he did not put his hand with a right good will and give it a lift. How he found time to help so many educational and charitable organizations and always be willing to take on more, was a wonder to all his friends. Indeed the wonder is that he was able to keep it up so long. When he went from us it was felt in every quarter that the better life of our city had lost one of its wisest and best friends as well as one of its finest ornaments. By common consent he was the most respected and best loved citizen of our English-speaking community.

One could not help asking in the presence of the many thousands who came that beautiful May day to pay their respects to his memory—and they were all classes, rich folk and poor folk, Jews and Gentiles, believers and unbelievers—what it was that gave Doctor Symonds such a peculiar place in our common life. Perhaps it was his simple and unselfish devotion to the common good. He seemed to have no other ambition than to serve the larger life



THE LATE HERBERT SYMONDS,
B.A. (T.) '86, M.A. '87

to which he belonged. Perhaps it was his serenity of temper. How often he fell foul of the sectaries on the one hand and the vested interests of public evil on the other; but no one ever saw him out of temper or heard an impatient word from his lips. Perhaps it was that authentic mark of the true university man which he had as few have—the catholic spirit. How he pleaded for unity among the various Christian communions and for unity

among the various sections of our citizenship. He reminded one of the saying of Professor Blackie that he would give his right hand to the Protestants, his left hand to the Catholics, his heart to both but his head he would keep to himself; only Doctor Symonds did not keep his head to himself. But after all has been said he was best described as a Christian gentleman—a worthy son of the University and the Church.
R. W. DICKIE.

Victoria Alumni Association to be Revived

FOR some time there has been a very pronounced feeling among the men graduates of Victoria College that something should be done to revive the Victoria College Alumni Association which became quiescent during the war. Definite steps to this end have now been taken. On September 23, a group of some twenty class secretaries and representatives met and appointed an interim committee to take charge of a reunion banquet to be held on October 13 in Burwash Hall. Former students as well as graduates are invited.

A letter has been sent to all the men graduates of the College announcing the plans of the interim committee and calling for co-operation. At the dinner it is planned to form an Alumni Association which will keep the alumni in touch with Victoria activities and work for the mutual benefit of the College and its graduates. The committee thus expresses its purpose: "If there is any campaign for further financial assistance we want to take our part in the organization; we want to see that we are properly represented upon the Senate of Victoria College and any Committees that are appointed. We feel that Victoria College cannot afford to get out of touch with its graduates and former students—and we feel just as much that we cannot—must not—get out of touch with old Vic." It adds: "Further aims and aspirations will be discussed at the October 13 jamboree".

Those who are resident in Toronto or the vicinity are asked to attend the banquet,

and those who are too far removed for this are asked to show their support by sending messages and suggestions.

To date, the movement has been confined to men of more recent years. This does not mean, however, that the older graduates are not to be asked to have a part in the organization; it simply means that the younger men have taken upon themselves the work of organizing the first meeting.

The members of the Interim Organization Committee are as follows: C. E. Locke *Chairman*, C. B. Sissons, J. V. McKenzie, E. J. Pratt, W. T. Brown, J. L. Rutledge, W. J. Little *Secretary*. *Class Representatives*: 1900, Manson Doyle; 1901, E. A. McCullough; 1902, C. E. Auger; 1903, R. G. Dingman; 1904, S. W. Eakins; 1905, C. M. Hincks; 1906, C. D. Henderson; 1907, E. J. Moore; 1908, W. W. Davidson; 1909, J. E. Lovering; 1910, L. M. Green; 1911, H. B. Van Wyck; 1912, H. W. Manning; 1913, H. C. Jeffries; 1914, R. P. Stouffer; 1915, R. H. Rickard; 1916, C. L. White; 1917, D. O. Arnold; 1918, R. Greenaway; 1919, W. H. Bouck; 1920, L. G. Smith; 1921, J. G. H. Linton. *Provincial Secretaries*: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, R. B. Liddy, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.; Quebec, W. C. Graham, 756 University St., Montreal, Que.; Manitoba, W. A. Deacon, 900 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatchewan, M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask; Alberta, J. E. Brownlee, Parliament Bldgs., Edmonton, Alta.; British Columbia, Rev. J. G. Davidson, Publicity Commissioner, Vancouver, B.C.

Annual Engineering Reunion, November 4, 5

THE Third Annual Reunion of the Engineering alumni will be celebrated in true "School" spirit, Friday and Saturday, November 4 and 5, at the University, where so many of the graduates' lasting friendships have been made.

The call has gone out in the form of a partial calendar which terminates with the above dates. Up to that time there will be days of preparation and after that date—well nothing matters until the next reunion. Capable committees are working



C. E. MACDONALD

The energetic secretary of the Engineering Alumni Association. "Chuck" has recently resigned his position as sales manager of the International Nickle Co. to handle the Canadian business of the Electrical Alloy Company. His address is Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto

on each item of the programme and each committee is trying to make its particular part the most successful feature of the reunion.

November 4 might almost be called "Ladies Day". Starting at 4 p.m. there is to be an official opening of the new building which is to house the Electrical

and Applied Mechanics Departments. It is expected that invitations will be sent to Mr and Mrs Toike Oike. Perhaps in the past the graduates have been too reticent about celebrating the opening of new buildings, which might explain in part why the opportunity so seldom happens. Let us, therefore, show our appreciation this time and see if it has any better result.

The dinner dance follows at 7 p.m. in the Pompeian Room, of the King Edward Hotel—Romanelli's orchestra. In previous years the alumni dance has been spoken of as one of the most enjoyable functions of the reunion. Those who can't dance should learn and those who know how should not miss the good time which the committee has arranged.

Saturday morning is to be given over to the business of the Association. Many items of interest and importance are to be discussed. One of the most important of these discussions will relate to the attitude the Association will take towards the proposed Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. Elections also are essential to the democratic control of the Association.

Nearly all of the years are arranging to hold class luncheons at noon. All plans as to the place and menu are in the hands of the class executive.

At 3 o'clock Queens vs Varsity is an attraction which will be of interest to the alumni. Last year we had the double misfortune of having inclement weather and open stand accommodation. The committee has arranged this year for accommodation in the covered stand and on the "Theory of Probability" we should get fair weather.

After the game there will be a reception and tea where Mr and Mrs Toike Oike, or Mr Toike Oike and Mrs Toike Oike to be, will have the chance of getting acquainted with the other members of the large family.

The banquet at Hart House at 7.30 p.m. is the focusing point of the reunion. That there will be a large crowd present is certain. That we will have accommodation for all who want to come is doubtful. Two men of outstanding international reputation are being secured as speakers, and a suitable and appropriate entertainment will be given.

R. J. MARSHALL.

SCHOOL



REUNION

ENGINEERING ALUMNI
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

TORONTO NOVEMBER 5TH 1921.

"TOIKE OIKE"

THESE MEETINGS HAVE GROWN TO BE A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIVE OLD COLLEGE MEMORIES AND TO RENEW OLD FRIENDSHIPS. THEY ARE BECOMING PART OF THE "SCHOOL" TRADITION OF LOYALTY AND UNITY.

COME AND ENJOY YOURSELF IN THE OLD FAMILIAR HAUNTS. CARRY AWAY WITH YOU FRESH ENTHUSIASM TO BUILD VARSITY IDEALS INTO BUSINESS AND FRESH INSPIRATION TO CARRY ON THE LOYAL TRADITIONS OF YOUR ALMA MATER AND OF

THE OLD SCHOOL

PROGRAMME :

FRIDAY NOV. 4TH :

4 P.M.

Official Opening at the
Electrical & Mechanical Bldg.

7 P.M.

Dinner Dance at the
King Edward Hotel

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	

THESE
ARE THE DAYS

SATURDAY NOV. 5TH.

10 A.M.

Annual Meeting -
Chemistry & Mining Bldg.

12:30

CLASS LUNCHEONS

3 P.M.

Rugby Game
Queens. Vs. Varsity - Stadium.

5 P.M.

AFTERNOON TEA.

7 P.M.

ANNUAL DINNER -
Hart House.

"FOR AULD LANG SYNE"

J.M.C. '20 DEL.

THE SCHOOLMAN'S CALENDAR

U. C. Alumni to Hold Organization Reunion on Oct. 28

ON Thursday, September 22, thirty-five graduates of University College, chiefly presidents and secretaries of classes, met for dinner in Hart House, and launched a movement to form an alumni organization of the College. The meeting was presided over by Harry Gooderham, secretary of the 1900 Class.

Canon Cody was the first speaker. He outlined the history of University College, telling of how from being the sole teaching body of the University of Toronto, the College had, through the developments following Federation, become simply one of a number of Arts Colleges. Not only this but the College had lost its habitation. What was historically University College had now become the Main Building, with a very large proportion of its space taken up by administration offices. College classes were being relegated to abandoned kitchens and sculleries, and to rooms in medical, science, and other buildings. It was small wonder, he declared, that the students of University College had lost their sense of solidarity.

This condition, he said, was affecting adversely, the whole University. University College being the state's chief effort in Arts education, the success of the entire Federation system depended on its standard. Not only for the good of University College, but also for the well being of the whole University, the College must be restored to its original building.

Dr Cody also laid emphasis on the need of residences for University College. The friendships and associations resulting from residence life, he declared, were among the finest benefits of university education. The other Arts Colleges all had dormitories in which to house their students, and he hoped that in the very near future University College might have suitable residence buildings for both men and women students.

Referring to the need of an organization of University College graduates to have at heart the interests of the College, Dr Cody said that he believed the best type of cosmopolitanism was impossible without strong local patriotism. College loyalty would increase University loyalty. He felt confident that the graduates of University College would rally to their College at this

time when their interest and active assistance were so much needed.

Angus MacMurchy, K.C., spoke next, likening University College to the pelican, fabled to nourish its young with its own blood. University College, the mother of all, had sacrificed herself for the benefit of other parts of the University.

He spoke of the work of the University Alumni Association and the necessity of becoming incorporated, which arose through the Memorial Fund project. While this incorporation was being effected it had been deemed advisable to re-organize the Association to a certain extent with a view to securing the organic co-operation of alumni organizations existing in the Colleges and Faculties. The general scheme was that each College and Faculty should have an association to be concerned directly with the affairs of the various units of the University, and that these should be united in a Federation.

In closing he made an appeal for the disinterested service of the graduates. "Nothing prospers", he declared, "without sacrifice".

Following brief addresses, supporting the idea of a University College Alumni Association, by Daniel O'Connell, '90, Magistrate J. Edmund Jones, '88, W. A. Lamport, '88, and D. B. Gillies, '03, a general discussion took place. It was decided that a general meeting should be held as soon as possible and a definite organization effected. The consensus of opinion was that the best method of securing a good attendance would be to secure the co-operation of the class secretaries. A committee was then appointed to arrange for such a meeting, to draft a constitution, and to suggest officers for the organization.

The members of the committee are: Daniel O'Connell, '90; A. F. Barr, '96; H. F. Gooderham, '00; Professor E. F. Burton, '01; Rev. J. B. Paulin, '04; W. S. Wallace, '06; Dr Frank Hassard, '10; Alex. Marshall, '12; R. G. McClelland, '14; W. J. McKenna, '16; C. C. Downey, '19; G. D. Little, '21.

The meeting will take the form of a dinner and smoker in Hart House on the evening preceeding the Varsity-McGill game—Friday, October 28.

U. C. MEN!

BE LOYAL

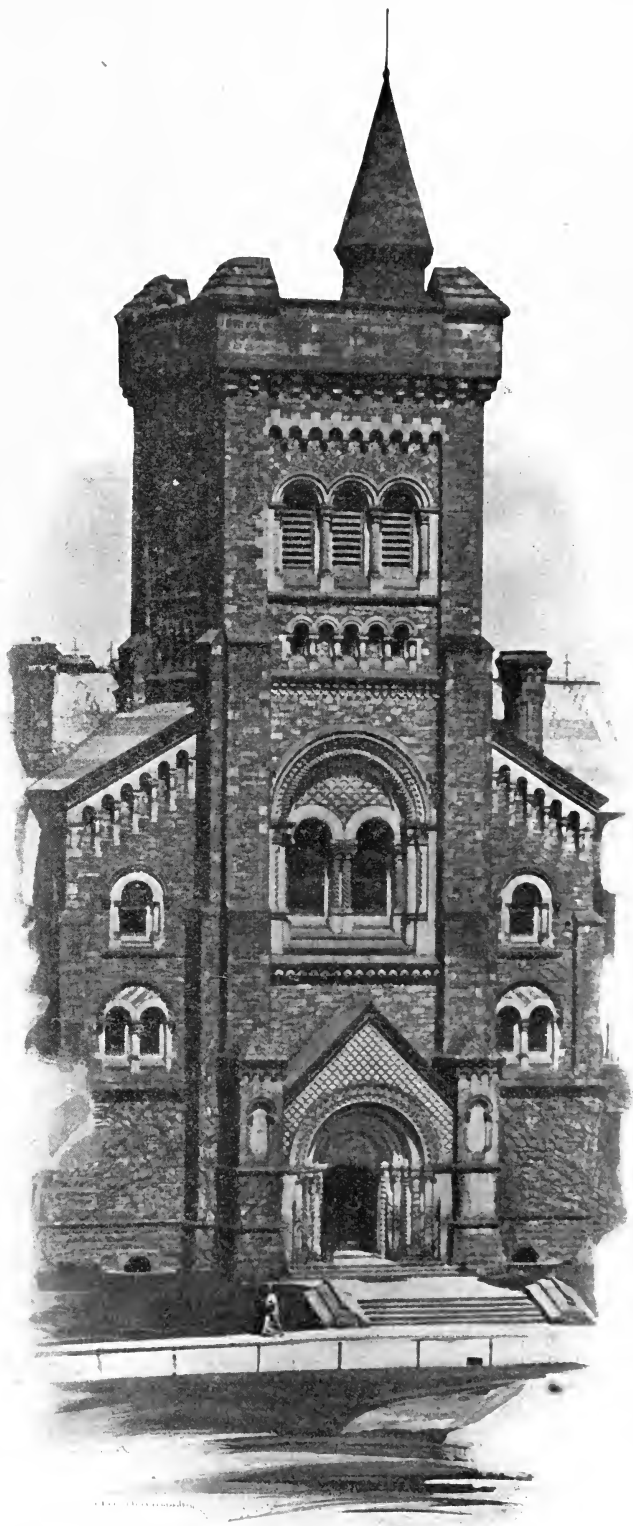
TO THE

OLD

COLLEGE



Dinner, Smoker
and Meeting
to organize a
U. C. Alumni
Association
HART HOUSE
Friday, Oct. 28th
7 p.m.



Book Reviews

The Revd. John Stuart, D.D., U.E.L., of Kingston, U.C. and his family, pp. 64, and *The Parish Register of Kingston, Upper Canada, 1785-1811*, pp. 207, by A. H. Young of Trinity College, Toronto. (The Whig Press, Kingston, 1921.)

The two books from the pen of Professor A. H. Young ((U. '87) which have just appeared will be received with the greatest satisfaction by all those interested in the history of the Province of Ontario. As we are informed by the author, the books are "a by-product, so to speak, of studies for the Life of Bishop Strachan, which is presently to appear". The chief character of the books is "the Rev John Stuart, the first missionary of the Church of England in this Province", who was Rector of Kingston from 1788 to 1811, and since Dr Stuart was a remarkable man and Kingston was an important place, the persons we meet are interesting individuals. Military men, Naval officers, judges, members of the Legislature, doctors, merchants, etc., all pass before

us, and by the author's sympathetic treatment they seem to live again. The notes contain a most remarkable collection of information regarding the numerous descendants of Dr Stuart. And it was no ordinary family. In it are to be found the names of some of the most distinguished citizens of Ontario and of other Provinces of Canada. The smaller volume contains also a sermon by Dr Stuart preached on April 1, 1793, and another by Dr John Strachan, on August 25, 1811, at Kingston, on the death of Dr Stuart.

In the larger volume there is an extremely well-made index of all the proper names in the book, which will be consulted with profit by all those interested in Canadian history. The quality of the work in these two volumes is so high that we are impatient to enjoy the good things which we shall find in the Life of John Strachan, now promised us by Professor Young.

With the Alumni

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Published by the University of Toronto Alumni Association

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Montreal Toike Oikes Dine

On June 24 the Toike Oikes of Montreal gave a dinner in honour of the four Engineering graduates on whom the University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, namely, T. Kennard Thomson, George H. Duggan, R. A. Ross, and J. M. R. Fairbairn.

The retiring President, J. M. Robertson occupied the Chair. Harold S. Rolph took charge after his appointment as president, and H. W. Fairlie as secretary-treasurer of the Association. W. J. Francis was then called upon to act as toast-master.

The toast of "It" was proposed by Arthur Surveyor, one of the Governors of the University of Montreal, who referred to the *bonne entente* that existed between the two Universities and the honours conferred on Sir George Garneau and Premier Taschereau recently. The Rev Dr Dickie, replying, said the honours conferred were an evidence of the growing appreciation of the life of Quebec province by Varsity. In recent years they had come to realize the solidity of the social structure of the people of Quebec which was somewhat envied by other provinces. Walter J. Francis proposed "Them", paying tribute to the engineering skill of

the four Doctors of Science and to the honour done the profession by the University of Toronto in conferring the degrees. Mr Francis briefly reviewed the history of each of the guests from the time they graduated from the School of Practical Science, and each one made a brief speech in reply, after having been introduced by humorous slides on the screen.

Professor C. McKergow, of McGill, proposed "Us", and spoke of the esteem in which McGill graduates held the three engineers in Montreal who had been honoured by Varsity. President Rolph briefly replied and the remainder of the evening was pleasantly passed in singing Varsity songs, concluding with Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

The Arts Reunions

During the past few years Hart House has been the scene of many splendid graduate re-unions, but none finer or more enjoyable than the Arts' gathering held on the evening of June 10. The classes represented ranged from 1863 to 1916 and included University College classes of 1876, 1881, 1886, 1888, 1895, 1896, 1900, 1901, 1906, 1916, and Victoria College classes of 1881, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, and 1916. At dinner the Great Hall was filled to capacity and the Faculty Union Dining-room used for the overflow. Following dinner brief addresses were made by Sir John Gibson, Sir William Mulock, Sir Robert Falconer and Mr Justice Masten, after which the classes adjourned to various rooms in Hart House for class meetings.

The 1863 Class of University College held the place of honour at the head table in the centre of which was a large floral "1863". Sir John Gibson and Sir William Mulock were hosts of those in this group which included: Sir Robert Falconer, Sir William Meredith, Sir Edmund Walker, Sir A. B. Aylesworth, Sir Walter Cassels, Rev George Grant, Messrs Edgar Frisby, H. B. Spotton, H. H. Langton, John J. Wilson, J. A. Farewell, John A. Paterson, William Davidson, James H. Coyne, James Brebner, John R. Wightman, W. H. Ballard, John Henderson,

W. Houston, G. H. Levy, R. S. Waldie; Professors W. J. Alexander, J. C. McClennan, W. H. van der Smissen, J. C. Fields, John Squair, J. P. McMurrich, Alfred Baker, D. R. Keys; Mr Justice Duff, Mr Justice Sutherland, Mr Justice Kelly, Mr Justice Idington, Judge Snider, Hon. Featherstone Osler, Dr James Mills, Dr Herbert E. Bruce, Rev Canon Cody, Rev John A. Jewell, Rev John McColl, and Col. A. Fraser.

Mr Justice Masten presided over a table of senior Victoria College graduates ranging from 1881 backward. Sir Clifford Sifton, Messrs L. W. Hill, G. G. Mills, and T. E. Williams were among those at this table.

Next in order of seniority came the 1876 U.C. Class which had been called together by the Rev John Ross. With Mr Ross were: Rev R. H. Abraham, 67 Winchester St., Toronto, who spent most of his life in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and is now retired from active service; P. H. Bryce, 612 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, a medical specialist who is still pursuing his profession; and Alfred K. Blackader, Britannia Bay, R.R. 1, an actuary in the Federal Service, now retired. Mr Ross is a retired Presbyterian minister.

University College Class of 1881

More than half of our class which graduated forty years ago, attended the reunion. Following the dinner we adjourned to the Faculty Union sitting room and spent a very enjoyable evening renewing acquaintances and recalling half-forgotten incidents of our university days. Those present were*: Messrs A. G. Campbell, John Douglas, W. D. Gwynne, M. Hutton, A. G. F. Lawrence, I. W. Levan, J. A. McAndrew, Joseph Nason, Frank Nelson, S. F. Passmore; Doctors G. H. Carveth, George R. Cruickshanks, Levi Lapp, J. M. MacCallum, Sam Stewart; Rev P. K. Dayfoot, Rev W. G. Hanna, Rev A. Henderson, Rev Walter Laidlaw, and Professor W. S. Milner. J. A. M.

*A complete list of the 1881 U.C. Class, their addresses and occupations, will be found in the Notes by Classes section.

University College Class of 1896

Thirty-four members of the Class of '96 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation when they dined together in the Great Hall of Hart House on the evening of Commencement Day. As many more had written expressing their regrets at their inability to join in the festivities. The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, who was then on his way to England to the Imperial Conference, did not forget his classmates and sent a wireless from the steamer in mid ocean. J. S. McLean, who, too, on his way to England on the same vessel, also sent his greetings by wireless.

Those who were present were: Mrs N. W. Rowell, Toronto; Mrs F. G. Illar, Brantford; Miss E. R. Laird, South Hadley, Mass.; Miss F. Neelands, Toronto; Rev R. G. Scott, Wakaw, Sask.; Messrs W. B. Wyndham, Oakville; F. J. Wyndham, Waterloo; Donald McFadyen, Lincoln, Neb.; Arch. McVicar, Grimsby; R. H. Coats, Ottawa; W. E. N. Sinclair, Oshawa; John McLeish, Ottawa; F. S. Wrinch, Visalia, Cal., and H. W. Gundy, Detroit; from Toronto were: Rev. A. P. C. Addison, Messrs

R. W. Allin, Percy Robinson, J. D. Falconbridge, John Jennings, A. R. Clute, J. M. Foster, W. J. Lander, W. C. Laidlaw, George S. Henry, N. Sinclair, John A. Rowland, W. A. P. Wood, M. W. Wallace, F. W. C. McCutcheon, W. R. Carr, W. Nackman, J. F. VanEvery, A. F. Barr, and Dr A. J. MacKenzie.

After dinner the members gathered in the library and spent the evening recalling incidents of their college days and exchanging information regarding some of the absent members. There was a unanimous desire to have a re-union every year on the evening of Commencement.

The officers elected were: Chairman, A. F. Barr, 43 Admiral Rd., Toronto; Secretary, John A. Rowland, 370 Walmer Rd., Toronto; Treasurer, John Jennings, 169 Lowther Ave., Toronto. A. F. B.



J. M. ROBERTSON
President of the Montreal Branch

Victoria College Class of 1910

The Victoria College '01 reunion was a very successful one. There were thirteen present. The first part of the evening was spent with the '01 U.C. Class, and following this the Class adjourned to another room and heard messages from absent members and accounts of what the class members present were doing. Later in the evening, the Class went in a body to Annesley Hall to the reception to graduates. During the summer, Dr and Mrs E. A. McCulloch sent a newsy account of the reunion with an admirably compiled history of the Class to all the members.

Montreal Plans Dinner

The Montreal alumni are planning big things for the week end, October 14 and 15. On the evening of the 14th the annual meeting and dinner will be held in the Windsor Hotel. It is expected that Sir Robert Falconer will be the principal speaker and that there will be two or three other guests of prominence in university affairs. It is anticipated that a number of the Varsity men from outside points will be on hand as the Varsity-McGill football game is to be played the following day.

The football game on Saturday afternoon, October 15, is to be one of the feature events of McGill's big Centennial Reunion. Before the game the Montreal Alumni Branch will organize a demonstration in which a parade and decorative features will play an important part. The Athletic Directorate of the University is co-operating and assisting. A special section of 700 of the best seats in the Molson Stadium have been set aside for Varsity supporters. Graduates from points outside of Montreal who wish to attend either the banquet or the football game, should notify Mr Roy Campbell, 355 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

W. H. Henderson succumbs to long illness

The late W. H. Henderson, B.A. (U.C.) '06 died at Rockton on Saturday, September 17. He had been ailing for some time, having been obliged to resign from the secretaryship of the Halifax Y.M.C.A. nearly a year ago. Mr Henderson was for some years engaged in Y.M.C.A. work in Montreal, first as director of educational work and later as general secretary of the Central Branch. His pleasing personality and his genius for friendship endeared him to a very wide circle of friends.

Dr Gallie receives important appointment

Dr W. E. Gallie, '03, has been appointed head of the Surgical department at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. Dr Gallie is well equipped for his new post having had an extensive experience in hospital surgery. From 1903 until 1906 he served as house surgeon in hospitals in Toronto and New York. In 1906 he was appointed to the Surgical staff of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto and shortly after to the staff of the Toronto General Hospital. From 1915 until 1917 he was in charge of Surgery at the Davisville Military Hospital and during the following two years served overseas in the Grenville Canadian Special Hospital.

Since 1919 Dr Gallie has been associate surgeon with Dr C. L. Starr at the Hospital for Sick Children.

Deaths

HILL—In Toronto, August 22, Charles Arundel Hill, B.A. (U.C.) '67, a veteran of Ridgeway, and for thirty years rector of Trinity Church, St. Thomas, and later archdeacon of Elgin.

FOTHERINGHAM—At Orlando, California, the Rev. Thomas Francis Fotheringham, B.A. (U.C.) '71.

HAMILTON—On July 4, Jennie Smith, wife of the Rev. Alexander Morton Hamilton, B.A. (U.C.) '73.

CLUTE—On August 31, at his residence 19 Walmer Road, Toronto, Roger Conger Clute, LL.B. '73, Justice of the Supreme Court.

GRANGE—At his home in Toronto, Edward Alexander Grange, V.S., M.Sc., former principal of Ontario Veterinary College.

BENTLEY—At Brougham, on August 15, Lafayette Bentley, M.B. '80, M.D., C.M. '81.

ALLAN—After an illness of two years, James Alexander Allan, LL.B. '85, one of Regina's best known citizens.

BRAY—In June, William John Bray, M.D., C.M. '94, in the General Hospital, Toronto.

ROSS—At Fergus, on September 5, James Stewart Ross, B.A. (Vic.) '75, D.D. '94.

WEEKS—As the result of an operation at Toledo, Ohio, John Pearson Weeks, B.A. (Vic.) '96.

STRATTON—On August 10, at Toronto, William Aikens Stratton, B.A. (U.C.) '99.

FITZGERALD—At London, July 13, William George Fitzgerald, B.A. '00, formerly of Toronto.

ROBERTSON—At his late residence in Peterborough on July 30, Alexander James Robertson, D.D.S. '02.

DUNCAN—At Minot, North Dakota, in August, John Alexander Duncan, M.B. '04.

REA—At the Misericordia Hospital, Edmonton, Alta., on March 14, 1920, Mrs William Rea (Alice Blanche Wooster). Mrs Rea was in the Mathematics and Physics Course and graduated with the class of 1905.

MUNN—At the Wellesley Hospital, of typhoid fever, Frederick James Munn, B.A. (U.C.) '03, M.B. '06, of Toronto.

YOUNG—On August 9, Ernest Herbert Young, M.B. '07, assistant superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Windsor. He had been formerly connected with the Cobourg Asylum and had served overseas with the Western Ontario Hospital Corps.

HOOPER—On August 8, at St. Lukes Military Hospital, Ottawa, William Greaves Hooper, Phm.B. '08.

HARRISON—On August 29, Howard Davidson Harrison, M.B. '10, from typhoid, of the staff of the Western Hospital, Toronto.

SCOTT—On July 12, Madeline Christine Gold, wife of John W. Scott, B.A.Sc. '12, of Toronto.

LEE—Suddenly on September 5, at Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital, of pneumonia, Percival Alder Lee, M.B. '21.

Notes by Classes

'72 M. There has recently been published in the *Fortnightly Review* an essay by the late John Crozier, LL.D., entitled "The Key to Emerson". The essay was written, probably about 1888 but was never published, although the author considered it his most thoughtful piece of work. It is an attempt to rehabilitate and vindicate the Concord philosopher.

'75 U.C. At the convention of the Canadian Bar Association held in Ottawa in September, the presidential address was delivered by Sir James Aikins, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and president of the Association.

'78 U.C. During Old Home Week at Walkerton, a presentation was made to Joseph Morgan who for thirty-nine years was principal of the school there and who has just retired.

'81 U.C. Robert Fulford Ruttan presided over the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, which was held at Montreal on August 29, and was the first meeting ever held in Canada.

University College Class of 1881

Douglas Armour, barrister, 626 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

Robert A. Barron, teacher, Chatsworth; Thomas J. Blain, district court judge, Melville, Sask.

Rev. J. W. Cameron, clergyman, West Hamilton; A. G. Campbell, barrister, 19 Summerhill Gardens, Toronto; Dr George H. Carveth, physician, 178 Huron St., Toronto; Dr George R. Cruickshanks, physician, Windsor; Hugh St. Q. Cayley, county court judge, Court House, Vancouver, B.C.; Benjamin E. Chaffey, secretary, Law Society, Law Courts, Winnipeg, Man.; H. H. Collier, K.C., barrister, 27 Queen St., St. Catharines.

John Douglas, barrister, 1275 Queen St. W., Toronto.

W. D. Gwynne, barrister, 123 Bay St., Toronto.

Rev W. G. Hanna, clergyman, 209 Bay St., Toronto; T. McK. Henry, high school master, Almonte; Rev A. Henderson, clergyman, Vandura, Sask.; M. Hutton, principal of University College.

Rev. C. J. James, rector, Church of Redeemer, 457 Huron St., Toronto.

Frank H. Keefer, K.C., barrister, Berkenfels, Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

Rev Walter Laidlaw, community service, 200 Fifth Ave., New York; Dr Levi Lapp, physician, 773 Dufferin St., Toronto; A. G. F. Lawrence, barrister, 22 Roxborough Drive, Toronto; I. W. Levan, high school inspector, 144 Balmoral Ave., Toronto.

C. J. Mickle, barrister, Chesley; W. S. Milner, professor, University College, 74 Grenville St., Toronto; J. A. McAndrew, barrister, 80 Binscarth Rd., Toronto; Dr J. M. MacCallum, physician, 13 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

Joseph Nason, barrister, 157 Bay St., Toronto; Frank Nelson, civil service, 65 Frank St., Ottawa.

S. E. Passmore, high school master, 97 Charlotte St., Brantford; Arthur W. Peart, farmer, Burlington; Wm. A. Proudfoot, barrister, London.

R. F. Ruttan, director, Department of Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal.

Dr Sam Stewart, physician, Thamesville.

'84 Vic. Dean Thomas F. Holgate of Northwestern University has been invited by the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, to spend his sabbatical year at that institution lecturing on mathematical subjects and assisting in the general organization of the University. He sailed for China on August 18 on the Empress of Asia.

'85 M. Dr Perry E. Doolittle, president of the Canadian Automobile Association, was one of the outstanding Canadian exponents of good roads with the Michigan Pikers on the "Around Lake Superior Tour", during the summer.

'86 U.C. The wedding was announced in August of Wilfrid Peart Mustard, professor of Latin at Johns Hopkins University, and Mrs Charlotte Rogers Smith, widow of the late Professor Kirby Flower Smith.

'87 T. Thomas Clark Street Macklem, former provost of Trinity College has received an invitation from the Bishop of Honduras to undertake important work in Central America. He has not yet decided whether to accept this offer.

'87 U.C. W. H. Hunter of Toronto has been unanimously re-elected Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

'89 T. The Rev John Gage Waller has returned to the city on furlough. He has been stationed at Nagayo, Japan, and returned to Canada by way of Europe and England.

'89 M. The wedding took place in July of William H. Groves and Ethel Grace Birkett, both of Dixie.

'90 M. John W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health for Ontario, has issued a booklet reviewing the work of the Provincial Board of Health for the past ten years.

'90 M. The marriage took place in August of Frank Zwick and Nellie Mae Ketcheson. Dr and Mrs Zwick are living in Sterling.

'92 Vic. The marriage took place during the summer of Rev Albert George Hudson and Annie Carroll Wilson, of Toronto.

'92 Vic. Rev Dr H. S. Dougall has assumed the pastorate of Oakville Methodist Church, Toronto.

'93 S. Albert Thomas Laing is giving up his position as registrar and librarian in the Faculty of Applied Science to become associate professor of Highways in the Department of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics.

'93 S. J. M. R. Fairbairn, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, who was seriously ill in the General Hospital during the summer, has now recovered.

'93 U.C. The marriage took place during the summer of Helen Brady and Lawrence Vincent O'Connor, of Lindsay.

'93 M. P. J. Moloney is demonstrator in Hygiene at the University.

'94 M. George Washington Badgerow, C.M.G., is visiting Mr and Mrs Badgerow, 106 Bedford Rd., Toronto.

'94 P. The wedding took place on August 17, of Mary Douglas Barnes, Toronto, and Robert Peel Leslie. Mr and Mrs Leslie are living at 56 West 54th St., New York City.

'94 M. George Dana Porter has been appointed special lecturer on Health Education, attached to the Department of Hygiene at the University of Toronto.

'95 T. Rev Charles Allen Seager has definitely accepted the post of provost and vice-chancellor of Trinity College. Dr Seager assumes his new post at the beginning of October.

'96 U.C. J. F. Van Every has been appointed a lecturer in the course in English and Philosophy at the University.

'96 M. Among those who addressed the Fifty-Second Annual Convention of the Canadian Medical Association at Halifax, was Dr Norman Beechey Gwyn, of Toronto.

'96 Vic. During the summer months Rev. Eber Eldon Craig, pastor of Central Congregational Church, Attleborough Falls, Man., was married to Audie Bertha Conley.

'97 U.C. H. M. Little has quite recovered from the effects of an operation for mastoid, performed in Montreal in April.

'97 U.C. Joseph Stanley Will has left for an extended trip to England and France and will be abroad for a year.

'97 U.C., '05 M. George Wilbur Graham has been appointed chief coroner for the city of Toronto.

'99 U.C. Eric Armour, K.C., has been appointed crown attorney for Toronto and York County.

'99 U.C., '95 U.C. The new address of Rev. John Gibson Inkster and Mrs Inkster (Alice Rowson) is 407 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

'99 P. At Grimsby on September 12, a son was born to Major and Mrs George Alexander Ramsden.

'99 U.C. Wm. Wycliffe Anson Trench has resigned the principalship of the Perth Collegiate Institute in order to accept the position of Public School Inspector in the county of York.

'99 U.C. The marriage took place in August of Silas Henry Armstrong, supervisor of city playgrounds, and Dorothy Lilian Goode.

'99 U.C. The wedding took place early in August of Robert Gregg Hunter and Blair Athole Hunter of Toronto.

'99 M. Dr David Bradley Neely, formerly of Humboldt, Sask., has been overseas in Paris and London specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat work and has located in Whitby.

'99 U.C. On August 10, the marriage took place of Alexander Clark Casselman ('95-'98 U.C. '08 U.C.), principal of the Normal School, North Bay, and Clara Evelyn Knisily ('00-'01 U.C.).

'09 U.C., '10 T. A son was born in August to the Rev Richard and Mrs Haines (Jean Houston Fechnay).

'00 S. E. G. R. Ardagh has been appointed associate professor of Chemical Engineering.

'00 Vic. Mary Louise Bollert, formerly head of Sherbourne House, Toronto, has left for Vancouver to become Dean of Women, and professor of English in the University of British Columbia.

'01 U.C. Rev Robert J. Campbell was married in August to Ellen Agnew Brown. Mr and Mrs Campbell are travelling abroad for a few months and on their return will live at Poplar Plains Crescent, Toronto.

'02 M. On Friday, September 2, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Wm. Henry Butt, at 864 Keele St., Toronto.

'02 U.C. Rev and Mrs Allan Egbert Armstrong left in September for a visit to the Presbyterian Missions in India.

'02 M. The appointment has recently been made of James Johnston Fraser as provincial health officer for Medical District No 2.

'03 M. At the General Hospital, Toronto, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs John Vassie Brown, 77 Peter St., Orillia.

'03 Vic. Rev Newton E. Bowles and Mrs Bowles and their family sailed on September 14, for their mission field in West China.

'03 U.C., '06 M., '21 M. The wedding took place during the summer, of Julian Derwent Loudon, and Esther Dean Harrison, of Toronto.

'03 M. To Dr and Mrs Wm. Edward Gallie, Toronto, a son was born early in July.

'03 P. The wedding took place at Smith's Falls of Vivian Hannah Hambleton and Arthur J. J. Brennan, formerly mayor of Welland. Mr and Mrs Brennan are living in Port Nelson.

'03 U.C. On August 3 a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Wm. Martin Treadgold, Toronto.

'03 D. A daughter was born on September 14 to Hugh Edwin Wesley Richardson and Mrs Richardson, 708 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto.

'03 Vic. Miss Edith Campbell, who has been in Tokio for the last six years as head of the English department of the Women's Christian College of Japan, has returned to Toronto to spend a year's furlough.

'04 T. On September 10, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs William Sharp Greening, 51 Dunvegan Rd., Toronto.

'05 M. After spending a furlough with her family in Toronto, Dr Jessie MacBean left in August for Kongmoon, South China, where she has been in charge of the Women's Hospital under the Canadian Presbyterian Mission Board for the past fifteen years.

'05 S. A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Robert Elmer Mortimer, on August 11, at Honeywood.

'05 S. F. A. McGivern has left the Canadian Steel Foundries Corporation, Montreal, and is connected with H. Turnbull & Company, Excelsior Life Building, Toronto.

'05 S. G. H. Ferguson has left the Department of Railways and Canals, Drummond Building, Montreal, and is now located in Toronto.

'05 T. At Hamburg, N.J., on September 4, a son was born to the wife of the Rev. Jerrald Cleveland Potts.

'05 T. On July 6, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Molyneux Lockhart Gordon.

'05 M. At Toronto on September 15, a daughter was born to Lieut-Col. and Mrs Charles McMane.

'06 M. Donald McEdward Kilgour, a former Toronto physician, has been recently admitted by examination as a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, Eng.

'06 M. At the Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, in August, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs John Howard Holbrook.

'06 M. George B. Archer is in charge of the medical mission of the Church Missionary Society, at Ranaghat, Bengal.

'06 S. H. M. Lancaster has been appointed demonstrator in Sanitary Chemistry and Hygiene.

'06 S. Owing to the depression in the pulp and paper trade and the consequent cessation of construction in the business, John P. Watson has severed his connection with the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., Three Rivers, Que., and is now with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in their motive power department. His address is 1101 Windsor Street Station, Montreal, Que.

'06 D. At Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, a daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs Alexander S. Elliott, 70 Rowanwood Ave., Toronto.

'06 T. Rev Arthur Huffman McGreer, M.C., has just obtained at Oxford the degree of Bachelor of Arts with honours in Theology and an exhibition of £50 for the next academic year.

'07 S. On September 15, at the Wellesley Hospital, twin boys were born to Mr and Mrs Robert Holmes Hopkins, Toronto.

'07 M. To Dr and Mrs Elmer Francis Richardson, a son was born on July 10, at Campbellford.

'07 M. On August 13, the wedding took place of Dorothy Margaret Sawdy, formerly of Plymouth, Eng., and Gordon Bates, of Toronto.

'07 U.C. A son, Richard Montross, was born in July to Mr and Mrs Charles Russell Gundy, Windsor.

'07 Vic. Rev David Wren has been transferred from Mount Forest to Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto.

'07 M. At Brampton, on September 11, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Wm. H. Brydon.

'07 Vic., '09 M. Herbert Wm. Baker, M.B., was married in August to Ruth Ford. Dr and Mrs Baker are living at 606 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

'07 S. A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs John H. Caster, 255 Lauder Ave., Toronto.

'07 U.C., '09 M. On September 9, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Herbert Richard Holme, Toronto.

'08 S. A daughter, Erma Audrey, was born in July to Mr and Mrs Frederick Algernon Robertson, Toronto.

'08 S. At the Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, on August 28, a son was born to Douglas Herbert Campbell Mason and Mrs Mason.

'09 P. A daughter was born in August to Mr and Mrs John Percy Bond.

'08 U.C., '15 U.C. At Truro, N.S., on September 13, a son was born to Rev John Mutch and Mrs Mutch (Marjorie McCurdy Fraser).

'08 T. At Brantford, a son was born to Rev. Canon and Mrs James Booth Fotheringham.

'08 U.C. The birth is announced of a daughter to Mr and Mrs Errell Chester Ironside, Toronto.

'08 U.C. On July 30, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Norman H. Campbell, Toronto.

'08 T. At 14 Glencairn Ave., Toronto, on August 6, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Archibald Cameron MacNaughton.

'09 U.C., '15 M. Edith Gordon has been appointed medical adviser for the women students at the University.

'09 M. A daughter, Helen Eastwood, was recently born to Dr and Mrs Joseph Charles Gandier, of Clinton.

'09 S. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Leroy John Duthie, 102 Colbeck St., Toronto, on August 13.

'09 S. R. A. Sara has left Montreal for Winnipeg.

'09 U.C., '11 M. At Waterloo, September 3, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs John Milton Livingston.

'09 U.C. A daughter was born in July to Harry Comfort Hindmarsh and Mrs Hindmarsh (Ruth Atkinson '14 H.Sc.).

'09 Vic. Miss Pearl Madden has been appointed general treasurer for the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States operating in India. Her address will be Isabel Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.

'09 S. The announcement is made of the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Kathryn, to Mr and Mrs Oscar W. Martyn, Grafton Ave., Toronto.

'10 U.C., '12 M. At Point Pleasant, Long Island, the wedding took place of Janet Randolph Grace and Frederick Maurice McPhedran, of Toronto.

'10 M. A daughter was born on September 6, at Mount Hamilton Hospital, to Dr and Mrs O. W. Niemeier.

'10 S. D. W. Harvey has been appointed assistant manager of the Toronto Transportation Commission.

'10 S. On July 24, at Winnipeg, a daughter was born to Charles Raymond Redfern and Mrs Redfern.

'10 S. At Mount Hamilton Hospital, September 14, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Norman Wagner, 40 Mount Royal Ave., Hamilton.

'10 S. L. A Wright, who was purchasing agent and plant superintendent of the Foundation Com-

pany of Canada in Montreal, is now occupying an important position with the Fletcher Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

'10 U.C. W. H. King. On August 20, 1921, at Montreal Maternity Hospital, to W. H. King and Mrs King (nee Kathleen Broderick, Toronto) a daughter (Mary Elizabeth).

'10 U.C. On September 16 at the Wellesley Hospital, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Arthur M. Goulding, 88 Warren Rd., Toronto.

'10 T. Rev. Seymour Foss Tackaberry, of Newborough, has been granted one year's leave of absence and expects to visit the West.

'10 M., '10 U.C. On July 30, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Philip Douglas Spohn (Maud Edith Potvin).

'10 U.C. Early in July the marriage was celebrated of Alan Collingwood Bell and Mary Georgina Kontze, of Windsor.

'10 U.C. Miss Mary Agnes Gillespie is at present teaching in the High School, Fergus.

'10 U.C., '20 S. The marriage took place in July, of Ruby Eleanor Connolly and Clarence William Graham, formerly of Aurora.

'10 U.C. Rev Ernest Lloyd Morrow has resigned the pastorate of St. John's Church and expects to devote the next two or three years doing post-graduate work at the University of Chicago in the Department of Systematic Theology and Philosophy.

'11 S. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Royden John Fuller at 413 West Marion St., Toronto.

'11 U.C. Rev Benjamin Stewart Smillie, who has been a missionary to Central India for seven years, was home on furlough in Toronto.

'11 M. A daughter was born on August 6 to Dr and Mrs Wm. Morley Wilkinson, Oakville.

'11 Vic. Mrs G. Stanley Russell (Ethel Margaret Tait) was in town in August, while her husband who is the pastor of Grafton Square Congregational Church, Clapham Common, London, Eng., was occupying the pulpit of Bloor Street Presbyterian Church.

'11 S. On September 15, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs George Cecil Thomas, Toronto.

'11 U.C. The marriage was celebrated on September 15 of Lulu May Domm and George Edward Edmonds, Toronto. They will live at 311 Beech Ave., Toronto.

'11 M., '09 U.C. At the General Hospital, Toronto, on September 16, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Fred T. Bryans (Barbara Winnifred McKelvey).

'11 S. A daughter was born in July to Mr and Mrs Clarence Lundy Pearson, Powell River, B.C.

'11 Vic. E. L. Daniher has been appointed lecturer in English Expression at the University.

'11 Vic. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Frank Clarke Asbury, of Toronto, in July.

'11 Vic. At Victoria Beach, Colborne, the marriage took place of Ethel Blanche Bartlett and Raymond Ellsworth Ives.

'11 S. On August 27, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Alexander Stanley McArthur, of Keswick.

'11 S. The marriage took place of Alice Marie Rafter and Milton Berkeley Hastings, of Midland, on September 7.

'12 M. On Friday, September 2, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Wm. Henry Butt.

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'12 T. The wedding of Mabel Herbert Smith and William Lunan, took place on September 3, in Toronto.

'12 U.C. At Wellesley Hospital, on September 8, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Joseph Everard Gray, 116 Sherwood Ave., Toronto.

'12 U.C., '15 M. Donald Fraser has been appointed assistant professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

'13 S. The announcement is made of the birth of a daughter to Mr and Mrs John Stupart Galbraith.

'12 U.C. At Toronto, Wm. Donald Trench Atkinson was married to Marguerite Fleming ('18-'21 U.C.).

'12 Vic. A daughter was born at Welland County Hospital on September 13 to Mr and Mrs Guy E. Johnson (Kathleen Annie Byram).

'12 S. On September 15, Henry Harrison Madill was married to Marjorie Mary Knox, of Toronto.

'12 U.C. At Grant Avenue Hospital, Hamilton, August 16, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Clive Harcourt Carruthers.

'12 Vic. The marriage took place in August of Marian Dobson and Daniel Henry Connor, of Aylmer.

'12 U.C. A son was born in July to Mr and Mrs William Edgar Bastedo, of Toronto.

'12 U.C. The wedding took place early in July of Charles Roy McGillivray, director of Religious Education for Deer Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and Jean Ferguson, of Vancouver.

'12 S. At Woodstock, a son was born in July to Mr and Mrs W. Clifford Shaw.

'12 D. In August, Ren Sheek Robertson was married to Agnes Jean Hodge, of Cornwall.

'12 T. J. B. Collip has been appointed professor of Pathological Chemistry.

'13 U.C. A son was born, August 10, to Mr and Mrs Robert Everett Grass, 119 Crescent Rd., Toronto.

'13 U.C. At the Cottage Hospital, on August 17, a daughter was born to Frank Walter McHugh Callaghan and Mrs Callaghan, Toronto.

'13 U.C. The marriage took place recently of Margery Evan Ross and John Russell Scott. Mr and Mrs Scott will live in Welland.

'13 Vic. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Frederick Taylor Graham, in July.

'13 U.C. At Grace Hospital, Winnipeg, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born to Rev. James R. and Mrs Mutchmor.

'13 U.C., '20 M. The wedding took place in the early summer of Nelson F. W. Graham and Gwynethe Marie Tuttle. Their address is 197 McGregor Ave., Sault Ste Marie.

'13 S. At Walkerville, July 27, Eva L. Ard was married to William Middleton Brock of Walkerville.

'13 U.C., '16. The wedding took place at Mount Forest of Eatha Gardiner and Harvey Basil Setterington. Mr and Mrs Setterington will live at 32 Arlington Ave., Toronto.

'13 U.C. On Tuesday, August 16, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Arthur Scott Winchester, 163 Pearson Ave., Toronto.

'13 S. The wedding took place quietly of Otto Holden and Florence Hill, of Toronto. Mr and Mrs Holden are living at 251 Welland Ave., Toronto.

'14 M. At Swift Current, on July 4, a son was born to Dr Donald E. Ross and Mrs Ross.

'14 U.C. On August 3, at Hamilton, Margaret Holbrook was married to Luther Sawyer Hope, of Hamilton.

'14 S., '11 Vic. On July 23, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Frank Stewart Rutherford (Clara Alice Pennington), of Toronto.

'14 Vic. The marriage of Marie Marguerite Daltry and Clarence Elliott Willows, took place in Toronto in the summer.

'14 U.C. At Amasa Wood Hospital, St Thomas, a son was born to Mr and Mrs J. A. Wallace (Muriel Frances Cameron) on August 27.

'14 U.C. H. M. Taylor has moved from Montreal to Cornwall, where he is identified with the Canadian Linoleums & Oilcloths, Limited.

'14 M. The marriage took place in the summer, of Bertha Alice Harvey and John Reginald Beaven, Hespeler.

'14 M. A daughter, Margaret Biette, was born to Dr and Mrs Kenneth George McKenzie, 1017 Bathurst St., Toronto.

'14 M., '15 U.C. The wedding took place in July, of Oswald John Day and Florence Mabel Stirrett. Dr and Mrs Day will live in Winnipeg.

'14 M. A daughter was born in August to Dr and Mrs John Albert Duck.

'14 U.C. Lou Cory, former star of the Varsity rugby team, has been appointed coach of the Ottawa Big Four squad.

'14 T., '15 T. At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury Square, London, Eng., Leila Van Zant was married to Arthur Kent Griffin, of Toronto.

'14 U.C. A daughter, Frances Beatrice, was born on August 5, to Mr and Mrs Roland B. Ferris, 80 Pinewood Ave., Toronto.

'14 U.C. On September 7, at "The Willows", Cobourg, Amy Plunkett Rooney was married to Sidney J. Cook, chief of the Mining, Metallurgical, and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

'14 Vic. At 112 Soudan Ave., Toronto, a son was born on September 8 to Mr and Mrs Charles Frederick Watson.

'14 U.C., '21 M. James K. Latchford is appointed fellow in Physiology at the University.

'14 U.C. Olive Ziegler has received an appointment for India under the Foreign Department of the American Young Women's Christian Association. She leaves early in October, going by way of England and the Mediterranean.

'14 M. Ada B. Speers, medical missionary under the Methodist Church has returned to China after a furlough of one and a half years in which she took post-graduate work in Toronto, New York, and Rochester. Dr Speers has been appointed to the Hospital for Women and Children at Chengtu, Szechwan, West China.

'15 S. A daughter, Kathleen Boyle, was born to Mr and Mrs Charles Russell Ferguson, of Brantford, in July.

'15 S. C. R. McCort, has moved to Montreal, upon the completion of his work with Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand'Mere, Que.

'15 U.C. The marriage of Frances Wilhelmine Austen and Charles Courtland Martin, of Toronto, took place on August 31, at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

'15 Vic. John Howard Hardy has been appointed principal of the Perth Collegiate Institute.

'15 U.C. Early in September, the wedding took place of Mary Katherine Rodden, Toronto, and Frank J. Noonan, of Mount Forest.

'15 U.C., '17 Vic. A daughter was born on July 9, to Mr and Mrs Joseph Harris (Beatrice Jane Corrigan).

'15 U.C., '16 Vic. The marriage was celebrated in Calgary, of Arthur Justin Cowan and Helen Javiera Kerby. Mr and Mrs Cowan are living in Vancouver.

'15 F. A son was born on September 9 to Mr and Mrs Thomas Francis Rance, 135 Tyndall Ave., Toronto.

'15 U.C. On July 7, Maurice Rooks Kingsford was married to Mary Constance Eugenia Ryder in London, England. Mr Kingsford returned to Toronto to be on the staff of Upper Canada College.

'15 U.C. Miss Anna Kennedy has been appointed teacher of Mathematics at Simcoe High School.

'15 P. At Stratford, on August 2, Floyd Edmunds Snetsinger of Toronto was married to Nellie Swales.

'15 St.M. Rev. Father Austin Malone, C.S.P., who has been attached to St. Peter's Catholic Church here, has been appointed to the staff of St. Paul's College, Washington, which is affiliated with Washington University.

Medicine 1915

Addresses of graduates in Medicine of 1915 from the index of the Secretary, R. H. Fraser, 14 Greenwood Ave., Battle Creek, Mich. Those marked with asterisk have been recently verified by direct correspondence; the others given are believed to be correct. In the remainder of the roll of 102 there

is considerable uncertainty and information will be most welcome.

*W. H. T. Baillie, 53 Boon Ave., Toronto; Roy Ball, 1799 Dufferin St., Toronto; J. D. H. Barnett, 248 Danforth Ave., Toronto; *S. S. Ball, Stouffville; *E. G. Berry, 55 Dixon Ave., Toronto; A. McK. Bell, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto; Roy Bond, 18 College St., Toronto; J. R. Boyd, Thorold; *C. O. Broad, 480 Danforth Ave., Toronto.

W. R. Campbell, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto; *T. A. Carpenter, Mildmay; *L. A. Carr, 415 King St. E., Hamilton; H. A. Cates, Weston; *W. A. Cathcart, Port Lambton; *Bessie C. Cathcart, Port Lambton; John Chassels, 121 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto; *F. W. Clement, 440 Shaw St., Toronto; R. C. Coatsworth, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto; W. G. Cosbie, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto; J. H. Cotton, 12 Bloor St. E., Toronto; H. D. Courtenay, 189 Metcalfe St., Ottawa; E. D. Coutts, 65 Gothic Ave., Toronto; *R. D. Cowan, R.R. 4, Galt; *C. R. B. Crompton, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; J. G. Cunningham, Ellsworth Ave., Toronto.

*G. M. Dale, 591 Church St., Toronto; *J. H. Duncan, 124 Church St., Sault Ste. Marie.

L. C. Fallis, Shelbourne; *D. H. Fauman, 308 Dundas St. W., Toronto; *G. J. Ferrier, Hillside and Church Sts., Mimico; *D. T. Fraser, York Mills; *R. H. Fraser, Nose and Throat Department, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Mich.

*F. R. Gillrie, 320 Barton St. E., Hamilton; T. E. P. Gocher, N. Vancouver, B.C.; *E. H. Gordon, 467 Spadina Ave., Toronto; M. E. Gorman, 14

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E. S. Jeffrey, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto; H. G. Joyce, Freelton.

W. T. Kennedy, 163 East 61st St., New York City; H. I. Kinsey, 634 Christie St., Toronto; F. R. Kirkham, 12 Lowther Ave., Toronto.

*G. A. Lamont, 234 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.; D. E. Lang, Nestorville; *F. L. Letts, 14 Irving Place, New York City; A. G. Ley, 354 Danforth Ave., Toronto; *G. C. Livingstone, 457 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto; *L. B. Lyon, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica.

*F. C. Marlow, 647 Broadview Ave., Toronto;

*W. M. Martyn, 538 St. Clair Ave., Toronto; A. J. McGanicy, Kitchener; W. R. MacLaren, 142 Davis St., Sarnia; G. W. MacNeil, Grace Hospital, Toronto; G. C. McIntyre, 469 Parliament St., Toronto; G. A. McLarty, 546 Palmerston Blvd., Toronto; *H. B. Moffat, 1028 Logan Ave., Toronto; A. A. Moon, Erie St., Windsor.

*R. W. Naylor, 425 Bloor St. W., Toronto; C. Newell, 467 Woodbine Ave., Toronto; W. R. Newman, 160 Oakwood Ave., Toronto.

*P. M. O'Sullivan, 313 Brunswick Ave., Toronto. R. Paul, Sunderland.

A. R. Riddell, 72 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto; *J. W. Ross, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn; T. C. Routley, 127 Oakwood Ave., Toronto.

*T. J. Simpson, Collingwood; *W. B. Stark, 85 Lynwood Ave., Toronto; V. F. Stock, 166 George St., Toronto; Hilda Smith, Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, India; *V. H. Storey, Bowmanville; *T. H. D. Storms, 53 Bay St., Hamilton.

*H. B. Vanwyck, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto.

*S. Y. Walsh, Keen; G. M. Watt, 132 Park Ave., Brantford; C. E. Wilson, Oshawa; *W. N. Winkler, 393 Dundas St. W., Toronto; D. E. S. Wishart, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

'16 U.C., '16 Vic. The wedding took place on September 6, of William Meredith Hugill, assistant professor of Classics, in the University of Manitoba, and Lyla May Guest. Mr and Mrs Hugill will live in Winnipeg.

'16 Vic. The announcement is made of the marriage on September 11, of David Halliday Porter and Jennie D. Ranson. They will live at Copper Cliff.

'16 M. A son was born on September 2, to Dr and Mrs Russell Beattie Robson, of Walkerville.

'16 S. The marriage of Paul Hubert Mills, O.B.E., to Clara Isabel Chisholm, took place at St John's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on September 14.

'16 U.C. The birth of a daughter Ruth Lane, is announced to Mr and Mrs Brock Lane Batten, Montreal.

'16 D. At St. Michael's Episcopal Church, New York, the wedding was celebrated on August 11, of Una Margaret Smith and Howard B. James, formerly of Oshawa.

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Bermuda	Morocco
Brazil	Panama
British Honduras	Porto Rico
Bolivia	Portugal
Canary Islands	Spain
Chile	Sweden
Colombia	Switzerland
Costa Rica	St. Vincent B. W. I.
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Dutch Guiana	Trinidad, B. W. I.
Dutch West Indies	Turkey
Ecuador	Uruguay
	Venezuela
	W. Coast Africa

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'16 **Vic.** E. H. Moss is research assistant in Botany at the University.

'16 **P.** The present address of Melvin Aldrich Craven is 1630 Rosselle St., Jacksonville, Florida.

'16 **P.** A daughter was born on August 25 to Mr and Mrs Clark Power Taylor, 203 Concord Ave., Toronto.

'16 **D.** The marriage of Susie Irene Pizer and John Glenney Pilkey took place in August. They are living in Toronto.

'16 **T.** At the rectory, Bancroft, a son was born to Rev and Mrs Harry Aikins Reginald Pettem.

'16 **M.** Frederick Macnab Johnson is practising in New York as assistant-surgeon at the Memorial Hospital for Cancer Research. His address is 400 Riverside Drive, New York.

'16 **U.C.** A daughter was born in July to Mr and Mrs E. B. Monroe (Muriel Lee).

'17 **U.C.** E. W. Park is appointed instructor in Household Science.

'17 **D.** The marriage took place in Toronto of Clara Rutherford and Avan Elmer Cavanagh, of Toronto.

'17. On September 13 at Wellesley Hospital a son was born to Dr and Mrs Henry Ralph Hargrave.

'17 **S.** At Toronto, on September 14, Alfred Barnard Harris was married to Mary Glenny. They will live on Monarch Park Ave., Toronto.

'17 **U.C.**, '20 **M.** A son was born on August 31, to Mr and Mrs G. E. McConney (Florence Spaulding Hardy).

'17 **U.C.** Miss C. J. Fraser has been appointed special research assistant in Dentistry.

'17 **Vic.** The wedding took place at Scarborough, of Ernestine Dutton and Clarence Wilmott Learoyd, on August 23. They will live in Brockville where Mr Learoyd is on the staff of the Collegiate Institute.

'17 **S.** On July 15, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Earl Wesley Smithson, Toronto.

'17 **U.C.** Miss Helen Walton is office assistant in the Department of Public Health Nursing, Toronto.

'17 **Vic.** At St. Andrews Church, Cambridge, Eng., A. Roger Self, of the staff of the Toronto Central Technical School, was married to Stella E. T. Stubbins. They are living at 299 Sumach St., Toronto.

'17 **S.** In Chungking, China, in June, twin boys (Charles Edward and Stephen Harry) were born to Mr and Mrs Gordon Rosebrugh Jones.

'17 **S.** A. F. Hanley, who was with the Montreal Sales Department of the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company, has left for the Maritime Provinces.

'17 **U.C.** Recent appointments to the staff in Modern History are John Bartlett Brebner, B.A. (Oxon.) and Hume Humphrey Wrong, of Toronto.

'97 **U.C.** Mr and Mrs Harvey O'Higgins visited Toronto this summer after spending the winter in California where Mr O'Higgins has been writing scenarios for film artists.

'17 **U.C.** Rev P. Caigar Watson, of Shannonsville, has accepted the rectorship of Sioux Falls, Mich.

'17 U.C., '18 U.C. Miss Leila B. Maxwell and Miss Isabelle Yourex sailed from Vancouver by the Mikura for Australia and New Zealand. They expect to visit Honolulu and the Figi Islands on route.

'18 Ag. Early in September, at Kemptville, the wedding took place of Blanche MacLeod and Lou Gerbig Hempel. Mr and Mrs Hempel will live at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

'18 M., '18 U.C. At Arkona, on July 10, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Wm. Patterson Boles. (Florence Gertrude MacTavish).

'18 U.C. Norma Henrietta Carswell Ford was one of the lecturers at the training course for Girl Guides which was held at Havergal College.

'18 D. In July, the wedding took place of Herbert Lindsay Field, Strathroy, and Hazel Alice Brown, of Toronto.

'18 U.C. The wedding took place in July, in Glasgow, Scotland, of Hugh Reid and Mary Campbell Hardie. Mr and Mrs Reid were in Toronto for a short time but have returned to their new home in Scotland.

'18 Vic. A daughter, Doreen Mary, was born to Rev and Mrs Robert Knox Burnside, of Webbwood.

'18 U.C. The wedding of Vernon Walter Armstrong and Helen Mary Cockburn took place, September 8. Mr and Mrs Armstrong are living at 93 Farnham Ave., Toronto.

'19 Vic. The wedding took place in August of Lewis Calvin Walmsley and Constance Ellen Kilborn. Mr and Mrs Walmsley left in September for China.

'19 U.C. Evangeline Harris has returned from Oxford where she obtained her degree with first class honours, and has been appointed instructor in Latin at the University.

'19 S. A daughter was born at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie, August 13, to Mr and Mrs Russell D. Jones.

'19 S. John Rome McColl, of New York, was recently married to Ellena McKenzie Heddle, of Caledonia.

'19 U.C. At Aberdeen, South Dakota, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Thomas Jones (Dorothy Smith) on July 28.

'19 D. At Smith's Hill the wedding was solemnized of Minerva Elizabeth MacPhee and Alexander Ernest Barnby, of Hamilton.

'19 Vic. On July 30, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs C. E. Whitehouse (Beatrice Helen Stewart).

'20 D., '20 Vic. At Cedar Springs, on August 27, the wedding of Nelson Willard Haynes and Elizabeth Sterling, took place. They will live in Toronto.

'20 D. The marriage took place in September, of Rose Mabel St. George and William Wallace Speers, Toronto.

'20 U.C. The wedding took place in July, of Edward Ormiston T. Norval, and Grace Mooney, Toronto.

'20 Vet. James A. Campbell, of Toronto, was re-elected president of the Ontario Veterinary Association

'20 S. The marriage took place in Toronto of Laura McCarthy, of Ottawa, and Lyman I. Playfair.

'20 T. The wedding took place in Trinity College Chapel, on August 20, of Meta Aileen Boyd and Thomas Oakley, formerly of Bobcaygeon. They will live at 661 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

'20 D. At Dresden, on August 25, Frank A. Weese, of Wallaceburg, was married to M. Grace Carscallen.

'20 S. The wedding of Constance Kathleen Hunter, of Brampton, and William Percival Dale, was solemnized September 9. Mr and Mrs Dale will live at Niagara Falls.

'20 M.. On September 9, William David Stanley Cross was married to Sylvia Christine Milhausen. They will live in Elmwood.

'20 D. The wedding took place in September, of Sidney A. Milburn and Jean Galloway. Dr and Mrs Milburn will reside at 119 A. St. Clement's Ave., Toronto.

'20 D. The wedding of Marie Louise Smellie and Ernest Arthur Sadler, of Lucan, took place on September 10, at Wineva Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

'20 D. The marriage took place on August 31 of Rose Mabel St. George and William Wallace Speers.

'20 S. At Zenia, Ohio, the marriage was celebrated of Mary Katherine Geyer and Lesslie Earl Wilmott.



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'20 D. The wedding took place on September 14 of Velvin May Potter and William Randall Richardson. They will live in Barrie.

'20 U.C. On September 16 the wedding took place at Stratford, of Dorothy McLagan and James Emanuel Hahn. They will live at 209 Madison Ave., Toronto.

'21 U.C. Two of the coveted posts open to British students in the French *lycées* have been secured by Noreen Porter, of Toronto, Marguerite Gamble, of Brantford. Miss Porter goes to Le Mans and Miss Gamble to Grenoble.

'21 M. Alice Mooney-Wells is practising Medicine at 1234 Danforth Ave., Toronto.

'21 U.C. Mary Millen is the new assistant dietitian in the University College Women's Union.

'21 S. Gordon F. Tracy has been appointed research assistant in Electrical Engineering for the session 1921-1922.

'21 Vic. The appointment has been made of Miss M. C. Galt as instructor in Food Chemistry in Household Science.

'21 T. Miss C. M. Harwood is appointed instructor in Food Chemistry in Household Science.

'21 U.C. Lillian M. Phillips is appointed fellow in Mathematics at the University.

'21 U.C. The Rhodes Scholar from Ontario, John Ross Stirrett, has left for Oxford where he will continue his course of studies for three years.

'21 U.C. A son, James Emerson, was born at Preston, to Mr and Mrs George Shearer Hammond.

'21 M. The marriage of Roderick Thomas Smylie to Mary Margaret Black took place recently in Toronto.

'21 S. The new address of Peter Findlay McIntyre is the Consolidated M.S. Co., Trail, B.C.

'21 Vic., '17 U.C. At Toronto the wedding took place in August, of Harold Duke Brown and Marguerite Lola Wessels.

'21 T. Miss R. M. Nevill is appointed assistant instructor in Food Chemistry at the University.

'21 Ag. Cyril Leggatt who headed his class this year at O.A.C. sailed on August 27 for Paris to take a post-graduate course in Agriculture.

'21 S. The wedding took place on September 9 of Joseph Melville Breen, and Winnifred Westman, of Toronto.

'21 M. The wedding took place on September 14 of Rachel Geldzaeler and Isidore W. Ruskin. They will live at 405 Dundas St. W., Toronto.

'22 U.C. Allan R. Crawford, of Toronto, has been chosen by Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, to take charge of the advance party of his next expedition to the Polar regions. The advance party will winter on one of the Canadian islands in the arctic doing scientific and exploratory work and trapping for the Stefansson Arctic Exploration and Development Company. In July of next year they will be joined by Stefansson himself.

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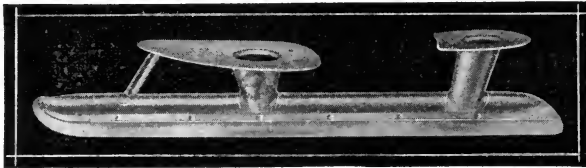
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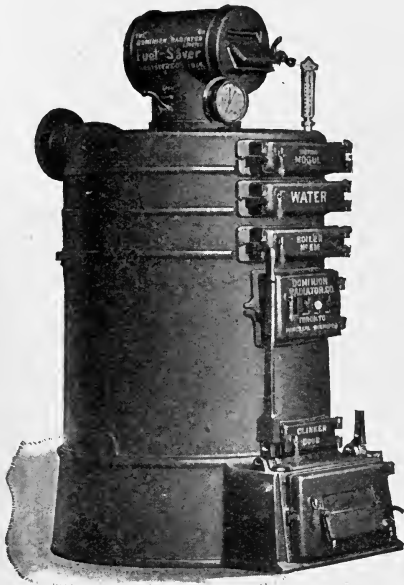
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SCHOOL AGES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

In the educational system of Ontario provision is made in the Courses of Study for instruction to the child of four years of age in the Kindergarten up to the person of unstated age who desires a Technical or Industrial Course as a preparation for special fitness in a trade or profession.

All schools established under the Public Schools Act shall be free Public Schools, and every person between the ages of five and twenty-one years, except persons whose parents or guardians are Separate School supporters, shall have the right to attend some such school in the urban municipality or rural school section in which he resides. Children between the ages of four and seven years may attend Kindergarten schools, subject to the payment of such fees as to the Board may seem expedient. Children of Separate School supporters attend the Separate Schools.

The compulsory ages of attendance are from eight to fourteen years and provision is made in the Statutes for extending the time to sixteen years of age, and also to eighteen years of age, under conditions stated in The Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919.

The several Courses of Study in the educational system under the Department of Education are taken up in the Kindergarten, Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and in Industrial and Technical Schools. Copies of the Regulations regarding each may be obtained by application to the Deputy Minister of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

13th May, 1921

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HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE.
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For general information and copies of calendars write the Registrar, University of Toronto, or the Secretaries of the Colleges or Faculties.

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News and Comments

LOANS WELL REPAID

The statement of the Honorary Treasurer of the Memorial Fund, of October 15, shows a most encouraging condition in regard to the repayment of loans. There are no notes overdue, and already \$9,525 has been repaid by members of the 1920 and 1921 graduating classes. The majority of the 1920 men have paid in full their debt to the fund, and \$1,600 has been returned by graduates of last June.

In spite of the unfavourable earning conditions of the past summer and the fact that there are still in the neighbourhood of 1,200 ex-service men attending the University, the demands on the Fund for the current year have been to date, much lower than last year.

Applications have been received as follows:

Faculty or College	No. of Applications	Amount
Applied Science....	43	\$7,767.00
Dentistry.....	67	10,300.00
Medicine.....	57	10,386.00
Arts.....	12	2,690.00
Forestry.....	3	600.00
College of Education.....	1	100.00
Veterinary.....	2	400.00
Totals.....	185	\$32,243.00

As students desiring assistance are asked to file their applications by October 15, it is not likely that there will be many further requests this year.

The majority of the applications come from students who entered the University immediately following the close of the war and are now in the third year. With the graduation of the 1923 class, returned soldier-students will largely disappear from the University.

ROYAL GIFTS RECEIVED BY VICTORIA COLLEGE

Royal gifts of unusual magnificence presented by King George were officially received by Victoria College on its Charter Day, October 13, the occasion of the eighty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the College. The gifts were: the Royal Standard which flew over Osborne Castle and which covered the casket of the late Queen Victoria; a crown from the masthead of the Royal Yacht; a silver mug used by the Queen in her childhood days; and a portfolio of drawings made by the queen and Prince Consort. The gifts were unveiled in the presence of a large number of graduates and undergraduates. Chancellor Bowles in a brief address reviewed the history of the College from the time of its foundation in 1837 as the Upper Canada Academy until later in the last century when it became affiliated with the University of Toronto.

ANATOMICAL BUILDING STARTED

The Anatomical Building is at last in the course of erection. Behind the Medical Building and overlooking the heating plant is a scene of much commotion as the new building is gradually getting under way. It is to be five stories high and its stone front and Norman design, with the rounded window arches will present a more pleasing appearance for the strollers in Queen's Park than the unlovely back of the Medical Building.

There are to be two lecture rooms, one a very large one with seating capacity for about 220, and a smaller one, to hold about 100. The remainder of the space will be occupied mainly by laboratories, a museum, a library, and quarters for the staff. The only part of the building that will not be devoted exclusively to the use of the Anatomy Department, will be a suite of rooms for experimental surgery.

The new building is going to seem a palace to the staff and students of Anatomy. After the cramped and dingy quarters in the Biological Building where they have previously been housed, Professor McMurrich fears that they will need a guide-book to find their way around the new Laboratories. For many years the staff in Anatomy have waited for their building, and during this time they have been unable to increase their numbers or to enlarge the work of the department as was required.

Owing to its site, on the ravine overlooking the heating plant, it was necessary to ensure an exceedingly stable foundation, and to dig some thirty-odd feet down to a bed of clay, on which concrete pillars were laid, and these pillars form the supports of the building.

PROFESSOR BELL RESIGNS

A. J. Bell, professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Toronto, and John Macdonald professor of Latin in Victoria College, has announced his retirement from active teaching work. He will henceforth devote his energies to writing.

Dr Bell graduated from the University in 1878 and for a short time taught school in St. Thomas. He then joined the Staff of Victoria University in Cobourg. Later he studied in Germany and received from the University of Breslau the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy. Throughout his long connection with the University and Victoria College he has shown himself a staunch and fearless advocate of the highest standards of scholarship. The Oxford Press will shortly publish for him an important work on the interpretation of obscure passages in Latin Literature.

ENROLMENT UP AGAIN THIS YEAR

The enrolment figures for the current year show an increase in attendance of approximately 550 over that of last year. Including the affiliated Colleges there are 5,873 in attendance. The enrolment in Faculties and Colleges is as follows:

Arts			
University College.....	1205		
Victoria College.....	540		
St. Michael's College.....	236		
Trinity College.....	140	2121	
Summer Session and Teachers' Course.....		157	
Medicine.....		1073	
Applied Science.....		804	
Graduate Studies.....		175	
Forestry.....		61	
Music.....		11	
Social Service.....		286	
Education.....		142	
Dentistry.....		818	
Pharmacy.....		137	
Veterinary.....		88	
			<hr/> 5873



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF FRONT ELEVATION, ANATOMICAL BUILDING.

THE MCGILL CENTENARY

On October 11 to 15 McGill University celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the receipt of its charter as an institution qualified to organize higher educational work. Nearly fifty per cent of McGill's 6,000 living graduates were present on the occasion. The programme included class and faculty reunions, a special convocation for the installation of the new Chancellor, E. W. Beatty, and for the conferring of honorary degrees, lectures by members of the staff, the McGill-Varsity football game, and other special features.

In the will of the Hon. James McGill who died in 1813, £10,000 and a large tract of land were placed in trust for the foundation of a university or college in Montreal. A Royal Charter was secured on March 21, 1821, but it was not until 1829 that active teaching was done. For twenty-five years teaching was confined chiefly to Medicine. The Arts Faculty was established in 1843 but had, on the appointment of Sir William Dawson as President in 1855, only four professors, a lecturer, and fifteen students. A Faculty of Law was established in 1855 and in 1857 a beginning was made in the organization of a Faculty of Science, but the University was greatly handicapped in these years by lack of funds. Little support had been received from the Provincial Legislature and it was not until the eighties that private munificence gave the University an endowment nearly adequate for its needs. To-day McGill has some 4,000 students in attendance and courses are given in all branches of university work.

The University of Toronto centenary falls in 1927.

A practical course in Household Science that may be useful to the average house-wife in the city in her everyday life is being offered by the Extension Department of the University under the direction of Miss A. L. Laird.

Although it was tried to limit the registration to 70, about 82 are at present in attendance. In the lectures, which are given twice weekly

various problems of food and diet are discussed, and the laboratory work, which is optional and limited to 70, deals with food values. As a result of its popularity the course may possibly be repeated after Christmas.

The Marfleet Lectures on the Evolution of the Canadian Constitution were delivered by Sir Robert Borden in Convocation Hall on October 5, 6, and 7. The first lecture sketched the constitutional development in Canada up to 1867. The second and third dealt with the period between Confederation to the world war and from the beginning of the war until the present time, together with speculations into Canada's future. One of the noticeable features was Sir Robert's detached and altogether unbiased presentation of a period of history in which he himself as premier was burdened with such heavy responsibility.

The inauguration of the Literary and Athletic Society of University College took place on October 11 in West Hall. The old "Lit" is dead and from its ashes has arisen a new "Lit" full of the life and vigour of youth. The chief speakers of the evening were the retiring Honorary President, Professor Jackson, the new Honorary President, Professor Cochrane, Principal Hutton, and the President of the Society, F. L. Hutchison. In all their speeches the same tone was manifested—a belief that



MCGILL COLLEGE IN 1845.

The building on the right is now used for administration purposes; that on the left forms part of the Arts Building.

the new Lit, in combining the literary and athletic activities of the College would more adequately meet the needs of the average and the all-round student, who should be a combination of the "semi-scholastic and athletic" type.

The prizes offered by J. L. Counsell, B.A. (U.C.) '97 for the Fabian Competition last year were won by G. R. F. Troop, B.A. (U.C.) '21 and C. S. Brubacher, a student

of the present fourth year. Arrangements are already being made for the competition of 1921-22 although it is not definitely known what form the competition will take, but the announcement will be made at the earliest possible date. Mr. Counsell was justly proud of the work brought out last year and will donate the same substantial prizes in an effort to direct student thought towards the vital issues of the day in the Social and Economic world.

General Meeting of Alumni Called

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association held on the 19th of October, the committee dealing with the re-organization of the Association reported that The Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto had been duly incorporated and organized, and that a form of transfer of all the undertaking and assets of the Alumni Association, including the Memorial Fund, from the Association to the new Federation had been prepared and approved by the Board of the Federation. The form of transfer was submitted

to the Board of Directors of the Association and approved by them and the President and Secretary were authorized to execute the same. A general, joint meeting of the members of The University of Toronto Alumni Association and of the members of The Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto, to confirm the above transfer and to elect the Board of Directors for the new Federation, to be held in the Lecture Room, Hart House, on Friday, November 11, at 8 p.m. was directed to be called. Formal notices appear below.

The University of Toronto Alumni Association

NOTICE is hereby given that a special, general meeting of all the members of The University of Toronto Alumni Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Hart House, on Friday, November 11, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and if approved, of confirming a transfer of all the assets and undertaking of the Association, including the Memorial Fund, to The Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto, and for the purpose of winding up the Association.

Dated at Toronto 19th of October, 1921

By Order of the Board of Directors

C. A. MASTEN,
President

W. N. MACQUEEN,
Secretary

The Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto

NOTICE is hereby given to all the alumni of the University of Toronto:

(1) That they are members of The Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto.

(2) That a special, general meeting of all the members of the Federation is hereby called, to be held in the Lecture Room, Hart House, on Friday, November 11, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and if approved, of confirming a transfer of all the assets and undertaking of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, including the Memorial Fund, to The Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto.

(3) The meeting is further called for the purpose of electing a permanent Board of Directors of the Federation.

Dated at Toronto 19th of October, 1921

By Order of the Board of Directors

C. A. MASTEN,
President

W. N. MACQUEEN,
Secretary

The Need of the Hour

TO whom, if not to its alumni, may a University look for support in the hour of its necessity? At this time the University of Toronto requires the help of its Alumni and its Alumnae more, perhaps, than ever before in its history.

The Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances which was laid before the Legislature of Ontario at last year's session is, though it does not recommend all that this University needs, an exceedingly able, comprehensive, and satisfactory Report. Prepared by gentlemen who know the requirements as well as the possibilities of the three Universities concerned, this Report places the Provincial University on the plane to which its long history and its effective work have entitled it; at the same time the Report deals generously with the other two Universities and is quite satisfactory to them.

No better policy for the support of higher education in this Province than that laid down in the Report has, as yet, been enunciated. Objections have, it is true, been raised to making the Provincial University dependent on the revenue from succession duties, variable as this revenue may conceivably be; but the disadvantages of this probability of variation have been very largely overcome by the system of computation suggested. Moreover, the great advantage of this scheme—an advantage which overshadows any seeming disadvantage—is that the University could be assured in advance of the amount of its income over a period of years and could plan its expansion accordingly. The lack of funds on which it could rely, the impossibility of planning for the year ahead, the uncertainty as to probable revenue—these handicaps have retarded the development of the University more than most people realize.

Though it was widely accepted throughout the Province, without any serious criticism of it in any quarter, and though it was accepted almost without reservation by all three Universities, the Government was obliged, because of lack of time for its consideration, to postpone action on the Commission's Report until the session of 1922. Under all the circumstances it would therefore seem advisable that the graduates and friends of the Provincial University should adopt as their own the policy laid down in this Report and should advocate

it and "push" it with their utmost energy, until it has been accepted by the Government of Ontario or until a better policy has been adopted in its stead. This is a need of the hour.

There is a danger that, because the Report is now some months old, enthusiasm for its adoption may have waned. Such a relaxation of effort would be fatal. The people of the Province must be supplied with complete information so that their support of the University's position may be secured. No Government can go beyond public opinion—but the alumni of the University can mould an intelligent public opinion. This, again, is a need of the hour.

When a friend of the University of Toronto discusses with one unfamiliar with present conditions the urgent needs that are now so hampering the University's development, he may be met with the reply that the Provincial University is asking for a very large sum of money. But what commercial undertaking, whether farm or shop or factory, having been cramped for seven years and having been denied the means of development necessary for the expansion which came upon us so suddenly on the conclusion of the war, would not now, after such lean years, require a large sum for justifiable expansion? Just this is the situation of our University; it must overtake the arrearages in development that seven years of inadequate revenue have brought.

The University of Toronto appeals, then, to its graduates and friends for their assistance in making known to the citizens of Ontario, whose property this University is, the facts on which its case rests. Generally, these may be said to be as follows: need for new buildings, for an increased and better paid staff, and for a larger revenue in order that graduate and research work may be prosecuted more vigorously. Our necessities are based mainly upon present conditions and not on prospective increases in numbers. The students we have must be provided for. By raising our standards we are limiting our numbers as much as we can safely do. At present these cannot be taken care of satisfactorily without additions to our buildings and without increases to the staff. There is no likelihood that, even when standards are raised, the attendance will be reduced

below what it was before the war, and at that time the accommodation and the teaching staff were quite inadequate. Should other universities be developed and new colleges be established, this University would not be relieved of the necessity of providing for the large numbers who will undoubtedly desire to receive their education in the Provincial University. Besides, there is the necessity of so providing for the Provincial University that it will not

be necessary for any boy or girl of Ontario to go to the United States in order to obtain an education equal to the best that is offered on this continent; also of developing research and graduate work if we are to maintain our self-respect and serve our own people as we should. This means greatly enlarged support at the present time.

R. A. FALCONER.

Victoria's New Wesley Library

TO his numerous benefactions to the University and other institutions of the city of Toronto Sir John Eaton has just added another which makes Victoria College the proud and fortunate possessor of a unique Wesley Library. It is not probable that there exists anywhere else as notable a collection of the works of John and Charles Wesley, and the probability is very remote that another collection will ever be formed to rob it of its pre-eminence. The Library consists of well-nigh six hundred publications, all of them issued by the Brothers Wesley in their lifetime. The volumes are well and beautifully bound, and with the exception of a few—so small a number that they can be counted on the fingers of both hands—all are first editions! Some of them, it is true, are tiny pamphlets of but few pages, needing the support of blank leaves between the boards to enable them to be bound in uniform fashion with the less meagre members of the collection. The value of the Library, however, is due in no small measure to the presence of these brief messages in the form in which they were first issued.

The Library was formed by the late Rev. Richard Green, one of the founders of the Wesley Historical Society and well-known for his untiring and studious research into all matters pertaining to the Wesleys and their writings. For twelve years he was Governor of Didsbury College, Manchester, retiring in 1900 and passing the remaining seven years of his life in his native city of Birmingham, where the Wesley Library, to the collecting of which much of the time and thought of his best years had been devoted, had its home up to the time of its recent transference to Toronto. Mr. Green published

a Bibliography of the Works of John and Charles Wesley—a volume of three hundred pages—which is virtually a descriptive catalogue of the Library now housed in Victoria College.

A vast majority of the six hundred volumes are from the pen of John Wesley, and a mere glance at them as they stand on their shelves brings home to one the astounding industry of the great eighteenth century reformer. Had his whole time been spent in writing, the output would have been amazing; but when we remind ourselves of his never-ceasing journeyings, his incessant preaching, the multifarious and oftentimes harassing details of administration making their demands upon his time and attention the amount of his literary work is almost staggering.

With equal force the Library brings home to us the amazing versatility of John Wesley. In addition to his more directly religious writings here are works bearing such varied titles as *Primitive Physick*, *The Cause and Cure of Earthquakes*, *A Compendium of Logick*, *Thoughts on the Present Scarcity of Provisions*, *A Short Roman History*, *A Concise History of England*, *An Estimate of the Manners of the Present Times*; here are also short Hebrew, Greek, Latin and French Grammars. Wesley's writings touched the life of eighteenth century England at almost every point, and in them all his sole purpose was the elevation of the people. His record of industrious self-devotion is perhaps unparalleled in the history of mankind. The presence of this Library at Victoria cannot fail to make for the enrichment of the life of the University.

J. HUGH MICHAEL.

Freshmen, Yesterday and To-Day

An Address to the First Year

I CAN look back over forty years of freshmen now. What differences are there?

The differences are due to political conditions, chiefly to the growth of democracy and the spread of public and general education. The growth of democracy has increased very greatly the attendance at University College. Forty years ago, perhaps the number 340 represents fairly well the attendance of men in all years, and there were no women. To-day there are 600 men alone registered in the College and almost as many women. Democracy like every other system and like every individual soul has the qualities of its defects and the defects of its qualities. What are the qualities of its defects? The aristocratic vices—the vices of an upper class with money to burn—are not conspicuous. There is no drinking compared with what there was, and this is not due wholly or solely to the enforced temperance of Ontario. Enforced temperance is not a very valuable virtue obviously, nor a very safe virtue; it is easily upset by “opportunity,” if opportunity arises. Some people have said, “there is no such thing as virtue; it is only want of opportunity.” They would say that this temperance of our students was only lack of opportunity; but it is not so. I have seen the spirit of temperance promoted by the undergraduates against the graduate element during the last twenty years and before temperance was compulsory. Temperance was due to the prevalence of a class not influenced by aristocratic vices. “As drunk as a lord,” illustrates what I mean. Our students are less and less like lords; for better or for worse, alike—less lordly. “Every gentleman has been drunk; no gentleman gets drunk” is another, more subtle and less equivocal, aristocratic maxim. I have often winced when I heard it. I have been too busy with books and thoughts to have had time to become a gentleman, and now it looks as if I should never have the opportunity. I think our students are more temperate and virtuous in this matter of temperance—more temperate in all branches of temperance—than their predecessors forty years ago. This is all to the good. All temperance is good though compulsory temperance is an



By order of the Sophomores of Queen's Hall, the First Year girls were required to wear odd hose; after two days, by order of the College authorities the practice was discontinued.

inferior goodness. But no human system is wholly good. Every system has the defects of its qualities and now I come to the drawbacks of our system.

The defects of its qualities! A democracy is governed by the average man with his defects no less than his qualities. It is not likely to have aristocratic vices; or to have aristocratic virtues. The virtues of a university are rather aristocratic—the virtues of a leisured class—such as thought, reading and intellectual interests. I don't say intellectual power; intellectual power may be equally distributed in all

classes and orders, professions and occupations; but reading, thought, and intellectual interests are not equally distributed, and are not very common especially in a material age and in a young country developing its material wealth. I think intellectual standards are lower than they were forty years ago. I think our students read less, know less, and are less accustomed to thinking seriously; have less intellectual interests. They read newspapers instead of books, and they prefer social functions even to the poor reading supplied by our second-rate newspapers.

A democracy is the government of the average man. He is a simpler and more childish creature than the men of an upper class who have seen more of the world, travelled more, read more, thought more. Our students are much more childish than their predecessors. They are boys and girls; their predecessors sometimes called themselves "the boys," but they were men mainly in mind, for good or for evil.

I will take an illustration. I wish you would remember it next year when you are sophomores—though I don't suppose one among you knows what "sophomore" means and yet you ought to know, for it is not half as Greek as it looks. You are not really much handicapped for knowing it by your ignorance of Greek. It is as much English as it is Greek. Yet, I venture to guess that no one of you knows.

The initiations of forty years ago were just as violent—more violent—than those of to day but they were much less childish and silly; much less vulgar and democratic.

In this matter of initiation our men have become women I feel inclined to say—interested in clothes and hats—and our women foolish children practising nursery "stunts." And though present fashions of initiation are in some way better than the old—less violent—they are rather worse in another way—more silly, more vulgar, and also so much more public and spectacular. In this age of false publicity and excessive organization and foolish propaganda and inordinate social functions, more people are offended and scandalized by University initiations than ever were

offended in the old days when these things were not thrust upon their notice, but were kept quiet and not obtruded.

Only very fresh freshmen were offended in the old days. To-day all freshmen and still more all "freshettes" may be offended, and the great public. Many mature men and women are offended and the University loses caste and many people scoff at it as only a silly school of children. The whole age, the whole world is supremely silly. Look at Charlie Chaplin's reception in London. But a University is expected to be less silly than a big city of four million people, two million of whom do not know their right hand from their left, and are prepared to go out into the wilderness, that is, into the streets, after any false prophet however cheap.

I will make one more observation about these initiations. If you only knew a little more biology you would drop them. They have no real occasion in this country. There is a biological law that each individual goes through very briefly and quickly and even before birth the stages through which his ancestors have passed slowly. Initiation in the United States is an illustration of that biological law. That country is based on insurrection. It was born in insurrection. Every generation of students therefore, when it comes first to college starts rebelling against the other students—against the second, third and fourth years, and has to be reduced to order. Hence the elaborate initiations of the United States—very violent sometimes, very foolish often, but yet explicable biologically. This country which did not arise out of insurrection but even in some measure out of the opposite—out of respect for old ties; out of affection for old memories; this country had no occasion to expect insurrection from its freshmen and no need for elaborate repression. It is all a foolishness here with no historical explanation or historical justification; just an uncalled for and quite unnecessary imitation of the United States; just a gratuitous piece of folly for us; just a "superfluity of naughtiness" in the language of theology.

MAURICE HUTTON.

Oct. 1, 1921.

Graduate Organizations in the University of Toronto

THE importance of graduate organizations in the life of a university is very great, and their complete history in the University of Toronto would be most interesting. Such a work ought to be undertaken and some day, perhaps, someone brave enough to face it may be found. In the present paper, however, no such ambitious enterprise is contemplated. Attention will not now be directed to the mere special groupings of graduates as we find them in fraternities, in the various faculties, and in federating colleges, but we shall confine ourselves to such organizations as Convocation and the more comprehensive Alumni Associations.

The royal charter granted by King George IV, dated at Westminster, March 15, 1827, the parchment original of which is in the Bursar's possession, and a copy of which may be found in the Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada for 1828, contains a clause providing for the institution of a body to be called Convocation. Convocation was to be composed of the Chancellor, President and Professors, and all those who had been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and who had paid an annual fee of twenty shillings, sterling money. The members of Convocation were to enjoy the like privileges as were enjoyed by the members of the Convocation of the University of Oxford.

In the University Acts passed subsequently, up to the year 1853, these provisions were retained. But in the Act of that year all reference to the rights of graduates in Convocation disappears.

For twenty years the law was silent regarding Convocation. But in this period there were important changes in the situation of the University. It was gradually acquiring strength in numbers of students and of graduates, and although they had no legally authorized organization they seem to have made their influence felt when they thought there was need of action. For instance in the year 1862 there was activity amongst the graduates under the leadership of men like Edward Blake (B.A. 1854) in opposing the adoption of the Report of the Royal Commission, consisting of the Hon. James Patton, Dr John Beatty, and Mr John Paton, which recommended that the endowment of the

University should be shared with the denominational colleges. Later, in 1866 and in 1872 there were meetings of graduates and the formation of organizations for the purpose of impressing upon Parliament the needs of the University.

In the second parliament of the Ontario Legislature, elected in 1871, there was a group of able and active graduates who made themselves felt in University affairs. During the session of 1873, the Hon. Adam Crooks (B.A. 1852), at that time Provincial Treasurer and later Minister of Education (1876-1883), brought in a Bill to amend the University Act. One of the principal items of the bill was that relating to the resuscitation of Convocation. In his speech on the second reading of the bill (Jan. 21, 1873) he stated in reply to an objection of Mr A. W. Lauder, who claimed that the graduates did not desire the change, that in 1866 and also in 1872 this very amendment had been asked for by a Graduates' Association. Mr Crooks was ably supported in the debate by such graduates as Mr James Bethune (LL.B. 1861), Mr H. M. Deroche (B.A. 1868), and Mr Thomas Hodgins (B.A. 1856, LL.B. 1858). The bill was supported also by the Hon. Oliver Mowat, at that time Attorney General and leader of the Government.

The bill passed the House and received the royal assent, March 29. But, although there seemed to be enthusiasm amongst the graduates at this attempt to popularize the government of the University, very little came of the movement, except the direct election of the Chancellor and a certain number of members of the Senate by the alumni. There was no devolution of the powers of the Provincial Government to the Senate, or other body, in matters pertaining to university finance. All appointments to the Staff remained in the hands of the Government and after 1876 these appointments were made on the recommendation of the Minister of Education, naturally generally after consultation with the President, Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor, or other persons who might have the confidence of the Minister or his colleagues. It apparently did not occur to the Legislature that it made little difference how the Senate was elected, in so far as its effect on the minds of the graduates was concerned.

But there were other clauses in this Act which were intended to give the alumni an opportunity to organize themselves and thus bring their influence to bear on "the well-being and prosperity of the University". Provision was made for the appointment of a Chairman and Clerk of Convocation, and it was enacted that, "once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a meeting of Convocation".

But in spite of what seemed wise and liberal provisions, practically nothing was done to make Convocation a real force in the life of the University. It is true that Convocation was organized and met June 10, 1873, with thirty-two persons present and proceeded to elect the Hon. Thomas Moss (B.A. 1858) Chairman, and Mr W. Fitzgerald (B.A. 1866) Clerk of Convocation, and in subsequent years up to 1899 it met some twenty times, busying itself mostly with questions regarding its own constitution and that of the Senate. After the death of Mr Moss in 1881, the Hon. J. A. Boyd (B.A. 1860) became Chairman and remained so for a number of years. In 1886 Mr Fitzgerald resigned as Clerk and Mr W. F. W. Creelman (B.A. 1882) took his place, after which Mr F. N. Kennin (B.A. 1873) acted for a time. The last manifestation of energy exhibited by Convocation was its protest against the abolition of the old Residence in 1899. But it had lost any hold it had on the graduates long before that date. A writer signing himself "M.A." in *Varsity* of October 30, 1880, in discussing the question of the imposition of a fee of a dollar expressed the opinion of most people when he spoke thus, "I believe that the imposition at the present time of a fee that has to be paid under penalty of loss of membership would have the effect of knocking out of Convocation what flickering life has been recently infused into it. This body was created nearly eight years ago, and, during the first seven of these years, nothing was done to justify its existence". There seem to have been occasional flutters of excitement, and measures of various kinds were proposed and amendments to the University Act, as for instance in the session of 1881, were passed by the Legislature but the machine refused to function properly. One hears vaguely eminent names in

connection with the offices of Chairman and Clerk of Convocation but nothing worth while is done. And so it went on. The law constantly provided for the existence of Convocation but its meetings were irregular and its influence *nil*. It is curious, however, to note that even in the Act of 1906 the existence of this venerable body is solemnly perpetuated in sections 57-66, but its real activities have been limited to the election of the Chancellor and a certain number of members of Senate.

But time moved on. The University began to grow more rapidly, and as the numbers of students and of graduates increased, the need of some vital organization of alumni was more keenly felt. Concurrently with the growth of this feeling, the conviction deepened in the minds of many that Convocation could never be developed into an organ for the defence and strengthening of the University. Various plans were talked of and finally in the spring of 1892 a group of graduates in Arts of University College, who were gathered in Toronto at the time of the Easter teachers' meetings, met to consider the situation. Sir Daniel Wilson was chosen chairman and the present writer acted as secretary of the meeting. William Dale (B.A. 1871) made a speech setting forth the needs of University College, forced to develop upon a very limited budget and in the midst of hostile rival interests. It was decided by the meeting to organize an Alumni Association for University College and a committee was chosen to draft a constitution and nominate officers.

The first meeting of the Association was called for the evening of University Commencement, June 10, and it was very successful. Professor James Loudon (B.A. 1862) was made president and William Dale secretary. A second meeting was held on August 4 with a large attendance and a good deal of excitement, caused to some extent by the strenuous election campaign then being carried on for members of the Senate. Indeed, one party of the time charged the founders of the Association with creating it as an engine for election purposes and prophesied that it would disappear as soon as the elections were over. But these prophecies were not fulfilled. The Association lived on for a couple of years.

But soon an important change in its constitution occurred. On August 7, Sir Daniel Wilson died, and on September 13, Professor James Loudon was appointed President of the University in his stead. He thereupon retired from the presidency of the Alumni Association of University College, and the Hon. S. H. Blake (B.A. 1858) was elected as his successor. Meetings of the Association were held, one of which at least was rather important. It was a meeting with two sessions, one for business in the afternoon of March 30, 1894, and the other a large public meeting in the evening of the same day. At the evening meeting Dr James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, made a very eloquent and inspiring address.

The Association was never formally dissolved, but it ceased activities on account of the removal of Mr William Dale from his place in the Staff of University College as associate professor of Latin. Mr Dale had written a letter which appeared in the *Globe* on February 9, 1895. In this letter he criticized various University people in such a caustic fashion as to produce anger and indignation in the University and his demission followed a few days after. A strike of the students was declared and an investigation by a Royal Commission was ordered, all of which produced much excitement and confusion.

The graduates were again without any vital organization, but on the part of several, there was a firm determination to found an Alumni Association. One of the most firm in this resolve was President Loudon. He never abandoned the conviction of the necessity for such an organization. Fortunately for him and for the idea of an Association he had about him in the various Faculties, a number of colleagues equally convinced of the need of such a body. Amongst these two of the most enthusiastic and resourceful were R. A. Reeve (B.A. 1862) and J. C. McLennan (B.A. 1892). The decisive impulse to action seems to have come from the University Club of Ottawa which in the month of March, 1900, issued a circular urging that some practical step should be taken towards founding a general Alumni Association. The meeting for organization took place on April 17.

A constitution was adopted and officers were elected. President Loudon was chosen Honorary President, Dr Reeve, President and Dr McLennan, Secretary.

The Constitution was brief but extremely wide and comprehensive. The membership was to consist of all graduates and undergraduates in any Faculty of the University, and of all persons holding official positions in any part of the University.

The Association was very fortunate in its choice of President and Secretary. No two persons could have been found who would devote themselves with more fidelity and intelligence to the interests of the Association. The Secretary proved himself to be a prince among Secretaries and rapid progress was made. Among the notable occurrences of the first year's existence of the Association was the organization of a monster deputation of Alumni which visited the Government on March 13, 1901, and laid before it the claims of the University. It was perhaps, the most notable popular demonstration which had ever been seen in the University and its success was due to the energy of the Secretary in founding branches all over the Province.

The organization of local branches of the Association was vigorously prosecuted and at the end of the first year the Secretary was able to report that there were seventeen of them in existence. They were located as follows: in Barrie, British Columbia, Elgin Co., Grey and Bruce, Hastings Co., Huron Co., Lennox and Addington, Lincoln Co., Middlesex Co., Ottawa, Perth Co., Peterborough Co., Prince Edward Co., Victoria Co., Waterloo Co., Wellington Co., and Wentworth Co.

But the present is not a convenient moment for telling the story of the Association during the first twenty years of its life. That must be postponed just now. But when the time comes it will be seen how useful to the highest interests of the University it has been, and how desirable it is that it should go on with unimpaired strength in the accomplishment of its proper functions. The day will probably never come when it can be dispensed with. It will be more and more needed in the struggles of the future.

In this sketch many humorous and pathetic incidents have been touched on,

but lessons are to be learned from it as well. We know better now what an Alumni Association is useful for. We may learn that its chief function is not to control university policy, so much as it is to keep alive in the hearts of the people a love for learning and for the institutions where learning is fostered. An Alumni Association is not a place for formulating scholarly curricula, but rather for promoting goodfellowship amongst old friends who meet now and then. It is not a place for discussing legislative measures,

so much as it is a place for reviving the memory of the days of youth and of its escapades. Let us not forget that carefully-worded, logically-developed constitutions and regulations will not save an Association from dying of dry-rot. Success will depend on the intelligence and devotion of the graduates who guide the Alumni groups. These must be carefully tended and nurtured. A University should never allow its sons and daughters to forget their *alma mater*.

J. SQUAIR.

University Settlement Continues its Good Work

ACHEERY "Hello" greeted us as we entered one of the playrooms at the University Settlement after a tour of inspection one Saturday morning. It came from one of the smallest of a group of youngsters playing with blocks on the floor, a yellow-haired, fair-skinned child with alert, bright blue eyes. Any attempts to elicit further conversation from him were in vain; he smiled, but remained mute. Later on we heard the child's story and we understood the reason of his silence. Little John is the son of Austrian and Russian parents, and he speaks only the two or three words of English which he has picked up from his playmates at the settlement. He is learning more every day, however, and in a few years he will be speaking English as fluently as all the bigger boys around the place. In the meantime he is learning the games and imbibing the spirit of Canadian boys and eventually he will develop into a full-fledged citizen. This Canadianization of the foreigner is one of the important phases of settlement work.

"We want to emphasize the fact that we are a friendly group, a recreational, social and educational centre, and not a charitable institution", said Miss Campbell, the supervisor at the settlement. This spirit is developed in the club system. There are clubs for all the different groups,—for mothers, for boys and for girls. Even the babies are not forgotten, for every week there is a well-baby clinic, to which every baby brings its mother and tea is served

and babies and mothers have a sociable time. Then there are two libraries, one of them a branch of the Public Library, where books are given out twice a week, and the well-thumbed volumes give evidence as to how much this is appreciated. In two of the club-rooms there are pianos so that the children can sing and dance, and several of them are learning how to play. The billiard-room, judging by its appearance is heartily enjoyed by the boys and looks accustomed to hard usage. Everything around the house bears witness to the fact that swarms of children haunt the place and the cosy and attractive club-rooms provide a comfortable background. Every year the children give plays, and their own dramatic instincts fostered by the poise and self-control gained in organizing and running clubs makes the plays well-acted and genuinely interesting.

Every year the work of the Settlement increases. This summer they held a camp up on Lake Simcoe, at which some 232 people visited. More helpers are required yearly and these are obtained chiefly from the ranks of University students and University graduates of the Social Service and other courses. In helping the University settlement to teach little foreigners, like John to play and exercise their minds and bodies, and to grow up into sturdy Canadian citizens, they are helping to forge another link between the University and the nation.

My Life

Fragments from an as yet unpublished Autobiography of Stephen Leacock

ALL my life I have lived in fear that, sooner or later—I always hoped it would be later—some one would tell the truth about me.

Whenever I signed an Hotel Register, I fully expected to feel a clammy hand on the nape of my neck, and to hear a voice cry out, "Stephen Butler Leacock, alias Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lowest Common Multiple, I arrest you as a Literary Fraud."

As a result, I had to stop wearing coat collars and other *points d'appui* and *pièces de résistance*.

Again, whenever I heard people in the street say "We've got you Steve," I trembled all over.

I really thought they had.

After all, why shouldn't they get me? There was I going abroad brazenly with the goods on me. All they had to do was to shake the Nonsense Novels out of my pocket and they would have found my union card in the Grand Army of Respectable Citizens and Perfectly Safe Platinizers. Stripped to my under-clothing I was about as Bohemian as a Bohemian orchestra or a Methodist Chautauqua. *In puris naturalibus* I was—well, just like everybody else—or nearly so.

I am a man who finds it hard to get away with anything. The hotel porter always searches my luggage—ALWAYS. When I dropped a working man's ticket in the fare-box, the conductor always stared at me. Often he sneered openly. Once he spat in disgust. Fortunately he missed me.

It is a terrible thing to be chased

down the nights and down the days and around the block by some imaginary canine phantasm. I simply had to find some way of poisoning that dog. At last I had it. My great idea was to write my own biography and prove that my life is a biological necessity.

"When they arrest me," said I to myself, "I shall whip out my confessions and show that I have beaten them to it and scooped their entire reportorial staff. Gentlemen of the jury, I shall say, or better still, beautiful ladies of the jury, I am a victim of extenuating circumstances. I am guiltless of false pretences. Observe me carefully. My sleeves are empty. I haven't a rabbit or even a rabbit's foot concealed about me anywhere. I wrote the miserable stuff. I don't deny it. I confess it. I even deplore it. If you must indict something, indict the soulless University which by giving me one tenth of a scavenger's wage, drove me into a life of shame and ignominy."



Whenever I signed an Hotel Register, I fully expected to feel a clammy hand on the nape of my neck, and to hear a voice cry out, "Stephen Butler Leacock, alias Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lowest Common Multiple, I arrest you as a Literary Fraud."

This Burke's Irish rhapsody will, I flatter myself, do the trick. Provided that the ladies of the harem—I mean jury—are sufficiently unattractive to appreciate my eulogy of their pulchritude.

Here then is my sole true and authorized biography, my veritable *felo de se*. All others are NOT the genuine aspirin. I am writing it sound in wind and limb, and as sober as I ever again expect to be, in solemn consciousness that I must shortly face my Publisher, very shortly and very short, in fact stoney broke.

A qualification is first necessary. There are many biographical details scattered throughout my published works. Let it be understood that this present statement cancels them. For instance, I have spoken at times of my wife and five children. I have spoken elsewhere of my wife—presumably the same wife—and ten, children. I have referred in other passages to the twenty little mouths that look to me for bread. These children are purely apocryphal. As Professor of Political Economy I claim the benefit of Clergy for my statistics. These wives are, to put it plainly, in my eye. As one who is neither a Pluralist nor a Communist, I repudiate them. Again, shallow critics on the internal evidence of some of my books have jumped to the rash conclusion that I occasionally take a drink. How grossly they err will appear *sub finem* where I shall reveal the tragic secret of my life.

To begin with, I was born somewhere and some time. I have no personal recollection of it myself, but, hang it all, one must have faith, one must have vision to bind together this contradictory world of reality. Let scientific determinism accuse me, if it will, of superstition, of *ὑστερον πρότερον*, or even of *lucus a non lucendo*, I have a vision of myself being born. That is sufficient in my eyes to establish the fact.

Over the events of my early childhood, I will draw a veil. They need it. Of my precocity I will say only this, that my father considered me at the age of ten an absolute idiot. The dear old man lived to see his diagnosis confirmed, and to share with tears of joy a part, a very, very small part, of my monetary success with the public. Of my adolescence I may remark that I was considered by a great grandmother who had cataracts on both eyes to be an extremely beautiful youth. You would hardly believe it if

you could see me now. Other times, other warts and waist measurements.

I shall never forget my first love affair. *Nimum te amavi*, as John Wesley has it. It was a terrible case of infatuation. I seemed to be hooked for Time and Eternity—principally Eternity. In spite of the entreaties of my friends, in spite of the dictates of my own reason, I clung passionately to the object of my affection. Playing those four aces against a straight flush cost me \$1.65 in coin of the realm plus an I.O.U. for \$13.50, which I have never yet redeemed. This was my first warning of that hereditary frenzy which ended at last in fiction.

At the age of eighteen, I realized the marvellous opportunities of our splendid material civilization. I went into a bank at the monthly wage of \$2.50 payable monthly. I would now be General Manager and would long ago have cleaned up millions in Wall Street with the bank's money—those kind of millions certainly do need cleaning—had it not been for the hand of Fate, the finger of Destiny and the brutal toe of Dismissal. No one knows how bitterly I resent this constant intrusion of Destiny in my domestic affairs.

I was short two cents one year end in my stamp account, and the Bank magnanimously gave me the choice of capital punishment or exile. The President's name was—well, any name will do. Needless to say, I chose exile. I went to New York. Why New York? Why not South Bend, or Topeka, Kan., or Bangor, Me.? Surely, reader, you are not so obtuse as to have failed to realize with what miraculous genius I incarnate the average American mentality. I went to New York because everybody was doing it and being done by it.

There I found salvation. There I first saw light or rather darkness. There I first met Bosh, the great Bosh, the only Bosh, the unrivalled Central African philosopher whose system is bound sooner or later to revolutionize all human thought, in fact, to dispense with it entirely.

He had come to America on a little matter of copyright. He found that the entire populace had stolen or rather travestied his discoveries. Bosh, in a spurious and degraded form, was being openly peddled everywhere. He could get no redress. He had been in his youth *chef d'orchestre* to the most polyphonic

monarch Dahomey ever knew. So he entered a jazz band. But his delicate Mozartian, Zanzibarian *nuances* were too subtle for the neo-barbarians of Broadway. They fired him for not making enough noise!

He was starving when I met him. He asked me for bread and I gave him a plugged quarter.

Tears of gratitude welled in his eyes. "Young man," he sobbed, "I shall never forget this."

He spoke the truth. He never did get rid of it.

"I must make you some return," he went on.

Personally I never could understand some people's mad impulse to pay their debts.

"I will give you my system. I will make you my American agent. I will initiate you into the mysteries of Bosh, including its sub-varieties of Bunk, Piffle and Twaddle. First of all you must grasp firmly the primary principle of my cosmic philosophy. ALL, ALL is BOSH.

"What!" said I. "All?"

"Yes," he replied solemnly and sadly, "ALL, every bit of it."

I thanked him. It was the first time in my life that I had ever given thanks and meant it. I saw in a flash the clue to all the riddles of the universe, including Chief Justice Riddell. I had now the key to occult literature and could converse at ease, in astral googoo, with the illustrious dead. In a word I twigged that there was oodles of coin in it.

"But, master," I expostulated timidly, "there is Bosh everywhere." He retorted savagely, "Bosh! Do you call the ordinary magazine stuff, Bosh? Give them the real thing. You can do it. As a starter take to Political Economy."

I took to it. Likewise it took to me. I found it the royal road to Bosh, the A.B.C. of Bosh, Bosh in its simplest and most easily digested form. It gave me my first glimmerings of the Larger Lunacy. It was the first lap in my Literary Lapses. It was my first stumble Behind the Beyond.

I kept up a correspondence with Bosh after his return to Africa. He sent me his manuscripts in the original Bunkum. By some kind of intuitive knowledge I was able to read them at sight. With this unique access to the original sources, I easily out-distanced all competitors and

became the foremost exponent of Bosh on the North American continent. Bosh and Political Economy: Political Economy and Bosh! These two will be found tattooed on my heart when the surgeons dissect me.

No, never shall I forget Bosh, the source of all my prosperity. Since our first fateful meeting, many another plugged quarter have I slipped to Foreign Missions, in the hope that, in the shape of a bottle of trade rum, they might somehow find their way to that venerable and sublime spirit, in his peaceful hermitage on the shores of tranquil Lake Tanganyika, or under some spreading Bunkum tree on the banks of the Upper Congo.

This is a most momentous literary confession. It is the TRUTH. Let me recapitulate it.

Bernard Shaw has said, "To those who know, it has long been apparent that my plays are all Dickens." Personally I would say that they are much worse than that. Anyway, in my turn I declare that by this time it must be obvious, even to Professors of English Literature, that my works are all Bosh, with a dash of Bunk, and a faint trickle of Piffle. But never any Twaddle! No, thank Heaven, with all my sins I have never descended to Twaddle. I leave that to—No, I'll be hanged if I will. If there is any money in Twaddle, I, the sole literary executor of Bosh, have as much right to it as anybody. . . .

This is the tragic secret I promised earlier to reveal.

I am a PROHIBITIONIST.

Not the ordinary kind of Prohibitionist who prohibits others, but a prohibitionist who prohibits himself from truck or trade or intercourse with—prohibitionists.

Confound this Prohibition, anyway. It is a better line of Bosh than anything I have done myself. People are beginning to realize it. My sales are falling off.

In a book store, only the other day, I heard a customer ask for the funniest thing in stock.

Did the clerk recommend "Frenzied Fiction," by Stephen Leacock?

He did not.

He handed out "Bone Dry America," by the Rev. Mr. Fuller Than Ever.

No wonder that I'm a Prohibitionist with a difference—a very considerable difference in my income!

R. C. READE

The Fifth Provost of Trinity

WHEN Dr Macklem became fourth Provost of Trinity, he was acclaimed as a Canadian. To Dr Seager accrues the additional advantage of being a Trinity man, steeped in the best traditions of the College.

Dr Seager was born and educated in Goderich, where his father, the Crown Attorney for the County of Huron, still lives. In his native town he was prepared for matriculation by that prince of teachers, Dr Strang, who followed his boys with interest wherever they went.

Trinity had as Provost during Dr Seager's first two years Dr Body, a man of great learning, great executive ability,



DR. SEAGER

and great energy, who not only enlarged the buildings and increased the endowments, but who also reformed the educational programme, widened the outlook, brought the College into co-operation with Queen's and Victoria, and earnestly advocated federation with the University of Toronto.

Dr Welch, who alone suffered through his advocacy of federation, was Provost in Dr Seager's final year in Arts and throughout his Divinity course. His influence as a theologian and as a teacher lives on in Dr Seager and in several other men now prominent in the councils of the Church of

England in Canada, notably Dr Owen, Dean of Niagara, who was also seriously considered in connection with the provostship.

Besides these two Provosts, the late Professor Clark, as Professor of Philosophy, and the late Dr Cayley, as Professor of Divinity, had much to do with the training of Dr Seager. That training was happily continued in the curacy at St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, in which he served immediately after ordination, Dr Roper, the present Bishop of Ottawa, being at the time vicar.

At St. Cyprian's Church, Toronto, which was then in its infancy, Dr Seager gave proof of his ministry, his organizing gifts being called into play. His sympathy and his manhood, his preaching and his spiritual power not only endeared him to his own parishioners but also attracted other people.

No wonder was it therefore that at the instance of his classmate at College Dr de Pencier, Bishop of New Westminster, he was drawn to the West, first as rector of Vernon and later as Principal of St. Mark's Hall, in the Anglican Theological College, Vancouver. Representing in the latter capacity what is popularly called the High Church wing, he lived on terms of friendly regard with Principal Vance, of Latimer Hall, co-operating heartily with him for the good of their common Church.

The war drained St. Mark's of students and Dr Seager resigned his post in spite of the entreaties of his Board. He did not wish to take a salary he was not earning and he did not wish to be idle.

Appointed to the rectory of St. Matthew's Church, Toronto, he has built up a strong parish to the east of the Don. He has received his reward in the affection of his people, the regard of his fellow clergy, who trust his sanity and his charity, and the approval of his Bishop, who has made him a Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral.

Notwithstanding the heavy demands of his parish, Dr Seager has, for two years past, unselfishly given lectures at Trinity. Thus he is no stranger to the present students and the present staff.

Besides his own experience of educational work Dr Seager has behind him that of his maternal grandfather, the Rev J. W. Padfield, who was from 1830 to 1833 a Master of Upper Canada College. He

resigned his post in the College to be ordained and to take a mission.

Of the large committee on union appointed at the meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England at Hamilton, Dr Seager is a member. He has a place also on the executive committee formed in the same connection.

Because of his varied gifts Dr Seager seems to be the best man to succeed Dr Macklem, who resigned eighteen months ago, and to carry on to completion the erection of the new buildings and the removal to Queen's Park.

A. H. YOUNG.

An Innovation

OBVIOUS it is that in all parts of Ontario people have heard that a great forward movement is taking place in the work of the Provincial University—and most of them, it would appear, are anxious to take advantage of what the University offers them. In arranging extension classes it is essential, as a matter of policy, that the demand should come from outside rather than from inside the University, because only then does a class contain within itself the element of permanence. People who ask for university service are likely to be sufficiently interested to persist in attendance on the class for which they have asked while those who might be dragooned into taking some special study must, at best, be indifferent students. For this reason the Department of University Extension offers facilities for study but does not urge anyone to accept its offer.

This principle is well illustrated in what has taken place in Hamilton. The teachers in that city heard of a new arrangement that had been made to provide for extramural classes to be held in the evenings in cities or towns where the number of prospective students was sufficient to make these classes worth while. They asked for particulars regarding this new scheme and secured the following:

At the March meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto the following important principle was laid down. This was done on the recommendation of the Extension Committee and of the Council of the Faculty of Arts.

The University of Toronto is very anxious, up to the limit of its powers as determined by its finances and the size of its staff, to aid persons who are in employment during the day to secure education of university grade and will go a long way to provide credit for those proceeding to a degree, provided always, however, that the University retains full control of its own standards and of its staff. Therefore, the University is prepared to offer instruction and admission to examinations to students belonging to any organization in any locality in the Province under the following conditions: (1) the class must

consist of not fewer than twenty members; (2) the fees paid by each student must be the same as those paid by students in the Teachers' Course; (3) the organization making application for such a class must collect the fees from every student and forward these fees to the University within the time limit stipulated in the case of students in the Teachers' Course; (4) the University will select and pay the members of its staff who give the tuition; (5) such class or classes may be held in classrooms supplied by the organization concerned, provided the equipment and library facilities are suitable, in the judgment of the University, for the work of such class, or classes; (6) the tuition given to such class or classes shall be of the same character as that given to students in the Teachers' Course; (7) the number of such classes shall be determined by the ability of the University to provide this instruction; (8) unless otherwise expressly stated in this section such class or classes shall be governed by the regulations at the time governing classes in the Teachers' Course.

THE COURSE GIVEN UNDER THIS ARRANGEMENT

The Pass Course, leading to the B.A. degree, according to the following scheme will be the basis of instruction:

First Year English, Latin, French, Elementary Science, Mathematics (Algebra and Geometry), Trigonometry.
Second Year (English, French, Science, Two of
Third Year History, Political Economy,
Fourth Year Psychology.)

1. This scheme is intended for persons who are employed during the day.

2. The class must be under the general direction of some responsible organization. The local Alumni Association of the University of Toronto, the Board of Education, the High School Board, the Advisory Educational Committee, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., or some similar organization might take this work in its charge.

3. The tuition fees at present in force are: one subject, \$10.00; two subjects, \$18.00; three subjects, \$24.00. Examinations, \$2.00 per subject. For admission by certificate to the Second Year, \$15.00. In some localities there might be additional expense for rooms, heat, light, etc.

4. The equivalent of at least two hours of tuition per week from the first of October until the end of April is in most cases the minimum requirement of work; in some subjects three hours per week would be necessary.

5. The work up to the end of the First Year might well be conducted either by, or in co-operation with the local Collegiate Institute or High School without

reference to the University because the First Year of the Pass Course may be taken as Senior Matriculation or Honour Matriculation. The University's work begins, in these courses, with the Second Year subjects.

A committee of these teachers then approached the Board of Education, outlined their proposals and their hopes, and asked for the Board's co-operation. This was very readily granted and enrolment for the classes commenced.

At the time of writing a class in Second Year English is being conducted in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute by Professor R. S. Knox of the Department of English; a class in Second Year Botany studies every Saturday forenoon under Professor H. B. Sifton of the Department of Botany; and a class in Second Year French is about to begin work.

This is rather a unique departure but

it is a very logical development of the system of Teachers' Classes which has been in operation in Toronto for some years. For instance, this year one hundred and fourteen Toronto teachers are studying in the late afternoons and on Saturday forenoons and are proceeding to the B.A. degree by this means. Since the University is a Provincial institution, how can the same privilege be denied the teachers of Hamilton or of any other centre where the conditions can be met? Next year Stratford and Fort William hope to be able to do exactly what Hamilton is doing this year. To meet the needs of these cities will, because of the distances involved, produce knotty problems but the existence of such difficulties should not, and cannot prevent the Provincial University doing its whole duty to its whole constituency.

W. J. DUNLOP.

Victoria Graduates Organize

A MOVEMENT which will facilitate Victoria co-operation in university activities was launched last month at an alumni dinner in Burwash Hall. The occasion was the 80th anniversary of the granting of the royal charter to Victoria University. The dinner followed the unveiling of gifts from His Majesty the King and a special convocation in arts.

At the dinner the Victoria College Alumni Association took on a new lease of life, being in effect reconstituted after having lain dormant since some years prior to the war. The appointment of vocational and publicity committees were features of the new organization. The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Chancellor Bowles; President C. Douglas Henderson, '06; Vice-President, Clarke E. Locke, '11; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Little, '13 (address, Victoria College); Executive, H. P. Edge, '09; George H. Locke, '93; J. C. Eastcott, '21; S. W. Eakins, '04.

Attendance of more than two hundred graduates at the inaugural dinner was taken by all speakers as a happy augury of success. Preliminary plans for a monster reunion of all Victoria graduates, to be held in the autumn of 1922, were announced to the gathering and received enthusiastically. It also developed that plans for a

closer connection of graduates with undergraduate activities, such as athletics and the college monthly, Acta Victoriana, were in the making. The advisory vocational committee will provide facilities by which men on graduation will be assisted in finding suitable avenues of work. Publicity for the college as well as for the association itself will come within the province of the publicity committee.

While the newer graduates were elected to the offices of the association, great pleasure was taken in the presence of distinguished senior graduates, such as Dr Hamilton Fisk Biggar, '63, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr Justice J. J. Maclaren, '62, and in messages from even older graduates who were unable to attend. Each decade from the sixties down was represented by a speaker in response to the toast to the college, which was proposed by Mr A. E. Ames, chairman of the executive of the Board of Regents. For the 60's Justice Maclaren was the spokesman; for the 70's, Prof A. P. Coleman, dean of the faculty of arts, University of Toronto; for the 80's, J. R. L. Starr, K.C.; for the 90's, Prof C. T. Currelly, curator of the Royal Ontario Museum; for the '00's, Rev C. R. Carscallen, West China missionary; for the '10's, Major T. W. MacDowell, V.C., and for the 20's, J. C. Eastcott,

editor of *Acta Victoriana*. Dr George H. Locke presided and was supported at the head table by Mr C. Vincent Massey, dean of residence; Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Chancellor; Mr Justice Maclaren, Dr Biggar, A. E. Ames, G. H. Wood and Rev J. W. Graham, D.D.

Greetings "from the oldest college in Ontario to the oldest college in Quebec" were telegraphed to Sir Arthur W. Currie, principal of McGill University, in recognition of the McGill centenary, on motion of Mr Justice W. R. Riddell. Sir Arthur has since sent a telegram of thanks.

Social Service Department Forms Link With Masses

THE half-way house between the University and the people." That is a phrase that has been applied, not inaptly, to the Social Service Department. It is a stepping-stone between the more purely academic and literary atmosphere that envelops an institution of learning, and the heart of the masses, on whom it is hoped that that learning will ultimately react to their own best interests. In these days when the University is striving to strengthen her connection with the people of Ontario, the value of a department like that in Social Service is inestimable.

It is only seven years since the department was first established, under the aegis of the Staff in Political Economy, and under the direction of Professor MacIver. The rapid development of the new course eventually led to its separation from the Political Economy department and the establishment of a separate department. A year ago Professor J. A. Dale assumed the position of head of the new Social Service Department. At present there are three full-time members of the staff and fourteen others, who are either professors at the University or prominent workers in the social service field down-town.

The course of training is essentially a practical one. The students devote their time evenly between lectures on Hygiene, Psychology, Economics and kindred subjects, and field work, the practical or laboratory end of their course. During the time devoted to the latter, the students visit the various institutions of the city where they observe the particular form of work undertaken by each institution. This part of their work is called observation. The second part is the really practical end. Each student is attached to some institution, perhaps a settlement house or a hospital, where he is in the care of a supervisor, under whom



J. A. DALE
Director, Social Service Department

he learns the rudiments of case-work or group-work, through personal experience. Both the supervisor and the student make out reports which are sent on to the field-work instructor, who can in this way keep in touch with the individual student. The first year is purely vocational, but the second becomes more specialized as the student shows an aptitude for case-work or for group-work, in clubs or other lines. At the end of two years a diploma is granted.

The war opened the eyes of the people to the necessity of training for social service workers. The aim of a Social Service course is to educate the people to know the resources of the community and the needs of the community and to bring

the two together. The graduates from the department go out into many different fields,—settlement-houses, Board of Health work, Soldiers' Aid Commissions, hospitals, rehabilitation work, work among the immigrants and in women's police courts. Another important feature is the close connection between the Social Service Department and the Neighbourhood Workers' Association of which Professor Dale is President. The Neighbourhood Workers is a federation of 187 charitable associations which works through one central office which has district offices throughout the city. The value of such an organization is obvious. It minimizes work, makes duplication or overlapping practically impossible, and it makes the work of the allied associations as speedy and efficient as possible.

More than anything else the Social Service Department counts itself fortunate in its connection with the University. In the United States the schools of social service have not flourished as a general rule in University grounds. At first glance the advantage of being under the wing of the University might not be apparent, yet there are at least two good results. Besides the more utilitarian advantages of being able to secure the best professors and lecturers in certain subjects through the University they have gained something else, more intangible, less explicit, they have gained a philosophy of life.

Correspondence

The Editor,

THE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY.

Sir:—I have already been notified of some additions and corrections that should be made in the *Roll of Service*. It will not be possible to issue a second edition of the *Roll*, but I shall be grateful if, somewhat later in the session, you will allow me to publish these in THE MONTHLY. In this way many of those who have the *Roll* can be notified of the changes. Readers are asked to inform me without delay of any errors or omissions.

As it is especially important that there should be no mistakes in the *Roll of Honour* when it is recorded on the permanent Memorial, any errors in the spelling of the names, both Christian and surnames, or in the dates, etc., as they now appear in the *Roll*, should be reported to me as soon as possible.

Yours, etc.,

G. O. Smith,

Editor, *Roll of Service*.

Dates to Remember

November 12—Royal Canadian Institute Lecture, Physics Bldg.—“The Foremost Civilization of Ancient America: The Maya” (illustrated by lantern slides and charcoal drawings) by Dr Sylvanus G. Morley. Dr Morley is in charge of the Carnegie Institution's Explorations in Central America. He is an authority on the Maya hieroglyphics and on problems connected with Middle American Archaeology. He will give a fascinating account of a wonderful civilization which has passed.

November 19—Royal Canadian Institute Lecture, Physics Bldg.—“Fluorescence and Phosphorescence” (with striking demonstrations) by Professor J. C. McLennan, F.R.S. Professor McLennan is well known to Toronto audiences as a brilliant lecturer and expositor of scientific subjects.

November 22-25—Hon. N. W. Rowell will deliver the first series of lectures offered by the Burwash Lectureship Fund in Convocation Hall November 22, 23, 24, 25. The subjects of the four lectures are “World Peace and the League of Nations”, “World Peace and the British Empire”, “World Peace and Canada”, and “World Peace and the Church”. The Burwash Lectures were made possible by the collection of \$5,000 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary in the Methodist ministry of Nathaniel Burwash, late Chancellor of Victoria College. The intention is to arrange a course of lectures biennially or whenever a prominent speaker is available.

November 26—The University of Toronto will celebrate the sixth hundred anniversary of the death of Dante on November 26. Professor Grandgent of Harvard who has edited Dante's works and is one of the most noted living authorities on Dante will be present. The programme will be given in Hart House Theatre and will be partly in English and partly in Italian and will take a musical and literary form. It is expected that the Dante Society of Toronto will participate.

November 26—Royal Canadian Institute Lecture, Physics Bldg.—“Speaking Crystals” (demonstrations) by Dr Alexander M. Nicolson, Research Laboratories, Western Electric Company. Dr Nicolson is a distinguished research worker on whose discoveries in the physical sciences many patents have been based. He will bring considerable equipment with him and his audience will be treated to some weird effects.

College Sermons—The College Sermons are being given as usual at Convocation Hall each Sunday at 11 a.m. The list of speakers for the remainder of the Michaelmas term is as follows:

Nov. 6—Thanksgiving Sunday.

13—Canon F. G. Scott.

20—Dr Wilfrid Grenfell.

27—Rev Dr W. J. Clarke, St. Andrew's Church, Westmount.

Dec. 4—Prof. Shailer Matthews, Chicago.

11—Rev Dr C. W. Gordon, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Book Reviews

With the Alumni

The Psychology of Adolescence by Frederick Tracy, Ph.D. (New York, The Macmillan Co. 1920).

This is an age of special interests and the consequent multiplication of subjects, more or less adequately defined. Education, sociology, and religion are three typical fields, all marked by the same tendency to become eclectic and all equally sub-divided so as to embrace whatever the sciences can contribute to their *vue d'ensemble*. Without requiring new facts these subjects call for special treatment of the data and, above all, for such a presentation of the subject as will attract and edify earnest readers. This probably explains the modern method of organizing a series of works to meet such demands; for the focus of the subject is a little indefinite and its limits may be left to the writer's option. To a series of this kind, namely, *Handbooks of Moral and Religious Education*, edited by Professor Sneath of Yale University, this book has been contributed by Professor Tracy.

The class of readers ("teachers in the field of moral and religious education") for whom the book is written will find it admirably adapted to their needs. In respect of style it is eminently readable and will set before the teachers a standard of exposition which they may well try to attain. In respect of matter, the selection of topics is at all times judicious. Though the major part of the book is psychological, the reader will probably think that the work as a whole adds one more tribute to the flexibility of that term. A chapter of physiology, is of course, a recognized element in modern works on psychology, and the author is justified in making his idea of education include care for the body at the critical period which he describes. On the other hand it may not be unnecessary or ungrateful to suggest that ethical and teleological elements in the treatment of the general subject seem to obscure the scientific outlook. Sexual criminality is a wide and important field of which it is hardly sufficient to say (p. 147) that "one records with deep pain the facts," when in the text the facts are not further stated and painful is not as such a scientific category. Similarly Professor Tracy tells us that "strong religious convictions, deep religious feelings, and pronounced religious decisions are more likely to occur in adolescence than in any other period of life" (p. 200), without removing the possible ambiguity. In fact, as the discussion proceeds, it seems possible that the author omitted to consider a type known to Aristotle and to Milton, namely those who reach an abiding peace by adopting the principle, "Evil be thou my good." Yet these also are genuine specimens, psychologically!

But the interested reader is always too much inclined to discuss only the points that are controversial, and so leave on the minds of others a false impression. It is certain that all interested in moral and religious education will appreciate this work as a survey of the field. A fairly extensive bibliography is appended.

G.S.B.

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Sir George Foster speaks to U.C. Alumnae

Sir George Foster delivered an address to the University College Alumnae Association at the Mining Building on October 21, which might be taken as a guide for women in their new political status. He stated the importance of democracy and emphasized the fact that if it fell short of its full achievement it was due to the apathy and indifference of the public in regard to the administration of public affairs. He then went on to point out the various considerations which were involved in coming to a decision on a political question. Finally he discussed such problems as the national debt and the tariff, and alluded to the three political parties and their leaders with a political detachment quite remarkable from one who for so long has had such strong partisan affiliations.

Sir George stressed the point that in the coming elections there would be an addition of nearly half the voting power to the electorate, which would therefore be to a large extent an untrained and un-informed body. The duty of the new electors, he said, was to make up for their deficiencies; women must study, must think, and must submit their theories to the test of the practical experience of the world. He concluded by pointing out that the people of to-day are responsible for the condition of the next generation. In working out legislation it is, therefore, important to realize that we are building paths in which future generations must tread.

Montreal Alumni Hold Successful Annual Meeting

President Falconer, Brig. Gen. Mitchell, Prof. DeLury and E. W. Beatty, Arts '98, Chancellor of Queen's and McGill, were the principal speakers at the Annual Dinner Meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Montreal Branch, held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday evening, October 14th. In addition to these guests, the eighty men present heard with pleasure from Dr Jack Maynard, Coach of the Varsity Team, and from Mr E. R. Cameron, Arts '79, representing the Ottawa alumni. Addresses were made also by J. M. Robertson, S.P.S. '93, retiring Chairman; Rev R. W. Dickie, Arts '94, incoming Chairman; W. F. Tye, S.P.S. '81, who was elected Vice-Chairman for the coming year and who proposed a resolution,

enthusiastically adopted, extending congratulations and good wishes to McGill, upon her Centenary celebrations; and Dr Jos. A. Corcoran, Med. '98, who expressed the appreciation of the gathering of the efforts of the retiring Chairman and of the honour and pleasure extended by the guests of the evening. Roy Campbell, Arts and Forestry '14, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year. A series of parodies composed and accompanied on the piano by Prof. C. H. Carruthers, Arts '12, were projected on the screen for all to sing and went far to enliven the evening. Among those present were members of the Executive of the Engineering Alumni Association. Subsequent comment indicated that the affair was one of genuine enjoyment to all who attended.

The late John Hoskin

Following an illness that lasted for the greater part of ten years, Dr John Hoskin died at his home in Toronto on October 6, in his eighty-sixth year.

Dr Hoskin was a native of Devonshire, England, and came to Canada in his eighteenth year. He studied Law and was called to the Bar in 1863. Dr Hoskin was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University until 1906 and was chairman of the Board of Governors from that date until 1910. His long service to the University was recognized in 1889 when the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1910 on his retiring from the Board of Governors his portrait was painted and added to the University gallery.

Rev John Munro Gibson Dead

The death of the Rev John Munro Gibson in London, England, on October 13, removed one of the senior graduates of the University.

Dr Gibson graduated from the University in 1862 and later received his theological education in Knox College. For a number of years he held a pastorate in Montreal and a professorship in Montreal Theological College. In 1880 he moved to London, England, to become pastor of St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church. He was ex-moderator of the Presbyterian Church in England, and the author of many books on religious subjects. In 1902 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Late James McCaig.

The death took place in Edmonton on October 8, of James McCaig, B.A. (U.C.) '94, M.A. '97, LL.B. He had not been well for some time, and had been forced last May to resign his duties as editorial director of the publications of the Provincial Government of Alberta.

After a brilliant course at the University, he taught school for several years at Morrisburg and Peterborough, before going West. He was Superintendent of Education during the formative period of education in Alberta. Mr McCaig was also a regular correspondent to leading newspapers, among others the *Montreal Star* and the *Manitoba Free Press*. He was a recognized authority on sheep raising and other branches of agriculture. He wrote, besides this, a volume on "Civics"

which was accepted by many of the Provincial educational departments. His death at the age of fifty-seven removes one of the strong figures who have contributed so much to the building up of the great Western Provinces.

Through 'Varsity and Through Life Together

Those alumni who know Eldred Archibald, B.A. '05, and Mrs Archibald (Irene Love, B.A. '05), will be interested to learn that Mr Archibald was last month made executive editor of the *Montreal Star*, and that Mrs Archibald is rapidly recovering from a serious operation performed in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

After graduation, Mr Archibald was in France and Germany until 1907; was with the *Toronto Star* until 1909, during the last two years of which he was legislative correspondent; was in the "Gallery" at Ottawa in 1910-1912; joined the *Montreal Herald* in 1913, following which he was on the *Montreal Star* staff as special writer, literary editor, and later, associate editor, before being appointed to his present post.

Mrs Archibald, whom he married in 1912, has had a most interesting career in journalistic work, closely associated with her husband, having been with the *Toronto Star* and *World* 1906-1907. After studying music in New York in 1908, she took charge of the Women's Department of the *Hamilton Spectator*; was associate editor of the *Canada Monthly* in 1909; was special writer with the Canadian Pacific Colonization and Immigration Department at Calgary and was assistant manager of the Publicity Department; spoke and wrote in England in 1910 on Canadian opportunities for British women; was musical editor of the *Montreal Sunday Herald* in 1913, and since 1914 has conducted the Women's Page of the *Montreal Star*.

R.L.C.

Deaths

GIBSON—On October 13, John Munro Gibson, B.A. (U.C.) '62, M.A. '66, LL.D. (Hon.) '02, for many years minister of the St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church.

HOSKIN—At his residence 214 St. George St., after a long illness, John Hoskin, LL.D. '89, D.C.L. '04 (Hon.) treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, in his eighty-sixth year.

BRAY—At Chatham, on October 3, from pneumonia, Reginald Vavasour Bray, M.D. (Vic.) '90, Coroner of the county, physician to the Grand Trunk and Wabash Railways, county physician and Chairman of the Chatham Board of Health.

BELL—In the Smith's Falls Hospital, where he had been a patient for four years, Henry Wallace Bell, D.D.S. (T.) '95 of Merrickville.

McCAIG—At Edmonton, on October 8, James McCaig, B.A. (U.C.) '94, M.A. '97, after an illness of some months.

THORNE—At the residence of his uncle A. E. Osler, 36 Summerhill Gardens, on October 3, Stuart Mills Thorne, B.A.Sc. '01, M.C., Croix de Guerre, from heart trouble, the result of exposure on active service.

FOWLER—At London, on October 12, John Harry Fowler, B.A. (Vic.) '02, after a few days illness.

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Two of the drawings in this issue of THE MONTHLY were done by graduates. GOBLIN needs your help Old Timers! He's going to bring out an alumni number one of these days, and will want material.

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Notes by Classes

'67 U.C. McLeod Stewart has filed a circular stating that he will be a candidate at the coming Federal elections for the Dominion Parliament.

'79 T. Rev Charles H. Shortt, Warden of the Anglican Theological college, Vancouver, was staying with his sister Mrs Willoughby Cummings during the meeting of the General Synod to which he was a delegate.

'80 Vic. Jeffries Wellington Dowler is living at 1418 Cook St., Victoria, B.C.

'81 M. (T.) Richard Raikes was unanimously tendered the nomination for East Simcoe for the Meighen Government.

'82 U.C., '86 M. James Wright Mustard is the city analyst at Chatham. He is a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

'85 U.C., '91 M. Charles Alexander Webster is engaged in hospital work at Beirut, Lebanon, where he is attached to the American University.

'85 M. Charles Augustus Krick is practising his profession as chemist at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

'87 U.C. Peter J. McLaren, formerly of Russell has moved to 22 Rose Hill Avenue, Toronto.

'88 M. Opie Sisley has resigned his duties as coroner because they interfered with his private medical practice.

'88 U.C. Joachim H. Hunter is at present living at 56 Drummond Street, Sherbrooke, Que.

'88 M. (T.). Michael Steele, of Tavistock, was unanimously chosen by the nominating convention, to carry again the Conservative banner for South Perth in the coming Federal elections.

'90 M. Professor Thomas Cullen was a visitor in Toronto in September. He is now professor of abdominal surgery in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

'91 U.C. The Board of Governors of McGill University have appointed Gordon Jennings Laing to the deanship of the Faculty of Arts and head of the department of classics. Until recently Mr. Laing has been attached to the staff of the University of Chicago.

'91 U.C., '95 M. The new address of Thomas McCrae is 1929 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

'91 M. John Emil Hett, former mayor of Kitchener, has been unanimously selected as Labour-Farmer candidate for North Waterloo.

'92 M. (T.). Bertha Dymond is practising her profession at 2900 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask.

'93 Vic. William Robert Liddy is the Public School Inspector, for the County of Dufferin.

'93 Vic. Isaac Graham Bowles is now pastor of the Wesley Methodist Church, Toronto. His address is 238 Crawford Street.

'95 U.C. William Tier is Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

'96 U.C. William Wallace Nichol is Principal of the Ottawa Technical School at the corner of Albert and Bay Streets.

'96 Vic. The present address of Archibald Gordon Sinclair is Bloomfield, N.J.

'96 D. George Henry Henderson has resigned his position as Librarian of the Illinois State Dental Society in order to devote his time demonstrating Everett's Fluid Impression Compound for Dr G. E. Everett, Chicago. His address is 3156 Warren Avenue, Chicago.

'98 U.C. At the recent convention of Canadian Clubs in Winnipeg, Grace Hunter, Toronto, was one of the women-delegates.

'99 U.C. Richard V. Le Suer has been appointed solicitor for the British Government in an arbitration between Great Britain and Peru which will be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, next fall. Mr Le Suer has spent much time in Peru and is well versed in the situation there as it applies to British interests.

'00 U.C. Rev William George Wilson has been moved from Moose Jaw to First Church, Victoria, B.C.

'00 U.C. William Charles Good is the Progressive candidate in the Brant riding in the coming Federal elections.

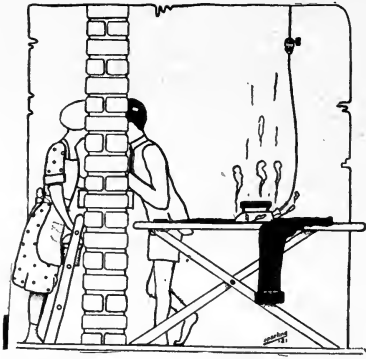
'02 D. Alfred D. A. Mason has been appointed to the charge of the Clinical Department in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

'02 U.C. At the General Hospital, Toronto, a son was born to Mr and Mrs George Sanderson Hodgson on September 21.



A Futuristic View of an undertaker, if the enrolment in the Medical College gets any larger.

—GOBLIN



Pressing His Suit.—GOBLIN

'02 U.C. Rev Allen Egbert Armstrong left at the end of September for India. He expects to be away until spring.

'02 M. Alexander Fisher has moved from Calgary to Toronto. His address is 29 Wells Street.

'03 Vic. Victor Wentworth Odlum has been chosen as Liberal candidate for South Vancouver in the forthcoming general election.

'03 U.C. On September 24 at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, George Wishart Carter was married to Kate D. Lamont. They will reside in Port Rowan.

'04 U.C. Alice Maud Hindson is teaching at the Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, California.

'04 U.C. Emma May Kells has been appointed to the staff at Humberstone as a specialist in Moderns and History.

'04 M. On September 17 at Oshawa a son, Francis Hutcheson, was born to Dr and Mrs Franklin James Rundle.

'04 Vic Charles Wallace Bishop, for the past nine years General Secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. has left for New York with his family. He intends to take a year's post-graduate work at Columbia University.

'04 M. The marriage of Elsie Durocher, of Montreal, and Wallace Leighton Gilbert, of Toronto, took place in Montreal on Saturday, October 27.

'06. Rev James Melton Menzies left Toronto in September for Changte, Honan, where he will be engaged in missionary work with the Presbyterian Foreign Missions. He served for three years in France with the Chinese Labor Corps, for which he was decorated by the Chinese Government. He is the author of a book on oracle bones found in a buried city in Honan.

'06 U.C. John Arthur Clark was chosen by the convention of National Liberal and Conservative delegates as their candidate for Burrard riding.

'06 D. A son was born on September 18 to Dr and Mrs Edmund Alexander Grant, 71 Oakmount Road, Toronto.

'06 U.C. Walter Williamson Bryden has moved from Woodville to Melfort, Sask.

'07 U.C. Rev Hyslop Dickson is at present living at Cypress River.

'07 U.C. The present address of John Russell Harris is 185 Albany Avenue, Toronto.

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'08 **S.P.S.** D. O. Wing has left the Anglin-Norcross Company, St. Johns, Que., and is now in Georgia connected with coal mining.

'09 **U.C.** Violet M. Ryley has accepted the position of dietitian in charge of the cafeteria carried on by the Toronto Y.W.C.A. at 12 Adelaide Street W.

'09 **U.C.** The marriage took place on October 5 of Edgar A. Cross, B.Sc. of Birmingham, England, and Isabel Grant Gunn of Clinton.

'09 **U.C.**, '15 **M.** David Edmund Staunton Wishart has returned to Boston for his final period of service in the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, after which he intends to go to Edinburgh for further study.

'09 **Vic.** John Kent Ockley, formerly of Winnipeg is now living at 780 Dupont St., Toronto.

'10 **S.** The wedding took place on October 26 of Gerald Elliot Denbigh Greene and Ruth Elizabeth Smith.

'10 **U.C.** William John Steven, who was formerly in Claresholm, Alberta, is at present teaching science in the Collegiate in Calgary.

'11 **Ag.** William Robert Mills Scott is teaching at the High School at Middletown, Ohio.

'11 **U.C.** At the Coronado Hospital, Toronto, on September 18, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Reginald Goldwin Smith of Aurora.

'11 **S.** A son was born October 12 to Mr and Mrs Kenneth Kinsman Pearce, Riverside Drive, Lachine, P.Q.

'11 **Vic.** Samuel Ralph Laycock has moved from Marmora and is attached to Albert College, Edmonton, Alta.

'11 **S.** On September 20 Robert Vernon Macaulay was married to Edith Louise Harley. They will live in Montreal.

'12 **U.C.** A son was born on September 17 to Mr and Mrs Kenneth Bruce Maclaren, of Toronto.

'12 **Vic.** Elsie Taylor McIntosh who has been home on a year's furlough returned in August to her work as Y.W.C.A. Secretary in Japan. Her address is 16 Itchome, Nishiricho Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

'12 **U.C.** Harold Smith Patton, formerly general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Hart House has accepted a position on the staff of the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

'12 **U.C.**, '12 **M.** John Hill White is practising Medicine at Brussels, Ont.

'12 **U.C.** George Edwin Gollop, who has been living in Philadelphia, is now connected with the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor.

'12 **Vic.** Herman Whitefield McIntosh has been appointed principal of North Rosedale School.

'13 **M.** The wedding took place on September 21 of Helen Waterston Mowat and Almon Fletcher, son of the late Professor John Fletcher and Mrs Fletcher, of Toronto. Dr and Mrs Fletcher will live on Bedford Road.

'13 **U.C.** James McQueen, formerly of Mount Forest is now living at 482 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto.

'14 **S.** The marriage took place in August of John Manning Carter, Toronto, and Clotilde Prunty, of North Bay. Mr Carter has been connected with the Nipissing Mining Co, Cobalt, for the past few years.

'14 **U.C.** At the General Hospital, Toronto, on September 18, a son was born to Mr and Mrs George Aitkin Johnston.

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'14 U.C. Helen Audrey Franklin has moved from Brantford to Toronto to take a position on the staff of Oakwood Collegiate.

'14 S. The marriage took place on September 22 of Mary Barr and Clifford Austin Meadows, Toronto.

'14 U.C. George Murray Chidley has moved from Kirkton to Exeter.

'14 U.C. The present address of Lillian Mary Campbell is 530 Ontario Street, Toronto.

'15 S., '14 U.C. At Toronto on September 17 Howard M. Black was married to Jean Marguerite Macdonald of Toronto.

'15 U.C. Mr and Mrs A. H. Keith Russell (Helen Duke Fortier) are now living at 11 Pinewood Road.

'15 M. The marriage took place in Minneapolis in September of Charles Roderick Blackburn Crompton and Harriet P. Cambie of Rochester. Dr Crompton is at present in the surgical department of the Mayo Institute at Rochester.

'15 T. Sydney Childs has returned to Trinity this year as financial secretary to the College and also as lecturer in Philosophy.

'15 Ag. James Mills Creelman is attached to the Soldiers' Settlement Board, Ottawa.

'15 U.C. The new address of Mrs R. Melville (Kathleen Christina Wade) is 8 Dartmouth Crescent, Mimico.

'15 Vic., '20 Vic. Archibald Clifford Lewis was married in August to Sara Evelyn Chisholm. Mr Lewis is instructor of Physics at the Royal Military College and is living at 182 Alfred Street, Kingston.

'15 U.C. Isaac P. McNabb has moved from Orillia to 172 Hunter St., Peterborough.

'16 S. The wedding took place in Toronto of Anna Belle Currie and Leonard Aldwyn Cole Lee, on September 20. Mr and Mrs Lee will live on Silver Birch Avenue, Toronto.

'16 M. On September 15 at New St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Anna Marjorie Stedham was married to Allen Young McNair, of Vancouver.

'16 U.C. On September 18 a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Earl Smith.

'16 Vic. Evelyn Margaret McLaughlin has been appointed membership secretary of the Toronto Young Women's Christian Association.

'16 U.C. John Douglas Peck, formerly of Gananoque, is living at 648 Ossington Ave., Toronto.

'16 M. Eric Kent Clarke is convalescing in the Toronto General Hospital following an attack of sleeping sickness. He contracted the disease while doing medical work among the immigrants at ports of entry.

'16 S. John Earle Pringle has been engaged on highway construction in Saskatchewan.

'17 U.C. The marriage of Helen Marjorie Ferguson and Arthur La Pierre Smoke took place on September 21. Mr and Mrs Smoke will live at 17 Chestnut Park, Toronto.

'17 T. The present address of Ruth Clendenning Eager is Ste Agathe des Moins Hospital, Que.

'17 Vic. The present address of Ernest Walter Edmonds is care of the Canadian Methodist Mission, Chengtu, Szechwan,

'17 T. Elida Cleuch, formerly of Saskatoon is now living at 72 Welland Avenue, St. Catherines.

'17 U.C. Agnes Wright Campbell has moved from Toronto and is living at Santa Ana, California.

'18 Vic. Georgia Brown, formerly of Calgary, is teaching in Strathroy. Her permanent address is 117 Macpherson Ave., Toronto.

'19 U.C. R. S. Stone has returned to Canada after completing a two year term on the staff of the Union Medical College, Peking, and has entered Third Year Medicine.

'19 D., '19 U.C. The marriage took place in September of Abram Slone and Jean Goldstick, of Toronto. Dr. and Mrs Slone will live in Ottawa.



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Horace—"Even a barn looks good when it's painted."

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'19 M. At Kamsack, Saskatchewan on July 15 a daughter, Mary Luise was born to Dr and Mrs Lionel George Brayley, of Pelly, Saskatchewan.

'20 S. David Gordon Wilson is on the staff of the Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.

'20 S. Victoria Young was married on September 22 to Harold Franklin Coon, of Hamilton.

'20 M. On September 20, Mary Towerley Burgess was married to David Gordon Wilson. Dr and Mrs Wilson will live on the Mountain, Hamilton.

'20 T. Percy Lowe has been appointed to the position of instructor in mathematics at the R. M.C., Kingston.

'20 U.C. Robert Alexander McKay who has been on the staff of Upper Canada College has been awarded a Fellowship at Princeton University and will pursue his post graduate studies there.

'20 S. On September 19 Ernest Bruce Duncan was married to Margaret Elinor Laird.

'20 U.C. Mary Edith Williamson, formerly of Toronto is living in Brampton.

'20 U.C. Henry Downer is at present attached to the staff of Appleby School, Oakville.

'20 U.C. The present address of Jean McIntosh Stevenson is 195 Scarboro Road, Toronto.

'20 U.C. Wilford Lorne Keeling is teaching at the Malvern Collegiate Institute, Toronto and is living at 909 Bathurst Street.

'20 D. Wallace Barrett Mitchell is practising his profession at 1308 King Street, Hamilton.

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Shot his wife,
Got married,
Borrowed a stamp,
Made a speech,
Joined the army,
Robbed a bank,
Bought a Ford,
Sold a dog,
Lost his wallet,
Gone fishing,
Broke his neck,
Bought a house,

Committed suicide,
Shot a cat,
Been away,
Come Back home,
Moved his office,
Taken a vacation,
Been in a fight,
Got licked,
Had no oil stock,
Got rich,
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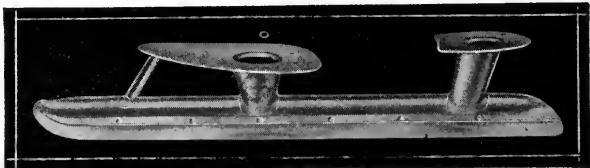
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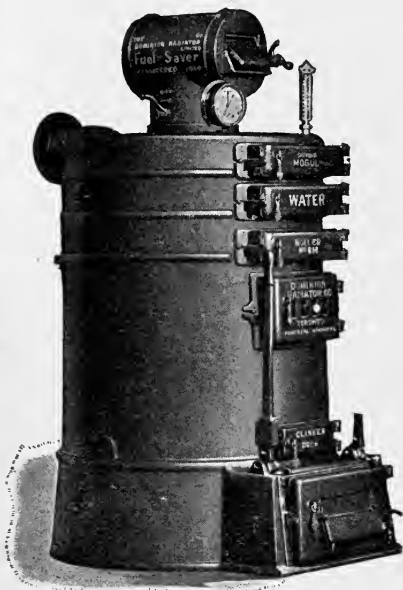
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13th May, 1921

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PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

News and Comments

AN ATTRACTIVE FIELD FOR PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE

Every year the need of more adequate dormitory accommodation becomes more acute. Much of the district surrounding the University has become very unsuitable for rooming house purposes, owing to the encroachment of the foreign population of the city. Not only is the accommodation offered poor, but it is expensive. Rents appear to be going up rather than down. From \$4 to \$6 per week is charged for single rooms and from \$6 to \$10 for double rooms.

These conditions and the growth of the University have forced many students to go father afield for living quarters. One effect of this is to militate against the solidarity of the student body. It is increasingly difficult to secure good attendances at evening meetings because so many students live at a distance.

Adequate student residence accommodation would do away with these derogatory conditions and would greatly enrich the education of many undergraduates. The majority of those in attendance at the University are in need of the socializing influences such as are found in dormitory life—the intimate acquaintanceships, the intermingling, and the shoulder rubbing which round off the corners and afford an education as essential to success in life as is class room work.

An eloquent indication of the feeling of the undergraduates on the subject is given in the fact that the women students of University College secured for the U.C. Alumnae Building Fund \$11,000, and that another campaign with an objective of \$5,000 is now being carried on by the First and Second Year women who had not previously contributed.

Residences provide a very attractive field for private munificence. It is unlikely that Government funds will ever be forthcoming for the purpose, as residences are regarded as somewhat of an "extra" by those not closely identified with University life. Yet the benefits which would accrue are indisputable and almost incalculable.

Another attractive feature of residences as a benefaction is that when once erected they are self-supporting; no burden of maintenance falls upon the University.

VARSITY WINS IN RUGBY AND SOCCER

Varsity has completed another successful season in athletics, winning the Senior Rugby Football and Soccer Championships, and as well the Intermediate Rugby and the Harrier Race. The Track and Tennis Championships went to McGill and the Junior Rugby to Queen's.

As is usual the rugby football occupied the spotlight of interest. Varsity got off to a bad start by being defeated by Queen's at Kingston in the opening game of the series but this apparently was exactly what was needed to crystallize the Varsity fighting spirit and bring out the best efforts of the team. In a hard fought game in Montreal, McGill was held to a tie and both Queen's and McGill were defeated in Toronto. The team was coached by Dr Jack Maynard.

The Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union was greatly strengthened this year by the fact that Queen's had, for the first time in a number of years, a team which made them dangerous contenders for the title. Queen's finished second in the series with two wins and two losses to McGill's one win, one tie, and two losses.

Practically all the members of the Varsity team are expected back next year. There is also some excellent senior material in this year's intermediate series and there is talk of entering a team in the Senior O.R.F.U. next year in addition to the intercollegiate series.

The interfaculty series in all branches of sport were this year of a particularly high order. The magnificent athletic facilities of Hart House are doing much to popularize sports of all kinds and increase the percentage of students actively engaged in them.

"THE SPIRIT DOES IT"

Without fear of contradiction it may be said that at the University of Toronto to-day there is a sport which, for good feeling, cleanness and freedom from any taint of professionalism, cannot be surpassed on the continent. The play-the-game qualities of Varsity teams have recently been very outstanding. The coaching is strictly amateur in both football and hockey, and yet in competition with professionally coached teams Varsity has a habit of coming out on top. "The spirit does it."

The new ruling of the Intercollegiate Unions which prohibits a student who is repeating his year from playing on Varsity teams, has done away with the possibility of men attending the University for the sake of athletics only. Nor is any special consideration shown the members of senior teams at examination time. The consequence is that he who would be a football or hockey hero must be prepared for very strenuous work. The time which is taken from studies for practising and out-of-town games must be made up in some way. Last winter the captain of the hockey team could be seen almost any morning wending his way to the draughting room at an hour when most of his fellow students were still abed. Others carry note-books and study on trains and in hotel bed-rooms. Representing the University in athletics is not a sinecure. The men understand that sport must not interfere with things academic.

LOAN APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED

The interviewing work in connection with the returned soldier loans has been completed with the exception of the applications from the Dental College, which are delayed owing to the fact that the College has not been able, at the time of writing, to complete its arrangements for the postponement of payment of fees. 122 men have been recommended for loans from the Alumni Federation and 16 for fees only.

The amounts recommended by Faculties and Colleges are as follows:

Faculty or College	No. of Students	Amounts Recommended
Medicine.....	55	\$10,535
Applied Science...	43	6,731

Victoria College...	8	1,440
University College	7	1,375
Forestry.....	4	635
Veterinary.....	4	550
Ont. Coll. of Ed...	1	75

Total..... 122 \$21,341

Applications from the Dental College total \$10,300 from 67 students.

ENGLISH ENGINEER APPOINTED TO SCIENCE

Another distinguished professor from England has come to join the staff of the Faculty of Applied Science. E. A. Allcut, a graduate of Birmingham University, is the newly appointed associate-professor in the Department of Thermodynamics. Professor Allcut has received the M.Sc. degree and was awarded the Bowen Research Scholarship and the Heslop Gold Medal. He is an associate member of both the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and of Civil Engineers and an associate fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Professor Allcut has had much interesting practical work in connection with his profession. He performed the first experimental and testing work on the Humphrey internal combustion pump. Later he was manager of the engineering and testing machine departments of W. & T. Avery, Ltd., of Birmingham, the original shop of the old firm of James Watt and Company. During the war Professor Allcut designed a large number of special machines for testing the materials used in the construction of aeroplanes, aeroplane-engines and shells, and at the close of the war he was Chief Inspector of Materials for the Austin Motor Company of Northfield, and was sent last year to France to reorganize the tractor plant of the company near Paris. He had just set up a practice as consulting engineer, which he has given up in order to join the staff of the University.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE TO MEET AT UNIVERSITY

Not since the year 1889 has the American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Toronto, but it returns here this year on the invitation of the University of Toronto and the Royal Canadian Institute and will hold its

sessions at the University from December 27 to 31. Though this is the seventy-fourth meeting of the Association it has met only three times in Canada, once before in Toronto and twice (in 1859 and in 1882) in Montreal. This meeting will bring together some of the foremost scientists in the United States and Canada. The chief object of the Association is to promote scientific research. Realizing the importance of research in the welfare of a country's industries, both urban and rural, the Government of Ontario is making a grant of \$5,000 and the City of Toronto a grant of \$1,000 towards the expenses of this meeting. The Association has a membership of over 12,000 and this year's meeting, because of its international character, will probably be attended by more than one thousand of these members. The residences of the University of Toronto are being utilized for housing the members who come from outside of Toronto. The subjects that will be dealt with at these meetings are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Geography, Zoology, Botany, Anthropology, Psychology, Social and Economic Sciences, Engineering, Medical Sciences, Agriculture, Education, and Manufacturing.

During the course of the session there will be an exhibition in the Examination Hall, at the back of Convocation Hall, a very interesting collection of scientific apparatus and products, chiefly in Physics and Chemistry, and a display of the most recent scientific books.

The session will open on Tuesday evening, December 27, with a lecture by the retiring President, Dr L. O. Howard, who spoke recently in Toronto. On Wednesday evening there will be an address by Professor William Bateson, Director of John Innes Horticultural Institute, Merton, England. Dr Bateson is a specialist in genetics. Another outstanding speaker will be Dr R. W. Yerkes, of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, who will tell of the workings of the National Council for Research. Sir Adam Beck will speak on the afternoon of Thursday, December 29, on the Hydro-Electric System and will illustrate his address with moving pictures.

Altogether these meetings will furnish a most comprehensive survey of the latest achievements in science and the City of Toronto is fortunate in having the privilege

of being the centre chosen for this important gathering.

CAMPUS RECOVERS FROM WAR INJURIES

It has gone. The unsightly fence around the front campus is a thing of the past and for the first time in seven years the Varsity Lawn looks itself again. With the outbreak of war the Campus was sacrificed, along with everything else, to the great cause. It has taken three years to bring it back to its original state for the tramping of many feet for four years wrought havoc with the old Lawn. Now the ceaseless hurrying to and fro of the students replaces the steady march of the soldiers. It is one more sign of the gradual readjustment of life at Varsity and the tendency to return to the normal again.



DR JACK MAYNARD

Honorary football coach to whom much praise for the team's success is due. As coach he displayed the same outstanding "football brains" as he did in the days when he was the best halfback in the game.

TOWN-PLANNING COURSE IN JANUARY

The University Extension Department announces a course in Town-Planning to be given from January 9 to 21. The course is designed primarily for experts in the field, but is open to all those interested in the subject.

Among the subjects to be discussed are: housing and health, recreation, economic aspects of housing, topography, road-making, legal powers of municipalities,

treatment of open spaces and street transportation. Professors Berrington, Treadgold, Dale, MacIver, and others will deliver the lectures.

Full information may be secured from the Director of University Extension.

STUDENTS' COURT IMPOSES FINES

All the pomp and circumstance that surrounds a court of justice was noticeable at the first trial held before the reorganized Students' Court of the University when \$150 in fines was imposed on the First and Second Year in Medicine for unlawfully taking part in a street parade. After the preliminary convening of the court the ten trial Judges marched in in their academic robes while the audience remained standing in respectful attitude until they had taken their seats at the head of the room. Proceedings opened with the formal charge read by the Clerk of the Court to the effect that in holding a parade the First and Second Year of Medicine had set at naught the rules of the Students' Administrative Council.

After the case had proceeded along these formal lines the verdict of "guilty" was finally pronounced and the fines imposed. It is interesting to note that the trial was conducted entirely by students and that the constitution used was drawn up by members of the student body. The only court of appeal is the Caput. The decision does not mean that parades cannot be held, but that, according to the rules of the University, they must be sanctioned in advance by the authorities.

PROFESSOR WRONG ON INITIATIONS

In the last issue of THE MONTHLY there appeared an article by Principal Hutton condemning initiation ceremonies as a practice without historical explanation or justification in this country, but rather an uncalled-for imitation of the United States, and a gratuitous piece of folly. Professor G. M. Wrong has now taken up the cudgels and maintains in a letter to *The Varsity* that even in the United States initiations have died out except in backwoods colleges. His informant is a Canadian professor at Harvard University who says: "We have no hazing at Harvard and no initiation rites for freshmen. Many years ago we had both, but they have been gradually

eliminated until now the whole thing is merely a memory. Getting rid of these things was not a matter of discipline but of educating student opinion. . . . In many of the small colleges on this side of the border and in Western institutions, these antics still persist."

In concluding Professor Wrong says that the only influence which will stop this in Toronto is the public opinion of the students. In his opinion "every kind of initiation rite should go. The whole idea is vulgar and barbarous. Its continuance here has caused the University of Toronto to be regarded as primitive and half-civilized."

UNIVERSITY SPIRIT COMING TO THE FORE

Varsity first! Arts, Meds, School, or whatever it may be, second! That is the spirit which is coming to the fore in University life to-day. The old conditions under which College or Faculty meant practically everything and University spirit almost nothing are passing away. The student body is becoming a unit.

Formerly the playing fields and Convocation Hall provided the only common meeting grounds of all students. Now the students of different Faculties are brought together in many different ways. *The Varsity* has got clear from its traditional connection with the U.C. Lit. and is now a University organ, compulsorily subscribed for by every student of the University and its affiliated Colleges. The *Goblin* is also common to all Colleges.

In organizations, too, the tendency is toward the all-University. The Hart House clubs—Sketch Club, Music Club, Camera Club, and others—embrace students of all units of the University. The Glee Club, the Veterans Association, the Women's Press Club, all bring the students of different Faculties together.

The tendency is in the right direction. College insularity is being wiped out and College rivalry is being placed on a broader, less petty basis.

DECEMBER HISTORICAL REVIEW OUT

The December number of the *Canadian Historical Review*, the quarterly review of historical work which is published by the University, has been issued and is of unusual interest.

It contains among other articles: "Democracy in Canada," by G. M. Wrong, being a survey of the questions raised by Lord Bryce in his *Modern Democracies*; "Some Reflections of Anonymous Iconoclasm," by R. Hodder Williams, referring to three books recently published, *The Mirrors of Downing Street*, *The Mirrors of Washington*, and *The Masques of Ottawa*; and "The Gold Colony of British Columbia," by Walter N. Sage. The number contains an excellent review of Sir Joseph Pope's "Correspondence of Sir John A. Macdonald," by Dr A. H. U. Colquhoun.

Yearly subscription (\$2) or single copies (50c.) of the *Review* may be obtained on application to the Business Manager, Canadian Historical Review, University of Toronto.

NEWS OF T. KENNARD THOMSON

In our last issue we published a moving appeal for alumni news. It met with at least one direct response. Dr T. Kennard Thomson, Science '92, prominent New York engineer, sent in the following replies:

IF ANYONE HAS

Killed a pig—*Haven't got one*
 Shot his wife—*Never! She's a Canadian*
 Got married—*Thirty-three years ago*
 Borrowed a stamp—*Too small*
 Made a speech—*Some*
 Joined the army—*Too deaf*
 Robbed a bank—*Don't know how*
 Bought a Ford—*Nit*
 Sold a dog—*Haven't got one*
 Lost his wallet—*Haven't got one*
 Gone fishing—*No time*
 Broken his neck—*Too tough*
 Bought a house—*Years ago*
 Comitted suicide—*Still on my feet*
 Shot a cat—*Couldn't hit it*
 Been away—*Some*
 Come back home—*Always*
 Moved his office—*Twelve years ago*
 Taken a vacation—*Thirty-three years ago*
 Been in a fight—*Always*
 Got licked—*Not that I know of*
 Had no oil stock—*Not oily enough*
 Got rich—*Too young yet*
 Made a bad bet—*Never*
 It's news—*What?*

SEND IT TO THE EDITOR

Mr Thomson has recently put forward an ambitious scheme for the expansion of New York City. His plan is to extend Manhattan some six miles down the bay from the Battery and link up by tunnel with Staten Island. This would not only add some six square miles of land to

Manhattan but would extend to Staten Island, now isolated, transportation facilities similar to those at present afforded to Brooklyn.

Mr Thomson's scheme has met with a favourable reception and a Corporation to advance it has been formed.

PRINCIPAL CURRIE TENDERS THANKS TO UNIVERSITY

President Falconer, who attended the McGill Centenary as representative of the University of Toronto, has received the following letter from Principal Currie:

Dear SIR ROBERT:

I wish, on behalf of the Board of Governors, the Corporation, the Teaching Staff, and all the well-wishers of McGill University, to thank most warmly and sincerely the University of Toronto for the good wishes and congratulations tendered McGill on the occasion of the celebration of her centenary.

McGill enters the second century of her existence in a humble spirit, grateful for the blessings of the past, and trying to appreciate the responsibilities and privileges of the present and future. She will endeavour to merit in an increasing degree the respect and esteem of sister universities, and to the University of Toronto she extends most cordial good wishes.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. CURRIE,
Principal.

Sir Robert Falconer has just returned from New York, where he attended, on November 16, the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board.

Among the matters which were most discussed were the teaching of Medicine in the Universities of Canada and the United States, university sports, and the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association, which is one of the activities of the Foundation. This latter organization, of which Professor M. A. MacKenzie, of the University of Toronto, is Vice-President, offers an excellent superannuation arrangement of which three hundred colleges avail themselves.

Once again the birthday of Hart House has been fittingly celebrated. The Masquerade, which was held on November 16, was a triumphant success and bids fair to become an annual function. It is the one occasion in the Social Calendar of the University that an attempt is made on a large scale to unite the students of the different faculties. With Hart House as the central bond and the institution of an annual Hart House Masquerade or Dance the foundations may be laid for the building up of a firmer and more lively *esprit de corps* among the various Colleges of the University.

An expedition of physiologists, under the direction of Professor Bancroft of Cambridge, England, which left recently for Peru will travel to the highest point of the Central Peruvian Railway in order to study the cause of mountain sickness. The University of Toronto is interested in this expedition because a large number of the analyses of blood and excreta are to be made here, and also because one of the members is Professor A. C. Redfield, who was on the staff in Physiology here last year. After he returns from Peru, Professor Bancroft will come to Toronto, where he is to give one of the lectures before the Royal Canadian Institute on February 4.

The newly created fellowship in Physiology of the American Physiological Society, donated by Professor W. T. Porter, of Harvard, has been awarded to Dr J. Hepburn, a graduate in Medicine of the University of Toronto of 1921. Dr Hepburn received the scholarship in consideration of the high standing which he took as a student here.

The members of the staff of University College and their wives have established the custom of being At Home to the students of the College one afternoon each week. Every Thursday afternoon tea is served in the Graduates' Room in the Library, formerly the old Book Room. These weekly informal meetings originated last spring in an effort to bring the staff

and students in closer contact with each other and thus to remove one of the strong objections to a large College, where it is argued that the students can never get into personal touch with their instructors.

Dr. Seager Installed as Provost of Trinity

THE affectionate interest which the graduates and friends of Trinity feel for the College was shown by the large crowd which filled Convocation Hall on November 17 to witness the installation of the new Provost. There were present many dignitaries of the Church of England and numerous representatives of Canadian institutions of higher learning.

Following the reading of prayers by Dean Duckworth, Chancellor Worrell addressed the gathering. He gave a brief historical sketch of the College, outlining the work which had been done by the four Provosts who preceded Dr Seager, referring particularly to the great service rendered the College by Dr Macklem. He pointed out the magnitude of the task which confronted Dr Seager in transferring the College from its old position to the new site in Queen's Park and expressed unbounded confidence in the new Provost's ability to carry the matter through successfully and to lead Trinity into a sphere of greater usefulness and influence.

The declarations of office were then made and Dr Seager was presented by Their Lordships, the Bishops of Toronto and Ottawa. As Dr Seager faced the audience the student body broke in with the Trinity College yell and two College songs, one of which was composed for the occasion.

Dr Seager spoke of the great work which his predecessor in office had done in joining Trinity with the University, in strengthening the financial standing of the College, and in gathering about him a staff of outstanding ability. He hoped that he might be able to follow in Dr Macklem's footsteps to the benefit of Trinity and the University.

A number of Church and University representatives spoke briefly, conveying to Dr Seager the good wishes of the bodies which they represented.

What The Alumni Federation Means

A Letter from the President of the Federation

Dear Mr Editor:

I have been asked the following questions:

1. Why is the reorganization of the Alumni Association and its crystallization into an incorporated body necessary or even desirable?

2. What does the Federation scheme really mean and what new purpose is it to serve?

Inasmuch as the answers to these queries may be of interest to many of your readers I venture to write you this letter.

The old Alumni Association was a voluntary Association of individuals consisting, according to its Constitution, of every man, woman, and child who at any time had attended the University for one term. When this vague and unwieldy body found itself the trustee of a Memorial Fund of more than \$300,000 and began the administration of that Fund, inconveniences at once appeared. The first of these arose when it was desired to make a written agreement committing the practical investment and management of the Fund to a regularly organized Trust Company as the agent of the Association. This situation was the immediate cause of the determination to incorporate. It was also foreseen that a problem of even greater difficulty would present itself when the question of letting the contract for building the Memorial Tower came up for consideration, as there was no responsible body which could make a firm bargain with the contractor, and the personal guarantee of a number of the members of the Board of Directors would have been necessary.

These considerations gave rise to the view that the reorganization and the incorporation of the old Association was desirable, and it is expected that additional advantages will accrue from its becoming a permanent body, governed by definite and well considered by-laws with power to act as a corporation, directly and legally through its Board of Directors.

Turning now to the second question, namely, "What does the Federation idea really mean and what new purpose is it to serve?"

I desire in the first place to make clear the fact that the Federation is designed

not to eliminate or to diminish but to *foster* College, Faculty, and Local Alumni Associations. The function of the Federation will be to carry on the chief executive operations of the Alumni body, such as the publication of THE MONTHLY, the administration of the Memorial Fund, the promotion of the effort to secure more adequate financial support for the University through the adoption of the University Commission's Report, and in general to take action on matters pertaining to the University as a whole.

At the same time it is fully realized that while all such executive functions can best be performed by a central body, equipped with a Secretary, an office, and a regular staff, yet the sentimental attachment of the individual alumnus binds him primarily to his College or his Faculty. Therefore it is desirable that each Faculty or College within the University should have its own Alumni Association devoted to gatherings of its members and to the more sectional interests of the University unit concerned.

It is hoped that the formation of the Federation will mean increased efficiency and increased interest in the alumni work in all its branches and a larger membership in all the associations. In the past there has been some lack of co-ordination among the alumni organizations and considerable duplication of fees. If there can be arranged a combined fee to include membership both in College associations and in the Federation, and subscription to THE MONTHLY, the duplication of fees will be avoided, and it is hoped that the membership will be increased. The Federation will assist College Associations by keeping their records, doing their clerical work, and in many other ways placing its staff at their disposal. In return, the Federation expects the College Associations to do their utmost to promote the objects of the Federation and to secure for it large increases in its membership.

These are, roughly speaking, the main outlines of the scheme as it stands. The details remain as yet to be worked out with each of the separate Associations.

Yours very truly,

C. A. MASTEN.

Does Higher Education Pay the Province?

By JOHN R. BONE '99

MANAGING EDITOR, *Toronto Daily Star*

IT costs the University of Toronto \$216 to give an Arts student one year's tuition, according to a recent analysis of University costs.

Towards this amount the student contributes in fees the sum of, say, \$50.

There is, therefore, on each Arts student a deficit of \$166 a year, which is contributed by some person or persons other than the student himself.

If there are 2,000 Arts students attending the University simultaneously, there is a deficit in one year of \$332,000, to be secured from some treasure store house.

Similar figures can be quoted for the other faculties, and the aggregate of such deficits represents what it costs, over and above what the students themselves pay, to carry on University operations for one year.

Or again, the Arts student, who becomes a graduate, has at the end of four years incurred for the University a deficit of four times \$166, that is \$664. In other words, the graduate has secured something for \$664 less than cost. He has incurred a moral debt which can be estimated in terms of cash at this amount. If the staff which has supplied the tuition has been, during the process, overworked and underpaid the moral debt is by so much, greater.

One wonders whether the fact ever lies upon the graduate's conscience. One wonders whether he (or she) has even thought about it, or whether there is on the contrary a disposition on the part of some graduates to take the view that they have been rather conferring a favour upon the University and upon the community, by taking the course of instruction provided by the University. One has heard in gatherings of Alumni complaint made that the University does nothing for its graduates, the intimation being that the University owes a debt to its graduates which ought to be discharged. It is, of course, desirable from the University's

point of view that it should attach to itself by every means in its power, the affection and loyalty of its graduates, and to that end it may well adopt any suggestion which would enable it to forge another bond between it and its Alumni. But when it comes to a question of debt, or of obligation, the University has no debt to its graduates to discharge. The obligation is all the other way.

The obligation of the graduate does not end with the University. Deficits are not supplied by the University from some secret source of wealth. Deficits are met by the Province of Ontario and it is, therefore, to the community as a whole, as organized for Provincial affairs, that the student and the graduate of the University is obligated.

This fact suggests two questions. The first, a personal one; the second, general in its application. The first question is: "What benefit has it been to the Province to spend \$664, or whatever the amount happens to be, in giving me a University degree and in giving you a University degree?" Have we rendered any service to the Province in return for that expenditure? This is a question which must be left to each individual to answer for himself or herself.

The second question is simply the first question generalized but in its generalised form it represents the essence of the whole acute question of University finance. It may be expressed in this form: "What benefit is it to the Province to provide University education at less than cost to all who may apply for it?"

This is a question that has to be answered and answered to the satisfaction of the tax-payers of the Province before the finances of the University will rest on a thoroughly substantial and permanent foundation.

It is only in the last few years that the question has been brought home to the

public, perhaps a fortunate thing for the University, or perhaps unfortunate, according to the point of view. Twenty years or so ago there were no deficits which could not be discharged out of the University's assured sources of income. The community paid but didn't feel it. University expenditure in those days was like cold weather in Winnipeg; it was away below zero but one didn't feel it. Later there was the provision under which supplementary University revenue came from Succession Duties. Perhaps it was thought that under this arrangement also the public wouldn't "feel" University expenditures. Succession duties were at first regarded as a sort of windfall in State revenue. But now they have become standardized and increasingly important. There is a fairly strong presumption that they will continue to increase, not merely because of increase in the number of large estates but by increases in the scale of taxation. In Ontario they have already become one of the important sources of revenue and may in time become the most important. As this process goes on it will become increasingly difficult for the public to recognize these duties as a thing apart, a revenue that should be set aside for any particular purpose, although it might in passing be pointed out that some advocates of Succession duties extension urge, that the tax, being virtually a tax on capital, ought to be devoted not to current expenses but to capital improvements, such as permanent works.

But the point is that now that Succession duties have come to be regarded as a regular and important source of Provincial revenue, and that simultaneously University requirements from the Provincial Treasury have grown from \$500,000 a year to three or four times that amount, it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to divert public scrutiny and questioning from University expenditures by simply linking them up with Succession Duties. Whether University revenue in the future comes from Succession Duties or not, the public, called on to pay \$2,000,000 a year, is going to know about it and is going to want an answer to the question: "What

benefit is it to the Province to provide University education at less than cost?" Why not spend that two million a year on more good roads or on taking hydro power to the farms, or on the less advanced stages of education, or in a dozen other enterprises that might find eager supporters?

Perhaps it will be found to be more difficult to answer the problem because there has been such a long silence, but as any graduate of the University knows, or should know, it is not a difficult problem to answer. It has been answered in the neighbouring state of Michigan, in Wisconsin, in California, and in scores of other communities, which Ontario citizens would be sorry to think have a truer perception of what is worth while than we have.

There is the question: "What benefit is it to the Province to provide University education at less than cost?"

Answer it so that all may be convinced, and the problem of University finances will automatically solve itself, for this is a wealthy province with almost limitless possibilities of achievement. But the question must be answered.

AND WHO IS GOING TO ANSWER IT IF UNIVERSITY ALUMNI DO NOT?

Suppose readers of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY send in their answers for publication.

It is not the intention of these lines to suggest, as the opening paragraphs might, that the relation of Alumni to the University is a mere matter of dollars and cents. The real obligation, the bond which draws us irresistibly to the University, has no such sordid foundation. But the thought it is desired to suggest is that the University, having a real and acute problem of dollars and cents, a problem incurred on behalf of her graduates and undergraduates, it is decidedly an obligation upon every graduate and undergraduate to assist the University in solving that problem. It can only be solved by convincing our fellow citizens that University education is not only a good investment, but the very best investment the Province can make.

Graduate Organizations of the University of Toronto.—II.

By J. SQUAIR

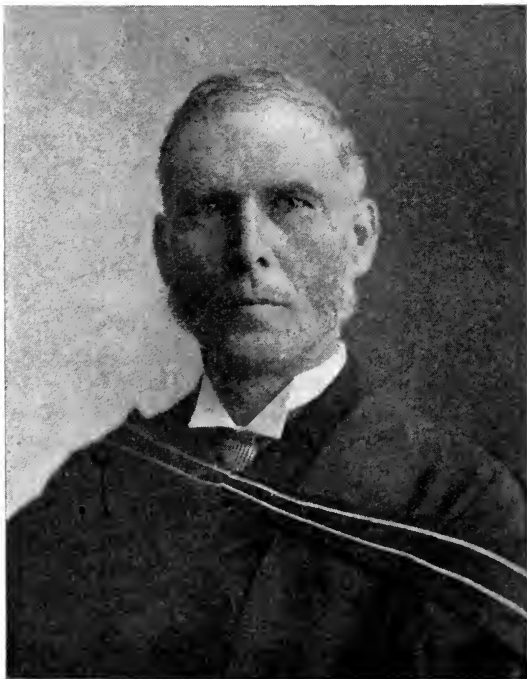
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF FRENCH

IN our first article (MONTHLY, November, 1921, pp. 61-64) some account has been given of the active part of the life of Convocation, of the life (1892-1895) of the ill-fated Alumni Association of University College, and of the inauguration (April 17, 1900) of the still existing Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. As has been mentioned, Dr R. A. Reeve was its first President and Dr J. C. McLennan its first Secretary. A word or two has also been said with respect to the interest aroused by the young Association among the graduates, out of which grew the organization of Branch Associations and popular demonstrations.

One of the earliest points to be noted in relation to the conduct of the Association was the introduction of new features into University celebrations like Commence-

ment, which were apparently derived from new sources of inspiration. There seems to have been an attempt to fashion proceedings on the model of academic institutions of other countries where Commencement Week played a great rôle in University social life. So, in 1900 for the first time, there were an Alumni banquet on the eve of Commencement and a garden party after the conferring of degrees on Commencement Day. Another new departure is also noted in the records of the occasion, viz., a moonlight excursion on Lake Ontario on the evening of the same day.

The banquet was held on June 12, the eve of Commencement Day, in the Gymnasium, which stood on part of the site of Hart House. Four hundred graduates, men and women, sat down to dinner. The speaking was of a very interesting character. The Ontario Government was represented by the Hon. Richard Harcourt (B.A. 1870), Minister of Education, who proposed the toast of the "Empire and its Defenders," to which the response was given by the veteran statesman, Sir Charles Tupper. The brave deeds of Canadians in the Boer War formed part of the matter for these two eloquent speeches. The most important speech of the occasion was that made by Sir William Meredith, who was then at the opening of his brilliant career as Chancellor of the University (elected April 12, 1900). It took the form of a brief review of the history of the University during the preceding ten years, calling special attention to the erection of such important buildings as the Library, the Chemical Building, and the Gymnasium, and not forgetting the establishment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897. He stated that one gentleman had already achieved that degree and that another would receive it on the morrow, viz., J. C. McLennan, the Secretary of the new Alumni Association. The Chancellor devoted the latter part of his speech to a discussion of the serious financial need



DR R. A. REEVE

Late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, who, for the first seven years of its existence, was president of the Association.

with which the University was then confronted and thus opened the long and strenuous campaign for funds which, with varying degrees of intensity, has never ceased.

Another new thing of great importance, *i.e.*, the founding of a journal, was immediately undertaken. An editorial board was chosen, of which I. H. Cameron (M.B. 1874) became chairman and J. C. McLennan secretary. The board of editors worked hard, got "copy" together and a long enough list of advertisers to justify them in making a start, and had the first number out in July under the title of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY. There were those who murmured and prophesied a speedy collapse of this journalistic venture, but the MONTHLY lived on and has done good work as an exponent of University sentiment and a defender of the University's interests.

This activity amongst the graduates was accompanied by useful and interesting movements in the administration of the University. During the summer it was decided to open the Residence Dining Hall, which had been closed for a year, as a general Dining Hall for students and staff. It was hailed as a boon. The students' paper, *Varsity*, said of it that it gave great "promise of permanent good," a prophecy which has been realized, for down through the intervening years it served a good purpose until it was absorbed by the magnificent gift of the Massey Foundation called Hart House.

The Dining Hall became a centre for other important things. Very soon a Faculty Union was organized (April 15, 1901) and was given quarters in the Dean's House of the former Residence, and by December 12 an undergraduate club was under way with the promise of a home in what was called the Third House of the Residence in the west wing of the Main Building (used for the first time on March 13, 1901, as a meeting place for the great delegation). Both of these institutions, particularly the Faculty Union, have flourished and are now contained in the palatial Hart House. The Students' Union has not had such uniform prosperity as the Faculty Union, but both have rendered important service to the University. It was also hoped that a Graduates' Club would be organized and housed close to

the Faculty Union, but the down-town graduate was chary of becoming too closely connected with the Faculty and in due time a University Club, open to graduates of all universities, was founded and took up its quarters in a house in King Street West, where it still is. It is interesting, however, to reflect on the fact that in Hart House these three clubs projected in 1900 have found a place. The undergraduates, the graduates, and the Faculty all have splendid quarters in that finest of university homes. The progressives of 1900 were right in their plans, although the manner of the realization of these plans was hidden by the veil of the future.



PROFESSOR J. C. McLENNAN
First Secretary of the Alumni Association

When lectures began in October the good, new spirit showed itself again in the presentation, on University College Convocation Day, of a flag, a fine British ensign, by Mr H. F. Gooderham (B.A. 1900) on behalf of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and also of two guns by the graduating class, represented by Mr E. F. Burton (B.A. 1901), and by the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science represented by Mr F. E. Guy (B.A.Sc. 1901). These guns, which were taken from the bottom of Louisbourg harbour, still stand on the elevation to the east of the Main Building. They are interest-

ing relics of the fighting which was taking place between French and English in 1768.

Another important part of the Convocation proceedings was the address on October 1 by President Loudon on "School and University Reform." Although not a part of the doings of the Alumni Association, it had such an important bearing on things which happened subsequently that it should not be overlooked. It may be found in full in the *University MONTHLY*, Vol. I, pp. 41-53, and all that is needed here is to say that on account of the sharpness and directness of the criticism of our Public and High Schools, it proved distasteful to the Minister of Education and his Department generally. The Toronto newspapers raised the hue and cry. Journals like the *World* and *Mail* approved more or less definitely, whilst others took an opposite view. Amongst the rest there was an article which appeared in the *Star* of October 6, signed J. A. M., in which certain platitudes were expressed in a grave and impressive manner. It was evidently intended as an attack on the University and the President which might serve as a counter thrust to the President's criticism of the Public and High Schools. It complained of the folly of the University of Toronto and of its low ideals. It said: "Toronto has added department after department and professor after professor, but the strength of one great man would be as the strength of ten, because in him the students would find life." The notes touched here, of Toronto's folly, the weakness of its staff, and the needed strong man bringing life to the students, are to be heard many times in the discords and jangles which followed. And the provincial papers uttered, too, their jeremiads and warnings.

Presently also a bomb exploded in very close proximity to the University. The Hon. S. H. Blake had been invited to address the Political Science Club at the regular meeting of November 22, 1900. He chose as his subject "Some Thoughts on the Ideal of our National University." Amongst other things he said: "How large a man we need, to be the ruling spirit through all the many activities of our University! We want a man! No mere namby-pamby professor. There must be a high and lofty ideal; and we must not be satisfied until we obtain one who will be

an inspiration and will breathe life and power through the otherwise dead walls. We want a strong personality—one full of life and vigour—a man of deep sympathy, etc., etc." Although an anonymous news item afterwards said that Mr Blake had not intended to make his remarks apply to any person in particular, the students, the staff, and the public in general, and particularly the most of the newspapers, took the address as a direct attack on the President and certain members of the staff. The echoes of the event rang loud and far and helped to create that sentiment of dissatisfaction with the University which prevailed so long and produced difficulties of many sorts.

Nevertheless there were passages in the address which had a different kind of interest, although they were rather overlooked by the greater number. He spoke of the shamefully small revenue upon which the University was forced to exist. He declared that in addition to the income from the original endowment, from students' fees, etc., the Province of Ontario contributed only a paltry sum of \$7,000 out of a total provincial expenditure of \$3,710,420, to the support of its highest institution of learning. The result of which economical policy was that for the then preceding year there had been a deficit of \$14,000. In a very valuable passage in the address Mr Blake suggested that some fixed percentage of the Succession Duty should be set apart in perpetuity for the income of the University. This seems to be one of the earliest occasions on which this source of income was advocated publicly by a man of influence.

A few days later (on December 1) an article signed by Jas. A. Tucker, the centre of the University disturbances of 1895, appeared in *Saturday Night*, in which he expressed his satisfaction at seeing Mr Blake and President Loudon at loggerheads, for had they not five years earlier been joined together in unholy alliance to prevent Mr Tucker and his associates from cleaning up the awful mess at the University? Mr Tucker now has his revenge, but *en bon prince* he says very kind things of Blake and Loudon, and he suggests that if Loudon were not misled by unworthy intriguers he would make a very decent sort of President. This seems to be the first time that there is a public

suggestion of the theory developed five years later in the letters written by C. R. Jamieson out of which grew an investigation by a Committee of the University Senate, about which we shall hear more presently. Mr Tucker also suggests that Mr Blake had been led to attack President Loudon for the purpose of hitting back at Loudon for his attack on the Minister of Education in his Convocation address in October.

While this discussion was proceeding, the Secretary and Executive generally were busy organizing Branch Associations in the country and preparing for the monster deputation which met the Government on March 13, 1901, during the Session of the Legislature. A very important sequel to this interview was the passing of a University Act which came into force April 15, 1901. This Act contained provisions for extending the powers of the Board of Trustees, for the appointment of a separate Head (Principal) for University College, and most important of all a substantial increase of income by the amount of "the salaries of all professors, lecturers, and other instructors in the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy, and Geology, and the cost of maintenance of said departments," estimated at that time to be about \$25,000 per annum. The Government also agreed to put up a new building at the head of McCaul Street to cost \$200,000 for the teaching of various natural sciences.

Another building whose erection was long delayed now appears in the field of discussion. On December 14, 1900, a special meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the Chemical Building, at which was discussed the question of a Graduates' Club and also of a Memorial Hall to cost \$25,000, and a committee of fourteen gentlemen, at whose head was the Hon. George A. Cox, was appointed to consider the matter of a Memorial Hall in honour of those who had fallen at Ridgeway and in the Boer War. This committee met on December 20 in the Canadian Institute in Richmond Street, and made arrangements for site, plans, etc., and for soliciting subscriptions. Before long the original idea of a Memorial Hall was widened into that of a Convocation Hall, of which the University had stood much in need since the great fire of 1890. But several years

were to elapse before the zealous efforts of the Alumni Association produced a result in this matter.

It would be too tedious to follow all the ups and downs of Convocation Hall from 1900 to 1906. Its story would form the material for the plot of a sort of grim farce. It had always met with a certain kind of opposition. There were always those who looked upon such a thing as unnecessary. Then it was hard to get such a large sum as \$50,000 in small amounts from the graduates. And soon it was discovered that such an expenditure would be quite inadequate. The Government was unenthusiastic, perhaps hostile, and members of the Legislature poured cold water, and some contempt, on the idea. The difficulties in connection with the choice of site were considerable. It became necessary to negotiate with the Dominion Government for the site of the Meteorological Observatory, and when the business men of the city heard that possibly the Observatory would be removed to Ottawa, if Convocation Hall were put up in the southwest corner of the lawn, there was strong opposition. Then even the Toronto Branch of the Alumni Association, organized April 12, 1905, opposed the location of Convocation Hall near the lawn on the ground that it would be an act of gross vandalism. And the Press quite frequently made disquieting criticisms and suggestions, advocating such sites as the north side of the Quadrangle or somewhere in Bloor Street West. But the Secretary of the Association stood firm. The graduates subscribed the sum expected of them. The Government lent its aid and the Board of Trustees helped. The corner-stone was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Mortimer Clark, on June 10, 1904, and the ceremonies of University Commencement took place in the new Convocation Hall on June 8, 1906, although the building was still three or four months from completion. It was indeed, considering the circumstances, a notable achievement to the credit of the Association, and nobody to-day considers the Hall as useless, as many prophesied it would be.

The Alumni Association continued to prosper and exert influence. At its meeting on June 12, 1903, the Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, congratulated it by saying: "The Alumni Association has felt

its strength. Keep on your good work for you have a great power. No government would dare resist the demands of such a body of men." A proof of that power had just been seen that very evening in the reception by the Secretary of a letter from the Hon. Messrs Gibson and Harcourt, pledging the Government's support to Convocation Hall, when nearly everybody had given up hope. The meeting was very much cheered by the good news and plucked up courage for future effort. For the needs of the University were ever growing. Residences for men and women were being demanded. A Faculty of Forestry became a pressing need. Development of the Medical Faculty needed to be pressed forward, and a deficit was imminent.

In the summer of 1903 President Loudon, accompanied by the Secretary of the Association, made a trip to the Western Provinces. They left Toronto on August 27 and were absent about five weeks. "The journey was broken at Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, McLeod, Nelson, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria. The schools and colleges in each of these cities and towns were visited, and considerable time was spent in conference at Regina and Victoria with the officials of the Departments of Education, who were exceedingly kind in furnishing the fullest information regarding their school systems and the standards of their examinations." In addition to the gathering of information in educational matters, they met many graduates and succeeded in organizing six Branch Alumni Associations: Victoria and Vancouver Island, Vancouver and Lower British Columbia, the Kootenay District, Edmonton, Regina, and Manitoba. It was a highly successful journey and did a good deal to stir feeling amongst the graduates and bind them to the University (see MONTHLY, Vol. 4, p. 26).

Although the financial provisions of the University Act of 1901 brought relief to the distressed institution, it was clear to all that the remedy was merely a palliative, and early in 1904 it was decided by the University administration and the Alumni Association to renew their demands upon the Provincial Government for help. On February 24, Premier Ross and Mr Harcourt were waited upon by a deputation of the Board of Trustees of the University

urging the erection of a new Physics Laboratory whose estimated cost was \$150,000. The Alumni Association began to prepare for another deputation to wait upon the Government, and the date of March 23 was fixed for the interview by the Premier. The discussion of University affairs went on vigorously in the newspapers, some heartily defending the institution, some damning it with faint praise, and some opposing it, insomuch that one provincial paper forgot itself and called the University "the sink hole in the Queen's Park." It was also discussed in the Legislature, which had opened on January 14. There it gained the support of the Opposition under Mr J. P. Whitney—an Opposition strong and energetic, which felt that the future was on its side, as was made abundantly manifest in a few months' time.

On the day appointed the deputation of alumni, over two hundred strong and representing some thirty centres in the Province, arrived and presented their memorandum, accompanied by able and enthusiastic speeches from such men as Rev. Dr Burwash, Sir Thomas White (B.A. 1895), Mr Frederick Nicholls, Mr J. F. Ellis, Mr J. D. Allan, Mr Justice Idington, etc. It was pointed out in general that the finances of the University were insufficient, and great stress was laid particularly on the need of a Physics Laboratory and the foundation of a Department of Forestry. The Premier could not promise any immediate help. He thought that soon something might be done for Physics, but felt convinced that the deputation was in the wrong in asking for a Department of Forestry. He counselled patience, and thought the University could well afford to wait until other crying needs of the country were satisfied.

The deputation brought no immediate financial help to the University. On the contrary it brought a good deal of acrimonious newspaper and even parliamentary discussion during the long session, which closed April 26. Some newspapers did not hesitate to say that the Premier showed a hostile spirit to the University, and the most important organ of the Government continually insisted upon the idea that the University needed new men at its head and on its staff quite as much as new buildings and enlarged budgets. Time wore on. The summer passed

with its Commencement proceedings, with Garden Party, laying the corner-stone of Convocation Hall, Alumni Association meeting, banquet and eloquent speeches in which the needs of the University formed the chief topic. The Secretary was also able to report that "in addition to the General Association, with its centre at Toronto, there now exist twenty-three Branches in Ontario, one in Quebec, one in Manitoba, three in the Northwest Territories, three in British Columbia, and two in the United States." In the autumn the Senate elections for a triennial period were held and on October 10 the results were published. Sir William Meredith was elected Chancellor by acclamation. Amongst others the Secretary of the Association was elected a member.

In March the Premier had counselled the University to have patience, and no person apparently was looking for financial relief when without warning, on November 29, the newspapers announced that by reason of an advantageous sale of Government property in Front Street for \$180,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway the Government had decided to authorize the erection of the Physics Laboratory. The University authorities were delighted. On the same date it was also announced that the Alumni Secretary had been made Director of the Physics Laboratory.

But the disagreeable was following fast on the heels of the agreeable. A few days after the announcement of the victory in Physics, on December 8, there appeared in *Varsity* a humorous article entitled "Charon Redivivus" signed by Oudeis, '05, in which members of the staff, actually named or easily identifiable, were satirized. Two days later a letter appeared in *Saturday Night*, entitled "An Indictment of Toronto University" and signed Junius Jr. The writer stated that the University had no real head, but that the President, now old and feeble, was at the mercy of selfish intriguers who forced him to pursue an uncertain and ridiculous policy. At once there were articles in the daily papers and replies to Junius Jr in *Saturday Night*, and a second letter from Junius Jr in the same journal in its issue of January 7, 1905. In his second letter, Junius Jr becomes more definite and names Dr McLennan as the great intriguer who had led the President astray. He was the wicked man who succeeded in securing wrongfully for Messrs

Patterson and Burton on separate occasions the 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship, that Dr McLennan had used the Alumni Association, the Dining Hall, and even the conferring of honorary degrees to his own advantage, etc., etc.

Naturally the President and Dr McLennan lost no time in asking the Senate to institute an investigation of these charges, and on January 20, the Senate resolved to appoint a committee for that purpose. The committee appointed consisted of the Chancellor, Sir William Meredith; the Vice-Chancellor, Charles Moss; Mr Justice Street; Provost Macklem, of Trinity; and Mr A. B. Aylesworth (B.A. 1874). The committee met promptly on January 28, in Osgoode Hall, and thereafter on Saturdays until the month of May. It was soon discovered that a student by the name of C. R. Jamieson was the author of the Junius Jr letters, of "Charon Redivivus," and of articles which appeared in two other evening papers of Toronto. A large number of witnesses were examined under oath by eminent counsel and on May 19 the committee reported to the Senate that they found the President and Dr McLennan exonerated from all blame. The only point to which the committee would attach any blame was that in awarding the 1851 Scholarship to Mr Patterson the Senate's committee on awards had not observed all the regulations in the case. The investigating committee expressed itself regarding Dr McLennan thus, that it found "no ground for the accusation that his activity was attributable to any undue desire on his part for professional advancement or personal aggrandisement." The case was over, but coincidentally with the investigation there had been a change of Government. The Premier, feeling that he had no longer the confidence of the House, had asked for a dissolution, and his request was granted. The election was held on January 25 and the Liberal Party, which had been in power since December, 1871, more than thirty years before, was defeated. Mr Ross and his Cabinet resigned office on February 5, and immediately Mr J. P. Whitney was called on to form a Ministry. He at once undertook to put the University in a proper financial condition and to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the whole University question.

Alfred Henry Reynar—An Appreciation

By F. H. WALLACE

Late DEAN OF THEOLOGY, VICTORIA COLLEGE

VICTORIA COLLEGE has been remarkably fortunate in the personalities that have been connected with it—the leonine Ryerson—the subtle and witty Nelles—the far-sighted and untiring Burwash—the charming and beloved Reynar.

Alfred Henry Reynar was born in the city of Quebec in 1840, of good Irish stock, and this heredity showed throughout life in genial humour and quick repartee. He was educated in the High School of Quebec and in Victoria College, Cobourg. He graduated as B.A. in 1860 with the Prince of Wales Medal, took his M.A. in 1896, and received the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* in 1889. For two years he was a tutor in his *Alma Mater*; then for two years studied in the University of Berlin, Leipzig, and Paris; and in 1866 was appointed professor of Modern Languages in Victoria College. Later this wide field was narrowed to English Literature and Professor Reynar assumed the duties of Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He was also professor of Church History in the Faculty of Theology. The respect in which he was held by his fellow churchmen was indicated by his election in 1902 as president of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church. His reputation as an accomplished linguist led to his appointment about 1890 as a member of a small Royal Commission to investigate the condition of French Schools in Eastern Ontario. In 1910 he retired at a ripe old age. On the 23rd of September, 1921, he passed peacefully away.

When I first heard of Dr Reynar he was rightly described to me as an "accomplished" man. His native ability, his quick and versatile mind had been so trained and informed as to make him a ripe and good scholar. But he was more than that. Some scholars are but pedants, walking encyclopaedias, dry as dust and as forbidding. But Dr Reynar was a courteous gentleman, refined in taste and manners, urbane, polished, attractive. He was thoroughly a man among men and enjoyed all life's varied experiences. "He warmed both hands at the fire of life." The most characteristic thing about him was his

broad and genial sympathy with all human interests.

It was this sympathetic temperament, this broad recognition of the best that is to be found in all classes, in all nations, in all schools and tendencies of thought, which qualified him to do good work in the teaching both of English Literature and of Church History. He used to disclaim a knowledge of Theology. But he really meant that he was not a theologian of the old dogmatic type which knew it all and was ready to damn those who did not agree with its formulas.

The tolerant, broad spirit of Nelles, Burwash, Reynar, and other Victoria professors has been of incalculable benefit to the succeeding generations of students, helping them while retaining the essentials of the Christian faith to welcome all necessary and reasonable changes in non-essentials. Instead of antagonizing the great truth of Evolution they welcomed it as helping to the understanding of God's way in nature and in history. So they guided men safely through the great transition from the narrower Theology of the past to the broader and more genial Gospel of the future.

As a teacher of English Literature Dr Reynar was a disappointment to a certain class of students, those, namely, who look to their professor merely for notes which they may memorize for examination. Dr Reynar did not work in that great task-master's eye. He stood for real culture, the fine result of a sympathetic understanding and assimilation of the master thoughts of the master minds of the ages. He loved the authors whom he expounded and so taught his students to love them. By such teaching he stimulated his students to high thoughts and to noble ideals—to realize the motto of their College, *Abeunt Studia in Mores*. When he retired from the work of his Chair a certain student said to me in all earnestness: "It is a great mistake to let Dr Reynar go. It would pay the College, even if he gave no lectures, to retain in our halls the influence of his beautiful personality."

Dr Reynar was a good man, a man of

God, not sanctimonious but saintly. One never heard him making high and flamboyant professions of Christian experience. But one saw him living so kindly, thoughtful, beneficent, unselfish a life, that one was constrained to recognize that he walked with God. We of Victoria can never forget his College prayers, so quiet, so reverent, so comprehensive, so instinct with reality,

so beautiful in their simplicity, that they seemed to lead us up into the very presence of the Father in Heaven.

I began by characterizing Dr Reynar as charming and beloved. And so I end.

"And what but gentleness untired,
And what but noble feeling warm,
Wherever shown, howe'er inspired,
Is grace, is charm?"

General Meeting Approves Reorganization of Association

By-laws Confirmed and Directors Elected

ON Friday, November 11, a general meeting of alumni to complete the re-organization of the University of Toronto Alumni Association and to approve of the transfer of the assets and affairs of the Association to the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto was held in the Lecture Room, Hart House.

The meeting was convened as one of the members of the Alumni Association. Mr Justice Masten, who was in the chair, outlined the purpose of the meeting, drew attention to the Minute of the last Annual Meeting which gave authority to the Board of Directors to complete the transfer and reported that the Board had drawn an agreement with the Federation. He outlined the provisions of the agreement of transfer, the chief of which were that in consideration of the University of Toronto Alumni Association transferring to the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto all its property and rights, the Federation should assume all liabilities of the Association and take in as members without payment of entrance fee, except such fees as may be payable from time to time by members of the Federation, all existing members of the Association of every class. The action of the Board in making a transfer was then unanimously approved by the meeting and it was resolved that upon completion of the necessary documents the University of Toronto Alumni Associations be dissolved.

The meeting then resolved itself into a meeting of the members of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. The Chairman explained the need for incorporation which had arisen through the collection of the War Memorial Fund and pointed out that it was hoped that under the new by-laws the organic co-

operation of Faculty and College Associations with the University organization would be facilitated.

By-laws which had been drafted and approved by the Board of Directors were then submitted. These provided for: (1) An annual fee of \$3 with the proviso that in cases where this fee was collected by a College Alumni Association or a Local Alumni Club, \$1 of the \$3 might be retained by the collecting organization for its own use. (2) A Board of Directors which is to have executive control of the affairs of the Federation, composed of twelve members elected at the Annual Meeting for a term of three years and representatives appointed by Faculty and College Alumni Associations within the Federation (one to each Association); the Board to elect the President and Vice-President of the Federation. (3) An Alumni Council formed along the lines of the Council of the old Association.

After some discussion the meeting unanimously approved the by-laws.

The following Directors were then elected: Dr George E. Wilson, C. S. MacInnes, D. B. Gillies, and Dr George H. Locke (for the term of one year); Mr Justice Masten, John Bone, C.E. Macdonald, and H. D. Scully (for the term of two years); Angus MacMurchy, John J. Gibson, F. P. Megan, and W. A. Bucke (for the term of three years). This is practically a continuation of the Alumni Association Board which was elected last June with some omissions made necessary by the difference in the number of elected members called for in By-laws. It is anticipated, however, that those who were thus necessarily dropped from the Board will be returned as appointees of Faculty and College Associations.

Records Office Keeps Track of 30,000 Alumni

THIS is the University speaking! Could you tell me the address of —?" This phrase, wearisome from interminable repetition is one of the incidental ways in which the Records Office keeps in touch with its thirty thousand graduates and former students. A chance clipping from a newspaper may be the thing to set the wheels in motion; then if the clipping gives a Toronto address, the phone is used, or if it is an out of town person, tracers are sent to his family, or his friends, or the minister who married him, in an effort to verify the University Records. Finally the required information comes in and one more name is taken off the list of "lost trails."

Many people perhaps have never heard of the University Records Office. But although it is so little advertised it is one of the important administrative offices of the University, and especially so for the alumni. It is a branch of the Registrar's Office and is under his jurisdiction.

When early in 1919, the War Memorial Committee started its campaign for funds, a re-organization of the system of maintaining alumni records was found necessary. A. F. Barr, acting for the Memorial Committee, carried out this work in co-operation with the Registrar, and the foundation of the present system was laid. The work is now carried on by three women graduates—Miss Erskine Keys, Miss Agnes McGillivray, and Miss Freya Hahn.

A close relationship exists between the Records Office and the Alumni Association. They occupy quarters in the same building at 184 College Street, and are of great mutual assistance to each other. The Alumni Association has ready access to the Records Office files for the verification of addresses, and the securing of alumni lists which are so often required. On the other hand the Association is of great assistance to the Records Office in providing information regarding alumni and their addresses. This information incidentally is chiefly of a negative character, namely, that it has been ascertained through returned letters that certain addresses are wrong.

The work of the Records Office is to keep track of every graduate and former student, and to gather as much information as possible about each and every one.

The way in which this is done is rather interesting. In the first place a clue comes from some source, a newspaper clipping, personal information, or a note in THE MONTHLY. This is verified by getting in touch with the graduate himself or by a tracer. When it is finally verified it is entered on the files. The name of every graduate appears on four separate and distinct files, of which the chief one is the alphabetical index. Here there is a card for every graduate, undergraduate, and former student, and this contains a mine of information such as his name, the school he attended, his years at College, his degrees, and when and at what College they were obtained, his home address, his business address and the address of his next of kin. Any supplementary information is also entered on these cards.

The remaining two sets of card indexes are for convenience rather than for information. There are the geographical cards which are arranged in order of geographical location. These are convenient for organizing alumni groups in different centres and are, of course, available to individuals who wish to look up the University of Toronto men and women in a certain district. In addition there are the lists of graduates, arranged according to the year of graduation and the College attended. On all these cards the addresses have to be kept constantly up-to-date and this means an infinite amount of work. Finally there is the filing cabinet, which holds a folder for each person whose name is on the records, and when the news from the newspaper clipping is entered on the three different cards the clipping itself is filed away into the folder.

The Great Fire of 1890 destroyed many important documents, and as a result the records prior to that date are incomplete. It is needless to say that information about the early, as well as the more recent graduates, is always gratefully received, and out of town newspapers and old Torontonenses are valuable additions to the Records. So much for the actual details of the Record Office. The important thing for every graduate to know is that it exists, that it is available for his use, and that it is in his power to keep it up-to-date by sending in any information that he collects.

Graduate Work in Medicine

Another Course Offered

FOR the third time the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto is offering special courses for graduates who wish to brush up on their work. From December 19 to 24 three courses, one in Surgery, one in Medicine, and one in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, similar to those held last December and last May, will be run concurrently by the Department of Medicine.

This arrangement is designed for practitioners, particularly those from the country where hospital equipment and facilities are less up-to-date, and where there is not the same opportunity of meeting the men with the more up-to-date theories. It consists of a course of clinics, not lectures, designed to allow the graduates to obtain actual practice in the wards according to the most modern methods.

It is necessary to hold these clinics during the vacation time of the regular students in order that instruction may be given by the same corps of instructors as are used for students' classes. No attempt is made to treat the whole subject in its entirety, but each course consists simply of intensive work on one selected part of the subject. Certain definite diseases are taken up and instruction is given in every detail after diagnosis and treatment. In this way it is possible for a graduate to follow up a series of courses in his special line by doing one week's intensive work on one phase of the subject every six months, or whenever the course is offered.

In order to secure the greatest efficiency it has been found necessary to limit the course in Medicine to thirty, in Surgery to thirty, and in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to sixty. The fee for each course is \$10 payable on registration. Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Faculty until the number to which each course is limited is reached. The clinics will be held every day and all day. It is hoped that the week's concentrated work in a large hospital will produce better results than it is possible to obtain in the extension lectures which are given throughout the Province by the Faculty of Medicine.

Triple Bill at Hart House

Candida Presented This Week

There was something supernatural in the air at the first performance at the Little Theatre this season. It may have been the proximity of Hallow-e'en when spirits are unloosed and walk abroad or it may have been the character of the plays that had been chosen—whatever it was there was something decidedly of other worlds in the atmosphere when the triple bill was presented, the first offering of this year. A witch, a phantom child, a puppet Harlequin and Columbine, a gigantic heathen god that crossed continents to wreak its awful vengeance,—these all contributed to the pervading eeriness.

Of the three plays, the Dunsany was dramatic, the Barrie, emotional and pantomimic and the last play purely emotional. Of them all the play by Barrie the pathetic love-tale of Harlequin and Columbine, most surely caught the imagination of the audience. The puppets who talked with their legs provided some delightful snatches of interpretive dancing and of pantomimic representation and the Pantaloon of Mr Vincent Massey and the Clown of Mr Hodder Williams furnished the two most satisfying bits of character delineation of the evening. In *White Magic* as in *Pantaloon* the light and the serious threads are so closely interwoven that they are almost inseparable. The two chief roles of the childless couple were particularly difficult ones to sustain, as almost the whole burden of the play falls on them. In addition, the illusion of the phantom child was a difficult performance, but the roles were in skilful hands and were very well carried out. *A Night at an Inn*, the epitome of melodramatic condensation was extremely well executed and provided some real thrills for the audience. The whole bill was very worth while seeing. The acting was remarkably good and the scenes designed by Lawren Harris, Arthur Lismer and J. E. H. Macdonald could not have been improved and provided the finishing touch to the evening's enjoyment.

Candida by George Bernard Shaw is being played for five days beginning Tuesday, December 6. *Candida*, "the white woman", represents the ideal of womanhood. Her story is the story of a woman and her choice between the two men who love her. The one, her husband, is the brusque, strong, self-reliant man who realizes his dependence on his wife only when that support seems to be taken away from him; the other is the weak, pliable stripling whose poetic tendencies make him impracticable in the affairs of the world, but in whom love awakens the dominant human passion, the desire to protect the creature he loves. The role of *Candida* provides unlimited possibilities and the play should provide one of the most delightful evening's entertainment of the season.

Each year one or two new figures have appeared and it is to be hoped that the Hart House Theatre will continue to attract all the latent dramatic talent of the city, and that it will avoid that pitfall of the little theatre, an exclusive caste. The very idea of a limited band of players destroys the idea of a community theatre where there is no distinct demarcation between actors and auditors but both unite in the effort to elevate, to create and to popularize the drama.

Engineers Stage Third Successful Reunion

THE Third Annual Reunion of the Science Graduates now belongs to history. From point of numbers attending — both from out of town and from the city — as well as from the standpoint of arrangements, the Third Reunion was undoubtedly the biggest and the best that has yet been held. The large delegations from Montreal, Ottawa, Niagara Falls and Northern Ontario, did much to help the spirit of the reunion and the large attendance from points outside of Toronto gave positive evidence that these reunions are being appreciated and enjoyed.

Another outstanding feature of the Third Reunion was the large number of graduates who lent their assistance in preparing and carrying the affair through. Upwards of seventy-five men, of all classes, acted on various committees and most of them did work for which the Chairmen of Committees must express thanks.

About four hundred "School" men with their ladies, and a large number of distinguished guests, attended the Official Opening of the New School Building and greatly enjoyed the reception which was held afterwards.

A short while later, on Friday evening, two hundred and fourteen

"School" men and their ladies sat down for dinner in the new Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel. All of them were most enthusiastic in their expressions of delight at the arrangements which had been made and in the manner in which this function was carried through. The dinner was delicious, the music delightful and one and all elected it a most enjoyable evening.

The Annual Meeting held on Saturday morning in the Chemistry and Mining Building was attended by about one hundred and twenty-five Graduates. Considerable interest was taken in the business which came up for discussion and several projects were considered, which, if carried through to completion will reflect very creditably on our Association. During the coming year the Council, which will remain the same as during the past year, proposes to give these subjects their very earnest attention.

Class luncheons were held as usual at different points all over the City and while we have not received definite reports from all of the classes we understand that all of the luncheons were entirely successful and greatly enjoyed. Arising out of the failure of the classes of '99 and '00 to gather a very large crowd, the '98, '99, '00, '01 and '02 classes combined to form the "Century Group" and it is expected that this group will be very much in evidence at future affairs.

The action of the committee in choosing the week-end of the Queens-Varsity Game for the Reunion was entirely justified by the rugby game which was played. After a hard fought battle in which Varsity had the lead by a small margin, Queens reduced the lead to one and with the wind in their favour provided a very exciting few minutes before the close of the game. At one-half time the Engineering Society staged a burlesque foot-ball game. The referee was clothed in pink trousers and a silk hat. The umpire was rigged out as Cy Corntossle, while the referee's whistle was carried in a barrow on the side lines and operated by compressed air. All the members of one team were over 6' 1" while the members of the other team were all under 5' 5".

After the rugby game a reception was held by President and Lady Falconer in their home in Queens Park. The "School"



At the Science Reunion a moving picture film entitled "Our Deans" prepared by the '03 Class invoked much enthusiasm. The above is a brief scenario.

men completely filled the downstairs portion of the house and enjoyed very much the opportunity that was provided to meet and chat with old friends.

In point of numbers and enthusiasm displayed, the banquet which was held in Hart House on Saturday Evening was a "wild" success. Never before have four hundred "School" men shown more uncontrollable enthusiasm than was displayed on that occasion. Short addresses were enthusiastically received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor—Mr B. K. Sandwell of Toronto and McGill; Mr W. F. Tye, '81; Mr J. M. R. Fairbairn, '94; Mr Fraser S. Keith, '03, McGill; President Falconer and Dean Mitchell. We were particularly happy this year in being able to have in the Chair our honoured President Mr Walter J. Francis who carried the meeting through with much gusto. After a most pleasant evening the Reunion ended with a most sincere and enthusiastic rendering of "Auld Lang Syne".

The following from out of town points were among those present at the reunion: C. H. Pinhey, '87, Ottawa; W. A. B. Hicks, '97, Montreal; Wm. H. Sutherland, '02, Montreal; W. F. Tye, '81, Montreal; Chas. Leaver, '10, Montreal; Alex. T. Gray, '97, Schnectady, N.Y.; R. A. Ross,

'90, Montreal; J. A. DeCew, '96, New York, N.Y.; J. H. Brace, '08, Montreal; H. J. MacKenzie, '14, Basin, Montana; W. C. Smith, '10, Vancouver, B.C.; E. L. Deitch, '13, Welland; N. F. Parkinson, '13, Ottawa; A. F. MacCallum, '93, Ottawa; J. M. R. Fairbairn, '93, Montreal; R. H. Starr, '08, Orillia; F. F. Foote, '13, Port Dalhousie; J. B. Challies, '03, Ottawa; K. L. Newton, '10, Copper Cliff; A. N. Smith, '92, Youngstown, Ohio; F. W. Clark, '10, Niagara Falls; J. M. Robertson, '93, Montreal; H. M. Stevens, '10, Timmins; G. L. Ramsay, '05, Sault Ste. Marie; R. H. Cunningham, '09, Windsor; G. J. E. Wyllie, '21, Kamloops, B.C.; G. C. Comper, '07, Ottawa; T. B. McCarthy, '13, Niagara Falls; R. M. Coleman, '07, Copper Cliff; M. L. Weir, '20, Buffalo, N.Y.; A. H. Munroe, '10, Peterborough; W. V. Taylor, '93, Sarnia; C. W. Power, New York City, N.Y.; A. D. Campbell, '10, Cobalt; J. L. Lang, '06, Sault Ste. Marie; C. W. Pennington, '14, Dundas; Thomas Wickett, M.D., '89, Hamilton; J. M. C. Moore, '07, London; Arch. Gillies, '07, St. Marys; W. G. Ure, '13, Woodstock; A. L. Malcolm, Campbellford; E. R. Frost, '09, Waterloo; A. H. Foster, '08, Brantford; J. C. McMordie, '08, Windsor.

Songs, Speeches and Sports at U.C. Dinner

By A. M.

WELL, one big University night has helped to make history! That was as far as the scribe had gotten when a ubiquitous friend, intermittently effer-verscing with enthusiastic ideas or solemnly oppressive with dignified gravity coloured by more than light touches of unintended intimidation, called him up with a hurry order for a page or two about the U.C. Alumni Association dinner. Most of you may know the chap. There is a shrewd suspicion that occasionally he has something to do with getting hard-bitten, hard-boiled or hard-something articles prepared for insertion in this illustrious MONTHLY. "What do you want?" was a natural question. "Oh, fifteen hundred words or so." "Yes, but what like?" (I fear the scribe is of Scots ancestry. 'Your pardon, English Department!) "Oh, just light stuff; don't give any of the details or you

can't get them to read it, and don't make it a general account of the meeting!"

Stephen Leacock says somewhere in the preface of one of his better books that he counts it more of an achievement to write something out of his own head than a tome on economics, or words to that effect. Thank Providence, this scribe is no Stephen Leacock. It is not yet known whether what was wanted was bricks without straw or words without thought. If the detail straws stick out or if the riot becomes general, don't tell our friend described above and maybe he'll be too busy to notice it.

Sh-h-h! Is the Chairman a detail? He was as humorous as one would desire this account to be, and much more so than it is. It is related that his aspect in business hours is stern and forbidding. Bereft of his proper prefixes and affixes he is called

G. F. McFarland. But many before, during and after his display in the Chair found it easy to refer to him as Frank. We had to lose him in the middle of the meeting (more business), and the first speaker after he left us caused an unpremeditated roar by observing that he was glad the Chairman had gone. Now as far as any one could gather, besides giving a highly good-humoured tone to the meeting, the Chairman had carried out his much-despised instructions smoothly and effectively. The joke was too good and nobody listened to the final clause in the sentence that closed the diplomatic gap so lovely. Professor DeLury genially succeeded to do the honours on short notice for the rest of the night.

Most of the heavy artillery was in evidence. A fine barrage was laid down and the way well cleared. Oddly enough somebody had knocked together some odds and ends of a Constitution and had done some high living and plain thinking to produce a list of officers.

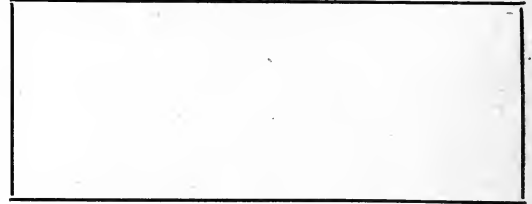
No, No, it wasn't all business. We dined, we heard sweet orchestral music, Canon Cody gave us history, instruction and explanation with fluency and point, we got a jolt about Hart House membership, we were sung to, we sang back again, even "Solomon Levi." Our musicians couldn't play "Litoria," and though Barry '13 led an occasional yell, nobody had the nerve to strike a vocal note to lead off.

The boxers, however, struck more than notes. When you get the Intercollegiate welterweight and lightweight champions together in the ring one gets action! The seconds, strictly amateur and impromptu, might have waved the towels a bit more though!

Amusement, physical and mental exercise and Rugby tickets were all promised and carried out—in varying degrees, does someone say?

Well, Principal Hutton composed a special poem, all for University College. Bobby Reade gave two, "Cargoes" and "Smiles," for all the world. His own, not Masfield's and Galsworthy's. They counteracted admirably W. E. Raney's telegram (yes, we used that old dodge) "trusting that too much College spirit would not be in evidence and that University College would keep within the law." We did, to the letter. This

tickled the Montreal men immensely.



The space above should be occupied by a highly interesting description of a boxing match very different to the other. A University College man, who is now a journalist of a much too enterprising type, "wrote it up for the papers." *Cacoethes scribendi* is a disease much too prevalent. Reformers please note. Anyway, it was a rare bout. To paraphrase a well-known advertiser "Ask the man who" saw it done. The President laughed. The Dons roared, the condition of the young to less young graduates was indescribable and a graduate of 1921 was caught smiling!

Arthur Meighen and William Lyon MacKenzie King, who at the moment was engaged in a struggle with John A. Macdonald Armstrong and Ralph Waldo Emerson Burnaby, both united in maintaining a dignified silence as a response to the general invitation to attend. But we heard from Vancouver and New York, Syracuse, Buffalo and Montreal, Kitchener and Hamilton, and all points between.

Beautiful epistles we had, one of them, a full page giving rhymed reminiscences of U.C. and good wishes for the future. There was nothing else to do but put him on the Executive!

Now if the scribe had not been writing by instruction scrupulously observed, he might have said here: "The meeting was a great success, the idealism of the speakers was uplifting, the size and the enthusiasm of the gathering was an earnest of the future functioning of the new organization and a promise of rousing activity and success." Whereas, as a matter of fact, we had a jolly good time and want more!

An oppressive feeling comes over the scribe that something will be inserted here without his consent.

PATRONS—Sir William Meredith, Sir Robert Falconer, '81 Principal Hutton, '83 Rev. C. W. Gordon, '89 Very Rev. Archdeacon H. J. Cody, '63 Sir John Gibson, '63 Sir William Mulock, Hon. R. H. Grant, '91 Stephen Leacock, '75 Sir J.

A. M. Aikins, '98 E. W. Beatty, '85 A. C. McKay, '88 A. C. Hardy, '86 F. F. McPherson.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
President, H. F. Gooderham, '00; *1st Vice-President*, D. P. O'Connell '90; *2nd Vice-President*, E. P. Brown '01; *3rd Vice-President*, G. W. Ballard '04, Hamilton; *Secretary-Treasurer*, G. D. Little '21.

Principal of U.C. or his representative;
 President of Literary and Athletic Association of U.C.

Hume Cronyn '86, London,
 E. M. Ashworth '07,
 Wm. Mowbray '95,
 L. T. Acton '09,
 H. N. Barry '13,
 R. G. Beattie '14,
 D. A. Glassey '93,
 W. L. McDonald '08, Vancouver,
 F. H. Underhill '11, Saskatoon,
 H. J. Symington '02, Winnipeg,
 Graeme Stewart '02, Montreal.

Graduate Facilities in Hart House

By J. E. BICKERSTETH

WARDEN OF HART HOUSE

AT the formal opening of Hart House on November 11, 1919, the hope that graduates would become members of the House in large numbers was very clearly expressed "Let us hope that not only will the House serve the interests of the active members of the University of Toronto, teachers as well as undergraduates, but that it may help to bridge the gulf of time and space which too often separates the graduate from his university. Here will be a place where the present and the past generations may meet and here, let us hope, may be fostered the lasting loyalty and *esprit de corps* which are essential to the welfare of any seat of learning."

During the first year of its existence, 1919-1920, some two hundred graduates joined Hart House. In 1920-1921 the number rose to three hundred. This year so far there are about four hundred graduate members and great efforts are now being made to increase that number.

What are the advantages offered? For the sum of ten dollars a year, a graduate has all the facilities of a first rate club at his disposal. He has the full use of the House at all times of the day except the gymnasium and Swimming Pool and the rooms occupied by the Faculty Union. The Gymnasium and the Pool however, are reserved for his use on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from six to nine o'clock and the service of qualified instructors have been secured to direct classes or organize indoor baseball, basketball and other games on those evenings. Already twenty or thirty graduates are

meeting in Hart House for this purpose. The Music Room (where recitals are held at 5 p.m. every two weeks) the Library, and the Squash Courts are available. A special dining room is reserved for his use where meals are served at a reasonable price. Here he has the right to entertain private friends and several dinners of this kind have already been given by those who prefer to entertain their friends at their own club rather than in an hotel in the city. A Common Room comfortably furnished and containing the current periodicals, is reserved for his use.

The Committee which is directly responsible for the management of Hart House is the Board of Stewards. On this Committee sits a graduate who is elected annually by and from among those graduates who are members of Hart House. A graduate member elected in the same way may also sit on the House Committee. Full provision has therefore been made for the representation of graduate interests and those gentlemen who have been chosen to sit on those Committees in the past have done valuable work in helping to frame the general policy of the House.

Hart House is young. But already it has made for itself a very definite place in the life of the University. It is impossible to say what its influence may be in fifty or a hundred years' time when a body of sound tradition has been built up. One thing however is certain; unless backed by a strong and enthusiastic company of graduate members, the House will have failed to fulfill all that its founders had in mind.

J. E. Brownlee, New Attorney-General of Alberta

IN the first decade of the present century there used to be a slogan—"Go West Young Man", which lured many of the promising graduates of the University of Toronto to the great field of opportunity in the Canadian Northwest. And the young men went West and they made good, and even now the western section of the Dominion is known as a young man's country.

In the experience of almost everyone there is some shining example of a young man of promise who found the opportunity his ability merited by migrating.



J. E. BROWNLEE, Vic. '08
Attorney-General of Alberta

Not that these same men would not have made good here, but in the West there were not so many precedents of age to be overcome, and a man's youth was not subject to the same discount as it is in our Eastern Provinces. Among the number that were thus enticed to seek fame and reward was the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, recently appointed Attorney General of the Province of Alberta.

Around Victoria College in the period between 1905 and 1908 "Jack" Brownlee was regarded as a student with great possibilities. He had ideas and also the force and personality to put them into effect.

In Brownlee's college obituary, *Torontensis* 1908, it is recorded that he was chairman of a "Bob" Committee; took a leading part in the "Lit", and in his last year at college acted as business manager of "Acta". To this must be added also a very active interest in all things pertaining to church matters. During his college course and also during his student days in Calgary, Brownlee served as a preacher when occasion demanded that service.

Among his close friends it was supposed that Brownlee would be back at Victoria for a Theological Course, despite the fact that he was known to prefer law. Just how successful he would have been as a preacher is a point that is left for debate, but undoubtedly he had the ability and personality that would have made him a force for good in that field.

From college he went West and articulated as a student in the famous firm of Loughheed & Bennett, both now cabinet ministers in the Meighen Government. Later he transferred his articles to the firm of Muir, Jepson & Adams, and this firm later became Muir, Jepson, Adams & Brownlee.

It was while practising law with the above firm that he came in contact with the United Grain Growers, and the contact thus formed grew in mutual regard, so that when the United Grain Growers decided to establish their own legal department, Brownlee was invited to throw in his lot with this movement, which now controls the destiny of at least three of the provinces west of the Great Lakes, and may yet also have the commanding word in the government of the Dominion.

A company that does a business in the multiple millions per year is always a grave legal responsibility. Such has been the responsibility of the subject of this sketch for the last five years. That his work was well done is proved by the fact that he was selected by the United Farmers of Alberta as their Attorney General. In the early stages of the formation of that Government rumor associated his name with the premiership of this, the cockiest province in Canada.

Brownlee is a Lambton County boy, but was born in Port Ryerse, Norfolk County, 1884. Lambton County claims him from

the fact that he received his earlier education within its borders, and in the same way Ontario claims him as one of her promising sons. He is therefore a young man, thirty-seven years of age. In the decade in which he has practised law, he has achieved what can be modestly spoken of as one of the high places of the profession in his province.

It is a little early yet to make any predictions regarding the new Attorney General, for he has yet to be elected officially as a member of the new Government. But this will only be a formality in Alberta,

where the United Farm movement is strong, and where the "Man from Missouri" has but to show how it can be done. We are, however, safe in assuming that it would be unsafe to try to tamper with either the laws or statutes of "Sunny Alberta" without coming into contact with a shrewd lawyer, who tempers the letter of the law with justice and mercy.

John, of course, is a member of the Methodist Church. He is married and has two sons; is also a Mason and plays an average game of golf.

Harry Rolph, Engineer and Adventurer

By HOWARD W. FAIRLIE, Sci. '10

THE harbour facilities of the Port of Montreal, especially for the handling of grain, are the wonder of every visitor who has a chance to inspect them. From the tops of the immense grain elevators one gets a close-up bird's-eye view of the down town section and the

harbour front, that rivals the view from Mount Royal. The ten miles of grain conveyors on many of which motor cars can pass easily, provide a system of transportation that permit the movement of any kind of grain from one extreme point in the

harbour system to any other, or directly into a ship's hold at any grain-loading berth in the harbour. Montreal harbour ranks first in the world in efficiency of grain handling and no name is more closely associated with this work than that of Harry Rolph who has been with the John S. Metcalf Co for nearly twenty years and who has carried the responsibility for the design of this work.

Harry Rolph comes from that Toronto family whose name is well known from the work of several brothers still resident in that city. A brother Frank A. Rolph is known not only for his connection with the engraving business founded by the father, but as well for his services on the Canadian Commission at Washington during the war. The name of another brother Ernest, is closely associated with the design of Hart House, while another brother, Albert H. is a member of the Medical profession in Toronto.

Mr Rolph confesses to the desire to get beyond the smoke of his own city as the cause of his entering Engineering work, so after an elementary school training at the Model and Collegiate Institute in



his home city, he entered the School of Practical Science. Here he was a member of those years of the early nineties which contained such a number of men who are to-day holding places of prominence within as well as without Canada.

Public affairs during those years were of great interest to him and we find him the S.P.S. representative on the committee that built the first University Gymnasium.

No better indication of the spirit of the future Rolph can be found than in the trip across Lake Ontario in a canoe by himself and his brother Ernie in 1892. In a spirit of pure bravado they set out in the morning and arrived at Port Dalhousie about three in the afternoon, having struggled for over four hours with a high sea and a heavy wind storm. As far as is known it was the first time white men had ever accomplished the feat. Since that time it has only been done once. The story goes that the captain of the old *Empress*, on which they returned, vowed that they were either perverters of the truth or tenants escaped from a certain well-known hotel on Queen West.

After graduation came the chance to take advantage of his desire to see the world and, sailing on a square rigged, four-masted body—one of the regular old wind-jammers—he left New York bound for Shanghai. Due to the fact that such a craft cannot beat to windward, it is necessary to lay a course by the almanac so as to have favourable breezes. Consequently this cruise around the Cape of Good Hope, south of the Indian Ocean, and again around Tasmania and Australia, lasted 156 days with mighty little sight of land, in distance greater than the world's circumference.

From Shanghai he moved to San Francisco where for some time he was assistant to the superintendent of the Pacific Rolling Mills.

In 1896 he went to the Kootenay country and at Kaslo pursued the vagaries of a mining country along with his old school-mate Fairbairn.

In 1898 he went down the Yukon, really ahead of the great rush to the Little Salmon and remained in the Dawson District for five years. After various experiences he found himself Acting Commissioner of Customs, Inland Revenue, etc., for the Yukon Territory.

Returning to Toronto he came soon after in 1904 to Montreal in inspection work on the G.T.R. Elevators, passing soon after to the John S. Metcalf Co whose name has been linked with his own ever since. To-day this concern has to its credit probably more elevator work than any other similar company.

Almost from the inception of the Montreal Harbour Commission, his Company has been responsible for the design of the grain handling facilities of the Port. In addition, they have not only done work in all the main grain centres of Canada such as at St. John, N.B., Port McNicol, Transcona, and Portland, but as well have done extensive work in the United States where the Canadian Company controls the American Company of similar name which built among many others, the elevator of the Armour Grain Company at Chicago.

The foreign field as well has felt his effort, for with offices at London, England, Buenos Aires, and Melbourne, there are works of his company's design in all these countries. The Manchester elevator along with grain handling equipment at both Sydney and Buenos Aires are some of the works done under the supervision of this son of the old "School".

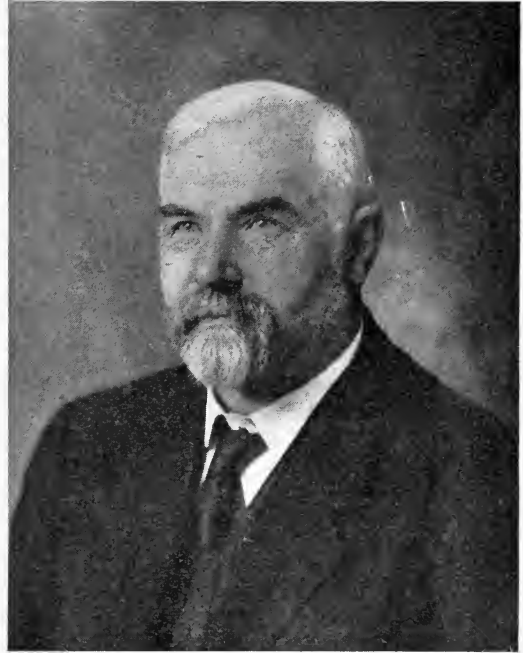
Mr Rolph's home is in Lachine, Quebec, and he is a well-known figure at the University, Winchester, Kanawaki, and Dixie Clubs. He is the father of two boys and two girls, the former of whom will be no doubt soon ready to get their first lessons in that business which their father has followed so successfully.

As a crowning achievement Mr Rolph has lately been elected President of the Montreal Toike Oikes.

J. H. Kennedy, the Schoolmen's Old-Timer

By P. H. BUCHAN, Sci. '08

IN my undergraduate days at the "Little Red Schoolhouse" I used to read the names of the graduates at the beginning of the Calendar and allow my fancy to picture what manner of men they were, who walked and talked and possibly threw ink at one another in the days gone by. Even graduation did not fail to stimulate the desire to watch these old-timers on their trails of fortune, busily causing wonders to grow before our eyes and making the world skip through a hoop at the snap of a finger. The graduate of the last few years is doubtless the willing victim of the same insistent curiosity attached to the names of the graduates of the early eighties as I was. Wherefore, the bonds of sympathy being strong, I propose to reward the patient seeker after knowledge with a glimpse of one of our trusty veterans of '82, with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated for some years in the Pacific Coast Branch of our Engineering Alumni Association.



J. H. KENNEDY, Sci. '81

In the first place, imagine yourself to be a pedestrian in Vancouver enjoying an October Sunday afternoon stroll. Presently you observe a figure of somewhat generous proportions, with the merest suggestion of a stoop, leisurely proceeding towards you, with hands thrust deep in the side-pockets of a commodious three-quarter length overcoat. The figure, even at a distance, seems to radiate an atmosphere of good humour and contentment borne of a conscience at peace with man and his Maker. Then you discern the pleasant features of Mr J. H. Kennedy, whose genial countenance you see in the accompanying photograph. Something stirs within you, and quicker than thought, you voice the Schoolman's greeting "Toike Oike!" Out comes the right hand from the depths of the veteran's pocket to execute an informal salute in answer to your salutation, accompanied by a friendly smile and a cheery remark which completely dispels your embarrassment. And you may be certain that before the completion of the pleasant chat which will surely follow, you will be fully alive to the genuine delight you have given Mr Kennedy by announcing yourself, because there is nothing he more keenly enjoys than meeting a fellow Schoolman, be he ancient or modern.

Now that you have been introduced, you naturally desire to hear your honourable veteran of '82 tell his own story, but in this I fear you will suffer disappointment because his royal Canadian modesty forbids him. I have known Mr Kennedy for several years and have never yet heard a connected story of his life, but he has a great fund of interesting reminiscences, in the telling of which one catches glimpses of places he has been and things he has done. However, our diplomatic agent has prevailed upon him to supply what we do not already know. The record which Mr Kennedy has been kind enough to hand me resembles in its simple severity the industrial chronicle of the earnest seeker for a position in a transcontinental railway.

The first important event in his long career which he considers worthy of record is his birth on 3rd March, 1852. This is a matter of personal vanity because he believes he has the distinction of being *the oldest living graduate of the School*. The members of the Pacific Coast Branch feel that they occupy a position of such unassailable superiority on that account, that

they have made him their Honorary President. I submit this is a pardonable conceit.

Apparently his thirst for adventure matured in his second epoch-making event, when he became a student at Woodstock College in 1877. Two years later he enrolled as a freshman at the old School of Practical Science under the personal tutorage of the late Dean Galbraith, who became a life-long friend. In 1882 he emerged, a full-fledged graduate in Civil Engineering, with a shining parchment certificate and the world by the tail. We heard him make the statement at our last annual dinner in Vancouver, with unblushing candour, that he was an "awful duffer" at school. We said: "Thank God, there is hope for us also." His academic achievements were all the more remarkable because he did not attempt to gain a higher education until he was twenty-five years of age. Up to that time he had only received instruction in a common school, but two years at Woodstock College prepared him for matriculation, his graduation taking place at thirty.

Having now pushed our budding engineer out into the cold unsympathetic world I cannot do better than quote from his own chronicle: "1882-1885, rodman, leveller and assistant engineer on the Lake Superior Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. 1886-1887, locating engineer on the Detroit extension of the Canadian Pacific, between Woodstock and London, Ontario." During the five years of service with the C.P.R. he evidently made considerable progress. Doubtless this was due to the encouragement of his wife, whom he married in 1884.

His next move was to become articled to an Ontario Land Surveyor at St. Thomas and qualify for his O.L.S. This he accomplished in 1887 and served with the same employer throughout the following year. However, his chosen vocation proved more attractive, and in 1888 we find him railroading again. His chronicle resumes: "1888-1889, assistant engineer on location and construction of the Temisconata Railway in Quebec and New Brunswick. 1889-1892, assistant engineer, Montana Central Railway; location and construction of the Great Northern Railway through what is now known as the Glacier National Park. 1892-1894,

assistant engineer on the Soo Line in the Dakotas." Here he made examinations and reports on all the bridges of the system for Capt. W. W. Rich, Chief Engineer of the Soo Line at that time. Capt. Rich afterwards went to China and became head of all the Chinese Railways.

Here, it seems, the spell was broken, for Mr Kennedy's next observation shows him practising land surveying at St. Thomas under his own name after an absence of six years full of strenuous endeavour and invaluable experience as a railroad builder. Apparently the lights of the wicked city of St. Thomas held him captive within the precincts of that semi-civilized community for three years because the call of the wild did not upset him again until 1898 when he went to the Stikine River, in Northern British Columbia, as instrument man on a location party for the MacKenzie and Mann interests in connection with the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company. He remained there until the summer of the following year and then journeyed south to make surveys for the British American Coal Company in the vicinity of the Crow's Nest Pass, which kept him busy throughout 1900.

About this time he must have been stricken with home-sickness for his native Province because his chronicle shows he took a wild leap to Michipicoten Harbour to take charge of three location parties for the Algoma Central Railway. It was during the winter of 1900-1901 that he made a reconnaissance on snowshoes down the Agawa River to Agawa Bay in company with Mr William McCarthy. This winter was also memorable because upon coming out of the woods he learned of the death of Queen Victoria.

Having now reached the age of fifty years our veteran railroader once more turned his face westward and accepted a position as assistant chief engineer for MacKenzie and Mann on the construction of the V.V. & E. Railway from Penticton to Midway in British Columbia. About 1901 this line was acquired by the Great Northern Railway and Mr Kennedy became definitely connected with that Company as Assistant Chief and finally as Chief Engineer of the V.V. & E., with headquarters at Vancouver, which position he retained until he retired in 1916. It is

another of his vanities that he served the Great Northern, in all, for eighteen years. Westerners will know that this fact testifies most forcibly to his fine skill as an engineer and his ready understanding of human nature for at one time that railway had the reputation of being the most exacting, the least forgiving and the most ruthless in its treatment of engineers, of any corporation on the North American Continent.

In addition to his O.L.S. he had the degree of C.E. conferred upon him in 1886. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and has considerable pride in having been elected to membership in the parent institution, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at its first meeting in 1887. His membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers was granted in 1900.

Mr Kennedy's residence has been in Vancouver for several years, where he lives in company with the life-long partner of his fortunes in his home at 1215 11th Avenue West. Notwithstanding his years he is in vigorous health, and is carrying on a Consulting Engineering practice, largely in connection with logging railways in British Columbia. He deftly describes this as "pottering around"—which brings us to the end of our theme. It is my belief, however, that the exercise of a little diplomacy may persuade him to amplify our chronicle with some of the reminiscences which, told in his own inimitable way, have often been the source of much enjoyment at our annual gatherings in Vancouver.

In conclusion, I trust that every one who reads this humble attempt to portray the "Schoolmen's Old-Timer" as one sees him to-day, will catch, in some measure at least, the glow from his genial personality. Be it never forgotten that throughout the forty-three years since he became a freshman at the School, scarce five of which were spent outside the Dominion, the ideals of the late Dean have been tried in the fires of strenuous toil and beaten with the hammers of vicissitude. In him they have proved their sterling worth and now find their ultimate expression in our veteran of '82 as we see him—a God-fearing Canadian gentleman.

What more need be said?

Dates to Remember

December 6-11—Hart House Play, "Candida", by George Bernard Shaw.

December 22-24—Hart House Play, "The Chester Mysteries".

January 3, 5, 6, 9, 10—Professor William Bateson, F.R.S., Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution and past President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will give a course of lectures on the subject "Genetics and Heredity" in the North Lecture Room of the Medical Building. Professor Bateson is recognized as one of the foremost biologists of modern times and it is hoped that all those who are in any way interested in this subject will find it possible to attend the lectures.

January 4, 11, 18, 25—Sir Bertram Windle will deliver a series of lectures in Convocation Hall at 4.30 p.m.

College Sermons will be continued each Sunday after Christmas at the regular hour, 11 a.m., in Convocation Hall. The list of speakers will be:

Jan. 8—President Rush Rhees.

15—Dr George Pidgeon, Bloor Street Presbyterian Church.

22—Rev C. E. Silcox, First Congregational Church, Fairfield.

With the Alumni

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Trinity Convocation holds Annual Meeting

The annual business meeting of the Convocation of Trinity College was held on Wednesday, November 16. The question of joining the Alumni Federation was discussed and a committee appointed to negotiate on the matter. It was reported that an amount running well into four figures had been collected for a presentation to Dr Macklem the late Provost.

Dr W. H. Pepler was re-elected Chairman, and Professor A. H. Young, Clerk of Convocation, and Messrs R. W. H. White and G. B. Strathy were appointed to vacancies on the Executive Committee. The following were elected members of the Corporation of Trinity College to represent graduates: the Hon. Mr Justice Hodgins, Rev Dr Blagrove, Dr R. J. Reade, Dr F. L. Grassett, and Mr Johnson Reid.

Hart House Graduates' Associations Plan to Increase Membership

Over sixty graduates attended the annual dinner and meeting of the Graduates' Association of Hart House on Monday, November 21. John Jennings occupied the Chair.

Mr Bickersteth addressed the meeting briefly outlining the facilities offered to graduates by Hart House, and stating that if a larger graduate membership were secured the Stewards would consider materially increasing these facilities.

Plans for a membership campaign were discussed and A. F. Barr was appointed Chairman of a committee to undertake a personal canvass of graduates resident in the city.

A resolution was passed requesting the Hart House Board of Stewards to consider admitting Diploma graduates of the School of Practical Science on the same footing as graduates of the University of Toronto.

The following Executive Committee was elected for the coming year: *President*, A. C. Snively; *Secretary*, Percy W. Beatty; *Arts Representative*, C. S. Macdonald; *Medicine*, E. A. McCulloch; *Applied Science*, J. H. Craig; *Dentistry*, F. R. Mallory; *Representative to House Committee*, G. F. McFarland; *Representative to Board of Stewards*, John Jennings; *Representative to Membership Committee*, W. E. Douglas.

Applied Science '11

Among the many functions of the "School" alumni annual gatherings, one of the most important is the opportunity provided for the boys who rubbed shoulders in former days to again renew old friendships. The graduates of "One-ty-One" proved their appreciation of the fellowship offered by a bowl of soup and hot roast beef, by assembling around a well-filled table in Hunts Dining Room, 788 Yonge St. Though a number of vacant chairs were noticed (unavoidable (?) absentees), all present seemed to fully enjoy the occasion, and though one decade has slipped by since our leave taking from the Old School, yet the "Eleven" boys are the same in spirit, if a little more experience and wisdom has been incidentally absorbed.

Before dispersing for the Rugby Game, the President, "Billy" Wright, called the members to order for a few minutes for the reading of letters and telegrams of regret from several out of town who were unable to be present with the bunch. To those we wish to send our best regards and hope for further reunions later.

The Secretary, Angus G. McLeish, would be glad to keep in touch with all the class, and any changes of locations, addresses, etc, should be sent to him at 159 Pacific Ave., Toronto.

Applied Science '14

At the annual reunion of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering this year, the class of '14 held its annual class Luncheon in Hart House. The following members were present: S. G. Bennet, H. J. MacKenzie, J. B. Skaith, W. G. Millar, C. N. Candee, D. G. Ferguson, B. N. Simpson, J. A. Knight, Rex Johnson, F. W. Douglas, B. MacKerrick, A. S. Robertson, H. M. Campbell, C. E. Sinclair, J. Murray Robertson, E. E. Hugli, F. S. Rutherford, J. A. Kerr, G. O. Philp, and H. O. Waddell.

After the luncheon the President, S. G. Bennett, referred to the Minutes of the last two meetings, and interesting communications were read from various members of the class.

Mr E. E. Hugli was elected Secretary for the following year and any communications should be sent to him at the Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto.

Deaths

RADENHURST—Suddenly on October 18, of heart failure, George Arthur Radenhurst, B.A. (U.C.) '69, M.A. '74, for about twenty years Police Magistrate of Barrie.

BREDIN—At his home 1250 Downing Ave., Denver, Wilson Watson Bredin, M.B. (T.) '73, M.D.C.M. (T.) '94, on November 4, after a short illness.

MILLMAN—Suddenly, on November 15, at his residence, 490 Huron St., Thomas Millman, M.B. '73 (T.), M.D. '73, in his seventy-second year.

PINGEL—At London on October 29, Albert R. Pingel, M.B. (T.) '76, after an illness of about six weeks duration. Dr Pingel had been practising in London for thirty-five years.

DOBSON—On November 3, at Picton, Robert Dobson, B.A. (Vic.) '80, principal of the High School in Picton where he had taught for thirty-two years.

MOORHOUSE—On October 24, in his eightieth year, Walter Hoare Moorhouse, M.B. '84 (T.) L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), at his residence 249 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. after an illness of more than a year.

McKAY—Suddenly, on November 6, Robert McKay, K.C., B.A. (U.C.) '88, LL.B. '89, of 263 Russell Hill Road. Council for the Toronto Street Railway Company in the arbitration proceedings.

YEOMANS—After a brief illness, on November 1, Horace Augustus Yeomans, M.B. '89, M.D. (T.) '89, Medical Officer of Health in Belleville.

WATT—After a short illness, at Guelph on November 1, Lila Guthrie Watt, B.A. '91 (U.C.), who was for more than twenty years connected with the Mission to Lepers.

KINSMAN—Suddenly, while on a hunting party, at Bruce Mines, Homer Franklin Kinsman, D.D.S. '92, of Sarnia.

ORR—After several years illness, on November 6, Thomas Stanley Orr, M.B. '09, of 686 Main St. E., Hamilton.

SHEPPARD—In Kamloops, B.C., on October 20, Edmund Culver Sheppard '06-'09 (U.C.), after a long illness of tuberculosis, contracted while serving in the Royal Air Force.

GROVES—At Poona, India, on November 11, Mrs Alfred Groves (Edith Grant) B.A. (U.C.) '17.

LAWSON—In Chicago, on October 28, John Davidson Lawson, LL.D. (Hon.) '19. Dean Emeritus of the Law Department of Missouri State University.

HAYES—As the result of an accident on October 27, John Vernon Hayes, M.B. '19 of Peterborough.

Notes by Classes

'70 U.C. At the annual meeting at the Provincial Parliament Buildings, James Coyne, St. Thomas, was elected president of the Ontario Registrars' Association.

'78 U.C. Joseph Morgan has moved from Walkerton to 24 Barton Ave., Toronto.

'79 U.C. Rev and Mrs Gillies Eadie of Honan, China, are living at 141 Lawton Boulevard for the winter.

'82 U.C. Robert McKnight is connected with the Department of Vital Statistics, Provincial Government of Saskatchewan. His address is Y.M.C.A., Regina.

'82 M. Thomas Francis McMahon has been elected president of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America at the Convention at New York.

'83 U.C. George McKinnon Wrong, professor of History and Ethnology at the University was the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. at McGill, recently.

'83 M. Dr Augusta Stowe Gullen was elected president of the Provincial Council of Women at the session at Woodstock, in November.

'85 M. (T.) William H. Pepler, L.R.C.P. (London), 600 Spadina Ave., has been appointed by Trinity College as its representative to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

'85 U.C. Mrs G. Sandeman (Catherine Edith Brown) is spending the winter in Italy. Her permanent address is 4 Church Walk, Oxford.

'90 U.C. William G. W. Fortune is secretary of the Peoples' Prohibition Association of British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver.

'90 M. On November 5, William Henry Philp was married to Laura E. Milligan, of Toronto.

'90 Vic. Rev Wm. Benjamin Tucker who has been superannuated from the Methodist Ministry is now living at 30 Tranby Ave., Toronto.

'91 U.C. Henry Colin Pope has been appointed to the Bench of the District Court of the judicial district of Melfort, Sask.

'92 U.C. John Calvin Cameron is engaged in Social Service work under the Provincial Organization of Saskatchewan. His address is 2060 Rae St., Regina.

'93 U.C. Philip Edward S. Mackenzie, of Saskatoon, has been appointed a justice of the Court of King's Bench, of Saskatchewan.

'94 M. Norman MacLeod Harris is living at Apt. 5, The Kelso, 53 MacLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

'95 U.C. John Lovell Murray has been appointed director of the Canadian School of Missions, a school to train missionaries which has been founded by the Foreign Mission Boards of the various Protestant churches, acting in co-operation.

'96 U.C. The address of Louise Watt is 30 Barrackpore Trunk Road, Cassipore, Calcutta, India.

'96 D. At Orillia, on September 29, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Jos. C. Moore.

'96 S. On November 15, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs James Samuel Dobie, Thessalon.

'96 U.C. John W. Little is living at 2234 Elphinstone St., Regina, Sask.

'97 U.C. Alexander Eugene McNab has been appointed police magistrate for Bruce County. He is a lawyer, has been reeve of Walkerton, warden of Bruce and is serving his third term as mayor of Walkerton.

'97 U.C. The new play *Main Street* which is being successfully produced in New York is the work of Harvey O'Higgins, the Canadian author and dramatist, and Harriet Ford.

'99 D. Dr and Mrs George L. Palmer left in October for a motor trip across the continent to Los Angeles, Cal., where they will live in future.

'99 U.C. Mrs J. A. MacKay (Mary McRae) is living in Seattle and is at present taking post-graduate work at the University of Washington, leading to the Ph.D. degree.

'00 M. Everon Flath is living at 128 Lauder Ave., Toronto.

'00 U.C. The present address of Sinclair Laird Miller is 3968 Beatrice St., Vancouver, B.C.

'01 Mus. On November 5, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Thomas Arthur Reed, 13 Bernard Ave., Toronto.

'02 U.C. Gregory S. Hodgson has become associated with the firm of Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, with offices in the Bank of Commerce Building, 23 King St. W., Toronto.

'02 M. The marriage took place on October 5, of Eugene Alexander Partick Hardy and Gretchen McGill Vogt. Dr and Mrs Hardy will live on Spadina Gardens.



H. F. GOODERHAM, '00

Elected President of the newly organized U.C. Alumni Association.

'02 U.C. Calvin Alexander McRae is living at 1463 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

'03 S. Horace L. Seymour is the Secretary of the Local Committee for the Toronto meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held here December 27-31, under the auspices of the University of Toronto and the Royal Canadian Institute.

'04 M. The wedding took place recently of Wallace Leighton Gilbert and Elsie Beaton, of Chesley. Dr and Mrs Gilbert will reside on Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

'04 U.C., '11 U.C. At Indore, Central India, on September 6, a son (Peter Robinson) was born to Rev George P. Bryce and Mrs Bryce (Lucy Winifred Robinson).

'04 U.C. The latest address of Alexander Ross is 210 Spockbridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

'04 U.C. On November 2, at 173 Coleman Ave., a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Peter Taylor.

'04 U.C. John Alfred Smith is at present Inspector of Schools, Calgary, Alta.

'05 U.C. Walter Patrick Barclay is managing editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, New York City, N.Y.

'05 T. At St. Clair, Mich., on October 1, the marriage took place of Victor Roy Smith and Jessie Whitman Gurd. Mr and Mrs Smith will live in Toronto.

'05 M. A son, Robert Murray, was born to Dr and Mrs Allison Montague Rolls, 32 Biggar Ave., on October 9.

'05 S. At the General Hospital, on October 6, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Charles S. L. Hertzberg, 664 Spadina Ave.

'06 S. Frederick W. "Casey" Baldwin, the old Varsity rugby halfback, was a member of the committee in charge of the fishing schooner race held off Halifax in October.

'06 U.C., '11 M. John Alexander Gardiner is practising his profession at 403 Viola Ave., Le Grange, Ill.

'07 M. The wedding took place recently of Grace Hodgins and Austin Birrel Shinbein. Dr and Mrs Shinbein will live at 3899 Marguerite Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

'07 U.C. Mary V. Burnham, of Toronto, has been appointed by the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa, as supervisor of the Women's Section of the Department of Immigration.

'07 Vic. A son was born on October 25 to Rev and Mrs David Wren, 42 Breadalbane St., Toronto.

'07 U.C. Walter Charles Cain, formerly chief clerk in the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Ontario has been elevated to the position of Deputy Minister.

'07 U.C. Margaret Anderson, 55 Castle Frank Rd., Toronto, sailed from Montreal on November 18, for Calcutta, where she will resume her duties as General Secretary of Y.W.C.A. work of that city.

'07 U.C. John Cameron MacDonald is practising Law at Edmonton, Alta., with the firm of MacKay, McDonald and Wells. His address is 522-42 Tegler Building, Edmonton.

'08 S. On October 21, at Toronto, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Kenneth Dean Marlatt.

'08 S. On November 8, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Wesley Blaine Redfern, 167 Macdonnell Ave.

'08 U.C. Robert Morrison Campbell has been associated with the United States Agency Omega Watch Company, 21-23 Maiden Lane, New York, since August 1918.

'08 U.C. The wedding took place recently of Frederick Holmes Barlow and Marjorie Stewart Forsyth. Mr and Mrs Barlow will reside at 423 Markham St., Toronto.

'09 T. James Gillespie Widdifield, acting rector

of St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit, has been appointed Archdeacon of Detroit.

'09 D. The wedding took place recently of Elsie Mary Dowdall and Calvin S. McComb. Dr and Mrs McComb will reside in Port Arthur.

'09 U.C. Reynold Young is on the staff of the Dominion Observatory at Mt. Sanaac, Victoria, B.C.

'09 U.C. A son was born on November 7, to Mr and Mrs Angus McKenzie Dewar, Toronto.

'10 M., '12 V. On November 7, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Roscoe Reid Graham (Beatrice Maud Barry) 31 Oriole Road.

'10 U.C. On November 1, a son was born to Rev and Mrs F. J. Moore (Dora Mavor).

'10 M. The marriage was announced on November 26, of Donald George Sinclair McKay and Lillian Beatrice Hewitt of Toronto.

'10 M., '10 U.C. On November 1, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Charles Watson Hurlburt (Alice A. Coon) at their home 11003 125th St., Edmonton, Alta.

'10 Vic. Mr and Mrs A. E. Allen (Ruby Evelyn Mills) announce the birth of a daughter, at the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on October 1.

'11 U.C. The wedding took place recently at Christ Church, Vancouver, of Eric Pepler, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, and Betty Brough.

'11 S. A son, Charles Willis, was born on September 28, to Mr and Mrs Charles Russell Murdock, Dundas.

'11 U.C. Reginald Goldwin Smith is on the Mail and Empire editorial staff. His address is Aurora.

'11 U.C. At Rock Bay, B.C., on November 13, a son was born to Rev and Mrs Alan Dallas Greene, of the Columbia Coast Mission.

'11 U.C., '16 M. Thomas Alexander Sinclair is practising medicine at Walkerton.

'11 M. On October 10, a son, James Douglas, was born to Dr and Mrs J. D. Struthers, 667 Pape Ave., Toronto.

'11 M., '09 Vic. At Grace Hospital, on November 15, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Noble C. Sharpe, 102 St. Leonard's Ave., Toronto.

'11 U.C. Harold Evans Hartney, the Executive Secretary of the Aero Club of America was injured at Loveland, Iowa, on November 3, while competing in the annual Pulitzer Silver Race for heavier-than-air-craft. He is suffering from fractures.

'11 U.C. In November, a son was born to Rev and Mrs Samuel Aitkin Kennedy, at the Manse, North Portal, Saskatchewan.

'11 U.C., '12 M. Hector Clayton Hall is prac-

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tising his profession as a doctor at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

'11 D. At Mount forest, on October 8, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Wilbert Harold Gilroy.

'11 U.C. John W. Deyell is the publisher of *The Warder* of Lindsay. His home address is 80 Wellington St., Lindsay.

'11 D. On November 3, at Woodstock General Hospital, a son was born to Dr and Mrs H. B. McKay, Ingersoll.

'12 U.C. Clarence Elmor Johnston is professor of Economics, St. John's College, Agra, India.

'12 S. A son was born on September 29, to Mr and Mrs Wm. Edward Seymour Trent, Toronto.

'12 S. Fred Victor Seibert is at present connected with the Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

'12 U.C., '15 M. A daughter was born to Dr and Mrs W. Ray Hodge (Mary Wright Moffat), of Toronto.

'12 U.C. James Palmer Henderson is a home missionary for the Presbyterian Church. His address is Pouce Coupe, B.C., via Edmonton, Alta.

'12 U.C. Greta Adele Playter, who for some years past has been connected with the office of Judge Clark, of Calgary, has been appointed to the staff of the Attorney-General's Department. Her appointment is the first of its kind in Canada.

'12 S. On November 16, the marriage took place of Leslie Gordon Mills and Muriel Inman Tyner. Mr and Mrs Mills will live at Nanton Court Apts., Rosedale.

'12 T. The marriage took place in Vancouver on November 11, of Rev. Arthur Harding Priest, and Stella Bowlby. They will live at Abbotsford, B.C.

'12 S. Thomas Holmes Bartley is connected with the Topographical Survey, Department of Interior, Ottawa. His address is 22 Willard Ave., Ottawa.

'13 M., '14 U.C. On September 26, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Gladstone Wilfred Lougheed (Minnie Jane Wright), 728 Dovercourt Road.

'13 S. At Toronto, on October 3, a son was born to Mr and Mrs R. F. B. Wood, 26 Colin Ave.

'13 P. On October 18, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Thomas Lloyd Dymond, 2 Maple Ave., Brantford.

'13 U.C. At Christ Church, Ivy, Ont., the marriage took place of Thomas Joseph Dew and Lillian Marguerite Goodwin. Rev and Mrs Dew will live at North Essex where he is rector of the parish.

'13 U.C. On October 31, a daughter, was born to Mr and Mrs Charles Howard Tanner, Los Angeles, California.

'13 U.C. At the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on October 18, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Kenneth A. Renfrew (Elizabeth Macnab).

'13 S. On November 4, a son (John Douglas) was born to Mr and James P. Hadcock, 94 Chester Ave., Toronto.

'13 U.C., '10 U.C. A daughter (Ester Marion) was born on November 8 to Mr and Mrs James T. Jenkins (Maude Elizabeth Zuern), 87 Belsize Drive, Toronto.

'14 S. Ivan Roy Strome is still connected with the Reclamation Service, Department of Interior, Calgary, and is busily engaged in locating dam sites, routes and preliminary canal surveys for an enormous irrigation project in central Alberta and Western Saskatchewan.

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'14 S. Frederick William Douglas was engaged during the summer months as field engineer on the construction of the foundation of the new Statler Hotel in Buffalo. His mailing address is 525 West 124th St., New York city.

'14 U.C., '21 P. On October 25, a son, George Holcome, was born to Mr and Mrs Harold Parke, Hamilton.

'14 Vic., '15 Vic. On November 3, at Cornwall, the wedding took place of Revis Parsons Stouffer and Ethel Anna Robertson. Mr Stouffer is assistant editor of the *Toronto Sunday World*.

'14 S. E. Dean W. Courtice is practising his profession as Architect and Engineer in Chatham. His home address is 210 Park St.

'14 U.C. On October 6, the marriage took place of John Cecil Smyth and Margaret Helen MacLennan.

'14 S. Harold Spencer Kerby is at present commander of the aerodrome at Halton Camp. His address is Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks., Eng.

'14 U.C. William E. Goodearle is living at 211 Oxford Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

'14 D. At Wellesley Hospital, Tuesday, November 8, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Leo Dennis Leonard, Toronto.

'14 S. John Davidson Peart is in the Engineering Department of the Northern Electric Company, Limited, 121 Shearer Street, Montreal. His home address is 627 St Joseph St., Lachine, Que.

'14 S. At the Cottage Hospital, on October 29, a son, Donald Francis, was born to Mr and Mrs Kenneth Macpherson Clipsham, 61 Wellesley St., Toronto.

'14 U.C. The address of Orwell Egbert Sharp is 27th Squadron, R.A.F., Risalpur, India.

'14 S. At Dundas, on October 21, a daughter, Betty, was born to Mr and Mrs Charles Wakley Pennington.

'14 U.C. Arthur R. Marsden Lower is at present connected with the Department of Historical Publications, Sussex St., Ottawa.

'14 U.C. The marriage took place in October of Lewis Cory and Laura Yould, of Kentville, N.S.

'14 U.C. Charles Alexander McConaghy is an actuary, attached to the Bankers Reserve Life Co., Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.

'14 S. Charlés Harvey Rogers Fuller is the City Engineer of Chatham.

'14 T. On October 5, the marriage took place of John Roderick Bulman, Hereford, England, and Felicia Hannah Cook. Dr and Mrs Bulman will live in Hereford.

'14 U.C. On October 26, William Geoffrey Preston was married to Margaret Grace Adams of Brantford. They will live in Galt.

'14 U.C. William Clarence Laird is manager of an insurance business in Regina, Sask. His address is 2863 Retallock St.

'14 U.C. Charles F. Lawrence is principal of the Grimsby High School.

'14 S. Arthur Wesley Crawford is assistant to the Director of Technical Education under the Department of Labour, Ottawa. His address is 132 Broadway Ave.

'15 Ag. On October 12, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs George Alvin Clark, London.

'15 U.C. Jack Gardner Leckie was married on October 26 to Norah Frances Doheny, of Toronto. Mr and Mrs Leckie will live on Grimthorpe Rd., Toronto.

'15 U.C. Robert J. Smith is practising Law at 28 King St. E., Kitchener.

'15 U.C. On Thursday, October 2, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Murton A. Seymour of St Catharines.

'15 D. On October 5, at St. Paul's Church, Shelburne, John Harry Zinn was married to Dolce Berwick. They will live in Shelburne.

'15 U.C. A daughter, Marian Elizabeth, was born to Mr and Mrs Ernest LeRoy Cody, on September 18, at Banff, Alta.

'15 U.C. The marriage took place on October 6 of Arthur Burns Smith and Margaret F. Gibson, of Toronto.

'15 T. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Thomas Alexander Beasley, 423 Main St., Hamilton, on September 29.

'15 U.C. William Ralph West is practising Law with the firm of McCarthy and McCarthy, Canada Life Building. His house address is 297 Huron St., Toronto.

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'15 S. At Amherstburg on October 11, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Edward Fraser Chestnut.

'15 Vic. At Yorkton, Sask., the wedding was celebrated recently of George Byron Sommerville, of Saskatoon, and Gertrude Patrick, of Yorkton.

'15 U.C. Harry Booker S. Hammond is practising Law in Orlando, Florida.

'16 M. On September 21, a son was born to Dr and Mrs W. Easson Brown, Toronto.

'15 U.C. Early in October the marriage took place of Hugh Adams Sinclair and Dorothy Gertrude Lett. Mr and Mrs Sinclair are living at 10 Glen Grove Ave. W., Toronto.

'15 U.C. Benjamin Douglas Armstrong is a missionary in China. His address is c/o Rev W. R. McKay, Kongmoon, South China, via Hong Kong.

'16 S. Early in October, Newton Lionel Powell was married to Elizabeth Youart Anderson of Acton. They will live in Brampton.

'16 M. Douglas Gordon Findlay is now living in Tottenham.

'16 S. The marriage took place on October 20, of Lionel W. Harron and Delsia Hunter, of Toronto.

'16 St. M. Daniel Joseph Sheehan is principal of a public school at Weldon, Sask.

'16 M. The wedding took place on November 1 of Anne Cooke Wallace and William Clarke Givens, both of whom were on the staff of Christie Street Hospital, Toronto.

'17 U.C. Mrs James Henry (Christiana Munro Sneath) is living at 93 Garfield Ave., Hamilton.

'17 S. The marriage took place quietly in October, of Harold A. Babcock, and Anna Elsie Rayson Smith, of London.

'17 U.C. Francis Edwin Runnalls is the minister in charge of the Presbyterian church at McBride, B.C.

'17 U.C. On October 1, Frederick Goldwin Gardiner was married to Audrey Seaman of Toronto. Mr and Mrs Gardiner will live at 91 Willard Ave., Toronto.

'17 U.C. At Poona, India, in September, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Alfred Groves (Edith Grant).

'17 P. The marriage of Hugh Sylvester French and Verna E. Moorhead took place recently. Mr and Mrs French will live at 150 Briar Hill Road, Toronto.

'17 U.C. William McG. Macdonald is practising Law at Port Dover.

'17 M. On October 13, the marriage was celebrated of John Leslie King and Maude A. Partridge. They will live in Milton.

'17 U.C. Edith C. Findlay is living at Tottenham.

'17 St. M. The marriage took place late in November of John William McManamy, of Thorold, and Sarah M. McNulty, of St. Catharines.

'17 U.C., '20 M. The new address of Mrs G. E. McConney (Florence Spaulding Hardy) is 275 Glencairn Ave., Toronto.

'17 D. On November 2, Frank Knight was married to Muriel Dunning, of 37 St. Edmund's Drive, Toronto.

'17 Ag. A daughter was born on November 13, to Mr and Mrs William Gladstone Murrill, Hamilton.

'17 T. Lilian Pearl McCarthy, who is engaged in post graduate studies in Oxford, has left there temporarily for three months' research work at Paris. Her address there is c/o Mme du Bled, 53 Rue Claude Bernard, Paris, France.

'17 S. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Joseph Bannigan, on October 29.

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'18 M., '18 U.C. The marriage took place on October 5, of George Harvey Agnew and Helen Moore Smith. Dr and Mrs Agnew are living at 901 Ossington Ave.

'18 M. On October 1, the wedding was celebrated of John Russell Lowell Eade and Marguerite Scott. Dr and Mrs Eade will live in Leamington.

'19 U.C. Anna Munro is teaching English and French in the High School at Mabton, Washington. Her home address is still 5700 37th Ave., South, Seattle.

'19 S. Early in October the wedding took place of Thomas William Campbell, and Mabel Mae Pedwell, of Detroit, Mich.

'19 P. Mervin Archibald Dowd, who is living at 16 Madison Ave., Hamilton, is manager of Mills Drug Store, 329 King St. East, in that city.

'19 St. M. Mathilde Teresa Zeihr is principal of the Ennismore Continuation School. Her home address is 647 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

'19 D. The marriage was celebrated in October of Louis William Staples and Grace Emma Margaret McCleneghan of Woodstock. Dr and Mrs Staples will live in Ingersoll.

'19 U.C. Percy Vernon Smith is teaching in the High School at Listowel.



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'19 D., '19 U.C. On October 21, at St. Mary's Hospital, Toronto, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Harvey George Bean (Eva Mae Murchison).

'19 D. On October 5, the wedding took place of Gordon Sutherland Murray and Annie H. Davidson. They will live at 32 Oakdene Crescent, Toronto.

'19 S. Thomas William Campbell is living at 116 Boon Ave., Toronto.

'20 P. The wedding took place in November of Charles Frederick Weegar and Gwladys Howells of Toronto. Mr and Mrs Weegar will live at 154 Arlington Ave., Toronto.

'20 P. Alexander Duncan McIntosh was married on October 12, to Jeame McLeod of Turnberry Ave., Toronto. They will live in Vancouver.

'20 Vic. Mrs Haynes (Elizabeth Sterling) is living at 568 W. Church St., Corry, Pa.

'20 M., '21 U.C. On Saturday, October 15, the marriage took place of Lloyd E. Verity, of Battle Creek, Mich., and Willa Alice Young, of Brantford.

'20 M. Bernard Charles Sullivan was married on October 12, to Marie Barry, of Loretto. They will live in Toronto.

'21 T. Norma Irene Coulson is now studying at the American School of Dramatic Art in New York city.

'21 D. The marriage took place in October of James Harold Best and Florence Elizabeth Pickles of Toronto. They will live in Winnipeg.

'21 Vic. L. W. Rentner has been awarded the James Loudon Gold Medal in Physics. He is living at 23 Harbord St., Toronto.

'21 Vic. The wedding took place in October of Leslie Delaval Samuel Carven and Gertrude Mary Harwood of Toronto.

'21 S. Ralph Waldo Downie is working on the Welland Ship Canal, Welland.

'21 Ag. The wedding took place recently of Andrew Fulton and Alice Hobden, Beamsville. Mr and Mrs Hobden will live in Brighton.

'21 S. Peter Anderson Durbrow is living at 467 Laurier Ave.

'21 S. John Harold Legate is connected with the Canada Cement Co., Plant No. 5, Belleville.

'21 S. The present address of Albert Pryse Mackenzie is Box 287, Cobalt.

'21 U.C. John Des Parres Jennison is living at 83 Spadina Rd., Toronto.

'21 Vic. Stanley Rogers Johnston is the Methodist Minister at Kincardine.

'21 S. The present address of Joseph C. Meader is 359 N. Syndicate St., Fort William.

'21 Ag. The wedding took place quietly in November of George Arthur Elliott and Frances S. Smith, of Collingwood.

'21 U.C. The present address of Alice Ann Grant is Box 147, Woodville.

'21 S. Samuel Leslie Galbraith is living at 904 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.

'21 M. On November 12, the marriage was celebrated of Estelle M. McNiece and Clarence Edward Tipping. They will live at 218 Wright Ave., Toronto.

'21 U.C. Helen Bryans, who is now attending the College of Education has been awarded the Diploma of the Royal Life Saving Society.

'21 M. On November 1, Arthur Gordon Armstrong was married to Adeline Knox, of Toronto. Dr and Mrs Armstrong will live at Roseneath, Ont.

'21 Vic. Allan McN. Austin is living at Dalton Mills.

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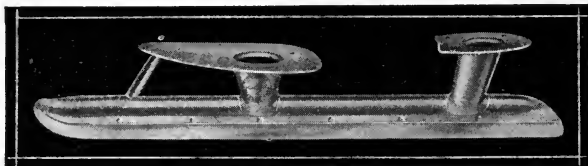
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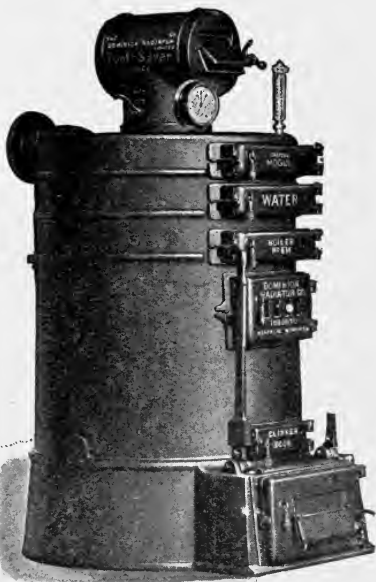
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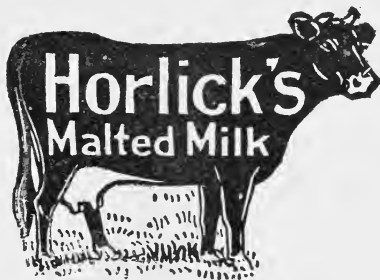
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News and Comments

ACTION DEFERRED ON ERECTION OF MEMORIAL TOWER

Early in the autumn the Alumni Board of Directors appointed a committee consisting of Sir Robert Falconer, Mr Justice Masten, Mr Angus MacMurchy, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Mr John J. Gibson, and Mr Hugh D. Scully to enquire into the advisability of commencing construction work on the Memorial Tower during the present winter.

The Committee went into the situation very thoroughly and while recognizing fully the sentimental advantages of erecting the Tower at an early date, reported against commencing construction at present.

The two chief reasons given by the Committee for its decision were: (1) the likelihood that under present conditions the cost of the Tower as designed by the architects would exceed \$200,000, the figure originally set as a maximum and (2) the probability that building costs would decrease in the next year or two.

The Board of Directors has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and has instructed the architects to complete the plans so that the inclusive cost of the Tower will not exceed \$200,000.

THE QUESTION OF AN APPOINTMENTS BUREAU

The attention of our readers is drawn to an article on page 158 of this issue written by Professor C. R. Fay and dealing with the work of the Cambridge Appointments Bureau.

Professor Fay came to Toronto from Cambridge only last autumn and speaks from intimate knowledge of the workings of the Board.

While conditions at Cambridge University differ widely from those at the University of Toronto, yet there are many things in Professor Fay's article which those who are interesting themselves in a University of Toronto Appointments Bureau will find of great interest and value. The fundamental principle underlying the

success at Cambridge, namely, that of securing the confidence of employers through accurate and well founded recommendation of candidates, must be the foundation of successful work anywhere. It is possible, too, that a board constituted somewhat after the Cambridge Appointments Board might be of great service here.

A number of University organizations and a few individual professors are at present endeavouring to lend some assistance to graduates and undergraduates in securing suitable employment. But the efforts are on the whole not very serious and are characterized by lack of co-operation. A board organized and supported financially by the University and having in its membership, representatives of various University units, and of the graduate body, should be in a position to co-ordinate what is now being done and supplement it in a way that would provide some adequate employment service.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT THE UNIVERSITY

The University had the honour of entertaining two very distinguished guests on November 28, Lord Byng and Admiral Beatty.

The Governor-General spent most of the day at the University inspecting various things of interest. At 12 o'clock a special convocation was held and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him. He had lunch at Hart House with members of the Board of Governors and the teaching staff.

Admiral Beatty arrived at the University at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon and spoke to a large gathering of students who had assembled to the south of Hart House.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINE USED FOR RESEARCH

A very interesting research experiment in which the use of an ultra rapid motion picture camera played a prominent part was recently performed by Professors Haultain and Dyer of the Department of Mining Engineering.

This Department has for sometime been making experiments with a view to improving the efficiency of the ore crushing machine in common use. This machine consists of a large barrel in which the ore is placed with steel balls and the whole revolved. The experiments have been directed towards securing the maximum crushing effect through variation of the size and number of the balls and the rotary speed of the receptacle. Difficulty arose from the fact that it was not possible with the eye to ascertain the movement of the balls when the barrel was rotated. Clifford Sifton Jr. (U.C. '15) of the Filmcraft Co. came to the rescue with a camera capable of taking 120 photographs per second.

When the film was projected at a slow rate of speed many interesting features were made clear which could not be seen in any other way. This ultra speed camera bears a relation to rapid motion similar to the relation of the microscope to minute structures.

FEDERATION IDEA MAKES PROGRESS

At the December meeting of the Alumni Board of Directors, the University College Alumnae Association and the University College Alumni Association were formally admitted to affiliation with the Federation.

The chief items of agreement between the Federation and the Association are as follows: (1) That the College Association remit \$2.00 for each of its paid members and pay the cost of stationery, printing, postage, etc., incidental to its work. (2) That the Federation bear the cost of all clerical work in connection with banking and book-keeping, and the mailing of circulars and notices of meetings, and turn over to the College Association the list of members who have hitherto paid direct to the Federation.

BRIEFS

THE GRADUATES OF TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE held a reception at the Academy of Medicine, Queen's Park, on the evening of December 12, in honour of J. Algernon Temple, the former dean of the College. A portrait of Dr Temple by Mr Austin Shaw was presented by General J. T.

Fotheringham as a token of the esteem of the graduates.

Dr Temple graduated from McGill University in 1864 and began practice in Toronto in 1869.

PRESIDENT FALCONER has received from the Colonial Office of the British Government, a memorandum concerning appointments for university men in the Colonial Service. The positions are of an administrative character and in most cases include the carrying on of the functions of magistrate and sole representative of the British Government among the natives of colonies and protectorates.

There are approximately 100 vacancies annually; the majority being in tropical Africa and the far East. Further information may be secured on application to the Registrar.

PROFESSOR A. B. MACALLUM, formally of the University of Toronto, now of McGill University, spoke before the Royal Canadian Institute on December 3, on "China and its Problems." Dr Macallum has recently returned from China where he spent some months with the Rockefeller Foundation assisting in the organization of the Union Medical College, Peking. A large audience of friends and admirers greeted Dr Macallum.

THIS YEAR HAS WITNESSED a revival of interest in University debating. Not for many years has there been such a large crowd at the debates in Convocation Hall as when the ancient rivals McGill and Toronto met on December 5 to discuss the subject "Resolved that a substantial reduction should be made in the Canadian Tariff by the incoming Dominion Parliament." The University turned out *en masse* and showed that their interest was as keen in Varsity's success on the platform as on the gridiron.

Simultaneously with this debate, Queen's was opposing another Varsity team at Kingston and another McGill team at Montreal. The result was a victory for Queen's, who succeeded in defeating both her opponents.

A COMMENDABLE DECISION in regard to the editorship of *Varsity* has been reached by the Students' Administrative Council.

The appointment will now run for the calendar year in place of the University year. This will mean that the editor's duties will be distributed over two academic years leaving one term in each free for academic work. Mr Eric Druce, '23, Forestry, has been appointed editor for the coming year.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB presented two French plays in Hart House Theatre on December 12. One of the plays, *L'Ermite* was written by a first year University College student, Mr John MacNaught. It is a brilliant piece of work and won the high praise of Professor De Champ in the remarks with which he opened the evening's entertainment. The other play was by Anatole France.

THE FACULTY OF MUSIC has announced a series of eighteen lectures to be given after the New Year by Dr Healy Willan, Dr Albert Ham, Mr H. A. Fricker, and Mr F. A. Mouré. While intended primarily for students registered for the Bachelor of Music degree, others may attend on payment of a small fee. Full information may be secured from the Secretary of the Faculty.

THE FIRST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER to print an extra is the distinction claimed by the *Varsity*. The editorial staff published a special edition at 3.30 p.m. on November 28, in order to honour the distinguished guests of the University, Admiral Beatty and Lord Byng. It consisted of a single sheet detailing the activities of the great men during their stay in Toronto.

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL DINNER which for so long has occupied a place of prominence among the functions of the Faculty of Applied Science was held on December 6 at Bingham's Cafe. Over 300 graduates and undergraduates were present. Among the speakers were, Dean Mitchell, Principal Hutton, Professor C. H. C. Wright, and E. L. Cousins.

IT IS ANTICIPATED that 500 people will attend the Annual Farmers' Short Course which will be given at the University from February 6-17. Last year 275 were enrolled. The course has been enlarged from thirty to forty lectures and from five to twelve subjects.

Lecture Series for the Down-Town Man

COMMENCING with Tuesday, January 31, a course of weekly lectures under the auspices of the Alumni Federation will be given at the University by prominent professors.

The primary purpose of the series is to place some of the intellectually good things of the University at the disposal of the citizens of Toronto, and in this way deepen the interest and increase the appreciation of the public in the institution.

The University is not without many very fine public lecture series but very often these are given at an hour which precludes the attendance of down-town workers. Often, too, the lectures are of a technical character designed to interest the academic person rather than the business or professional.

In the Alumni Federation series an effort will be made to overcome these two objections on the part of the down-town man. The lectures will be given in the evening at 8 o'clock (in the auditorium of the Physics Building) and the subjects will be such as are discussed by men of intellectual tendencies, anywhere; moreover, the majority of them will be related to questions of immediate public interest. They will present in popular form recent developments and matters of perpetual interest in the field of knowledge.

It is expected that the course will include the following:

Professor Wrong on some phase of the Washington Conference.

Professor J. C. McLennan on recent developments in Physics.

Dean Mitchell on the place of the hydro-electrical development in Ontario.

President Falconer on the relation of the University and its staff to the public.

Professor C. R. Fay on some economic subject.

Principal Hutton on the art of J. M. Barrie.

Professor Currelly on recent additions to the Museum.

Toronto Graduates in the New House of Commons

EIGHTEEN OUT OF THIRTY-SEVEN ARE SUCCESSFUL

CONSIDERING the number of candidates in the field, the University contestants in the recent general election fared well. Of thirty-seven candidates, eighteen were returned elected. Of the successful candidates twelve belonged to the Conservative Party, four to the Liberal Party, and two to the Progressive. Seven are graduates in Medicine, seven in Arts, one in Science, one in Law, one in Agriculture, and one in Pharmacy. Of the eighteen, sixteen were elected for Ontario seats.

The Members elected are as follows:

Faculty of Medicine:

ROBERT KING ANDERSON, M.D. (Vic.) '88; Conservative, Halton County; first elected to the House of Commons in 1917; served as mayor of Milton from 1904 till 1908; has always shown a great interest in public affairs.

CHRISTOPHER FRASER CONNOLLY, M.B. '11; Liberal; elected from Victoria, Alta.

JOHN CARRUTHERS, M.D. (Vic.) '88; Liberal; elected from Algoma.

ROBERT JAMES MANION, M.D., C.M. (T.) '04; Conservative; re-elected from Fort William; served with the military forces in France; was awarded the Military Cross at Vimy; author of *A Surgeon in Arms*.

PETER MCGIBBON, M.B. '04; Conservative; re-elected from Muskoka; served in France with the Berkshire Regiment, winning the Military Cross.

JAMES PALMER RANKIN, M.D., C.M. (T.) '78; Liberal, North Perth; has represented North Perth since 1908; has practised his profession in Stratford since 1891.

CHARLES SHEARD, M.D., C.M. (T.) '78; Conservative; Medical Health Officer for Toronto from 1893 till 1910; professor of Preventative Medicine, University of Toronto, 1906-1911; first elected to House of Commons in 1917.

Arts:

EDMUND JAMES BRISTOL, B.A. (U.C.) '83, K.C.; Conservative, re-elected from Centre Toronto; member of the Meighen Cabinet; lawyer; past president of the U.C. "Lit.;" took First Class Honours in Classics.

JOHN A. CLARK, B.A. (U.C.) '06; Conservative, Burrard, B.C.; lawyer; brilliant military career; commanded the 72nd Battalion and later the 7th Infantry Brigade; services recognized by D.S.O. and C.M.G.; is president of the Vancouver Branch of the Alumni Association.

WILLIAM CHARLES GOOD, B.A. (U.C.) '00, Progressive from Brant; farmer; brilliant University career; entered with Edward Blake Proficiency and Prince of Wales Scholarships; was one of the organizers of the U.F.O., and has throughout been active in farmers' organizations.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, B.A. (U.C.) '95, Ph.D. (Harvard); Liberal, North York; leader of Liberal Party and premier elect.

W. F. MACLEAN, B.A. (U.C.) '80; Conservative, South York, which constituency he has represented for nearly thirty years; founder and editor of the *Toronto World*.

RICHARD V. LE SUEUR, B.A. (U.C.) '99; Conservative, West Lambton; practises Law in Sarnia; has spent considerable time in Peru; appointed solicitor and agent for the British Government for a forthcoming arbitration between Great Britain and that country.

EDMUND BAIRD RYCKMAN, B.A. (Vic.) '87; Conservative, East Toronto; senior partner of the legal firm, Ryckman, Denison, Foster and Beaton; interested in all University affairs and a member of the Senate of Victoria College.

Applied Science:

JOSEPH HENRY HARRIS, B.A.Sc. '11; Conservative, East York; manufacturer; wide business interests.

Law:

THOMAS LANGTON CHURCH, B.C.L. (T.) '98; Conservative, North Toronto; has had long successful public career; served as mayor of Toronto from 1915 till 1921; prominent sportsman and fraternalist.

Agriculture:

BURT WENDELL FANSHER, B.S.A. '04; Progressive, East Lambton.

Pharmacy:

W. F. GARLAND, Phm.B. '01; Conservative, Carleton; alderman of Ottawa, 1912; proprietor of a drug store in Ottawa.

W. L. Mackenzie King, '95

BY A PERSONAL FRIEND OF THE NEW PRIME MINISTER

THE premiership of Canada has acquired the habit. It has learned to come to the University of Toronto and to stay there.

Arthur Meighen—and now Mackenzie King.

It was time for a change in this respect at least. The U. of T., despite our boastings, was not getting its share of the honours.

Both in the old University College "Lit" and at University sermons, we of this century's first decade were always being told that the future destiny of Canada lay in our hands and that graduates of the University of Toronto were the natural-born governors of mankind.

At such praise we naturally expanded. But if we stopped to think, which we scarcely ever did in those days, we realized that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier from 1896 to 1911 was a McGill man. When Sir Robert Borden succeeded him, we had the chance to think once more that the University of Toronto had been overlooked again, this time in favour of a Maritime province college.

True, as time went on, we developed in E. W. Beatty a president of the Canada Pacific Railway, but even that exalted business post hardly means as much as the premiership of Canada.

Then Sir Robert Borden resigned, and the line of University of Toronto premiers began.

Arthur Meighen graduated in 1896; Mackenzie King in 1895.

Much has been written about Mr King in these last few weeks. Of all the things that can be said or speculated about him,

nothing is more significant than the nature of the training he has had for the premiership. Whether or not this training, applied to his own personal consciousness his own individual personality, means a notable and fruitful premiership is an absorbing problem. Mackenzie King's training has had this indubitable advantage; it is modern. It has had to do not so much with the old traditional subjects of romance as with the new crusade of enthusiasm, the romance of industry.

Laurier, Borden, Meighen — their training was largely legal and political. King's largely economic and industrial.

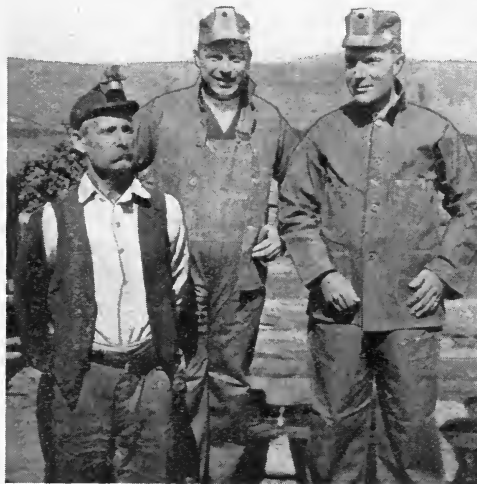
There is this difference too. The preliminary training of our last three prime ministers, except for a little teaching done by Borden in New Jersey, was exclusively Canadian. Mackenzie King's has been both Canadian and American. He has had experience in a wider (but, we think, not a better)

field. He can bring to bear on Canadian questions the experience gained in the Republic as well as in the Dominion.

At the University, Mackenzie King was in Political Science, and found his chief interest in the study of economics.

This was merely the beginning of a thread that has run consistently through his career,—a native and insatiable interest in sociological and industrial problems.

He won a fellowship in political economy in the graduate school of the University of Chicago. During that period he lived at the Hull House Settlement, and contributed, to the *Journal of Political Economy*, theses on "Trade Union Organization in the United States," and on "The



Premier King with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and a miner. This photograph was taken in 1915 when Mr King was engaged in an industrial survey in the Colorado mining districts for the Rockefeller industrial foundation.

International Typographical Union."

Later on, in Toronto, he wrote a series of articles for the *Mail and Empire*, based on personal investigation, about the unfavourable living and working conditions of labourers and their families.

Then he became deputy minister and later minister of Labour at Ottawa in the Laurier Cabinet.

Subsequently, as a private citizen, he made minute industrial investigations all over the North American continent for the Rockefeller Foundation, worked out his parallel between democracy in industry and in politics, and outlined in his book, *Industry and Humanity*, his scheme of "representation in industry."

It was not industrial problems in a vacuum or in isolation, however, that held Mackenzie King's attention. It was industry in relation to the people and to the state.

For, with the first thread, devotion to sociology, was interwoven from the beginning another strand of motive and desire, an instinctive and unquenchable determination to be of service to his native country in the broadest field of public affairs.

It was this latter thread that guided him through all the labyrinth of American experience and kept leading him back to Canada. Time after time he refused offers from the Rockefellers, the Carnegies, and other American leaders who would have paid for his services whatever he asked.

Mr King's career up to the present is a unique fusion of the sociological and political. The problem of chief importance not only to himself but more so to the country is what will be the practical, statesmanly result of this fusion, this intermingling of already allied strands?

Why University Education at Less Than Cost?

In our December issue there appeared an exceedingly clear and forceful article by Mr John R. Bone, on the fundamental financial problem of state-supported universities.

Mr Bone points to the fact that a student's tuition for one year at the University costs in the neighbourhood of \$150 in excess of what he pays in fees. The difference is paid by the Province.

"What benefit is it to the Province to provide University education at less than cost?" Mr Bone asks; then declares,

"Answer it so that all may be convinced and the problem of University finances will automatically solve itself."

The suggestion was made that readers of THE MONTHLY should send in answers to the question and practical suggestions regarding the best methods of bringing home to the people, the true value of the University as a provincial institution. The three articles appearing below have been received. We trust with the busy holiday season behind us more answers may be forthcoming for our next issue.

"WHAT BENEFIT IS IT TO THE PROVINCE TO PROVIDE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AT LESS THAN COST?"

By GEORGE F. KAY, '00

DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

As an alumnus of the University of Toronto, I am much interested in the question raised by Mr Bone, "What benefit is it to the Province to provide University education at less than cost?" This is a question which tax-payers will continue to ask, and they are entitled to receive a satisfactory answer.

The purpose of university education is but an extension of the purpose of ele-

mentary and high school education; the higher branches are essential to the efficiency of the whole system. The aim in providing university training at low cost is to encourage and stimulate young people to equip themselves to do effectively the many kinds of service which are of fundamental importance in the development of a province or a state.

If the individual who receives university

training were alone to benefit then he should pay in full for his education. But he alone does not benefit. University graduates go into many widely distributed communities and there by their expert knowledge, their leadership, and their service, raise the community to a higher level of citizenship than it otherwise would attain. Since this is true, the province dare not depend upon securing the leadership so necessary to its welfare from those alone who are able financially to bear the full cost of higher education. Such a policy would be undemocratic and unthinkable.

The hope of organized society is in education. Regardless of the cost, our citizens must be educated. Only by education can the safety of a people be insured from the intrigues of the demagogue. Economic and industrial development, intellectual and spiritual development are dependent upon our attitude toward education. The better educated the citizens of Ontario become the more rapid will be the development of the Province, and the more important will be the contribution of its people to the solution of the problems of society.

These benefits of higher education are so significant and so fundamental that the tax-payers of Ontario, to the limit of their resources, must meet the educational needs by providing at low cost the highest types of technical, professional, and cultural training to all young men and women who desire to be educated and who are intellectually able to maintain high standards of work.

How can these benefits be so clearly brought home to the tax-payers that they will provide adequate funds to defray the expense? This can be done only by the strenuous and united efforts of all persons who appreciate fully the value of education. The task is difficult and never-ending. It is not necessary to emphasize the great responsibility which falls upon graduates.

Unselfish lives will speak louder than words in winning support for university education. But wise leaders must devote much time in planning campaigns for the effective dissemination of information which tax-payers must have if they are expected to develop an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the needs of their university.

In the Mississippi Valley states, many millions of dollars are being spent annually for the support of state universities and agricultural colleges. In Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin alone more than \$47,000,000 has been appropriated for the biennium 1921-1923. In these states various methods have been adopted to keep the tax-payers in touch with what is being done and to prepare them to co-operate in meeting the ever increasing needs. At the University of Iowa, where the enrolment this year will exceed 6,000 students, there is an efficient Publicity Bureau. Press bulletins are sent out almost daily to editors and to others who will make the proper use of information. Service bulletins are widely distributed. A well organized Extension department renders many different kinds of service to thousands of the citizens of the state who are not able to come to the University. Each year many professors from the university participate in the closing exercises of the high schools, and there impress upon pupils and parents the benefits of thorough training for the work of life. Appreciation of all these services wins friends for higher education.

May I make a suggestion? Might it not be worth while for a well chosen committee from the University of Toronto to visit several of the state universities of the Mississippi Valley to study the methods there being used, and to ascertain whether or not any of these methods might be used to advantage in securing additional support for our Alma Mater?

DOES HICHER EDUCATION PAY THE PROVINCE?

By S. SILCOX, '93

PRINCIPAL STRATFORD NORMAL SCHOOL

The pioneers of this Province fought and won the battle of free public schools. The secondary schools have been made practically free to residents of the municipi-

ality, building and maintaining them. The next step towards the goal aimed at by the pioneers will be free University education for everyone showing the ability

to profit by it. The only condition of admission to the University should be proof of the intelligence necessary to profit by the course.

This principle is already recognized in many educational organizations in Ontario. There is the Ontario School for the Blind, in which not only is tuition free but board and lodging are supplied; so is the Deaf and Dumb School at Belleville. Mental defectives are cared for by the state. In all our training schools for teachers there are no fees, though each student buys his own books and pays for his board.

Here come many young men and women with superior native intelligence who want higher education. Their only handicap is the lack of means. Why should this handicap be made greater by high fees?

The educated man or woman is of more value to the State than to himself. True, he earns more as a result of his higher education, but is not this earning power a measure of his value to the community?

Indeed, it is doubtful if there is a possible money value for an educated man's work; certainly not when it has a high moral value, as true education always has. My conclusion is that the state should provide higher education free.

This, however, need not be interpreted as opposing the systematic contribution of the graduate to his University after graduation. It would be of inestimable value to the graduate and to the University if the graduate body would undertake to provide for all maintenance expenses, leaving only capital expenditure to be borne by the state. I estimate that the annual earning power of the graduates of the University of Toronto is \$100,000,000. One per cent. of this amount would furnish one million dollars annually which would pay the cost of tuition of five thousand students at the rate mentioned, \$216, in Mr Bone's December article. In assessing graduates for maintenance a sliding scale, increasing with the income, would be the fairest way.

"OF WHAT VALUE IS A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION TO A YOUNG MAN ENTERING INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL LIFE?"

By CLARK E. LOCKE, '11

ADVERTISING MANAGER, THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LTD.

Granted that the advisability of higher education for those contemplating business careers, still offers meat for controversy, there are nevertheless several distinct contributions which modern industrial and commercial enterprises expect from a college graduate. There are several ways in which they plan to turn an academic training to practical account.

Firstly, there is expected an ability to think through a project from beginning to end. To analyze a proposition thoroughly and present a carefully-considered conclusion. A trained mind, they argue, is equipped to grasp the principles and yet regard the details; to consider the forest and to see the trees. A man who can produce a bomb-proof proposition is an asset to an institution.

In the second place, the University man in business is regarded as one to whom opportunity means responsibility. Educated to bear responsibility successfully he is prepared to accept it with confidence.

He brings with him certain ideals of service and above the daily routine, sees the higher aims and broader conceptions of an organization take shape.

Further, these men are regarded as "serviceable". Studies and training have equipped them to work independent of circumstances. They are adaptable. Their abilities can be directed in any desired direction to produce results.

In summary it may be said that business organizations look to the universities to provide men who will develop rapidly into creative executives. Men of vision, insight and imagination; "trained to right thinking and sound judgment".

But their is one proviso. The college man is expected to recognize that a practical apprenticeship is essential. A graduate in Arts is usually a freshman in business.

His second graduation cannot be avoided. It may come rapidly it's true, but it must come surely.

Graduate Organizations in the University of Toronto—III

By J. SQUAIR

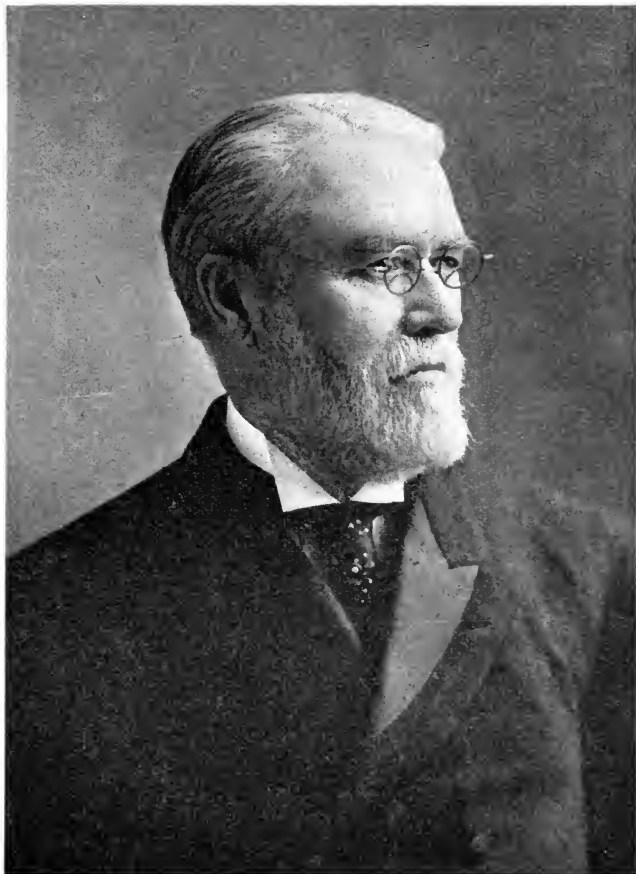
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF FRENCH

MR G. W. ROSS and his Cabinet having resigned on February 5, 1905, three days later the Cabinet of Mr J. P. Whitney was sworn in. The new Government met the new Legislature on March 22. Very soon there are announcements in the Press that the Government is to take up University matters, and discussions of these are opened.

On May 17 a University Bill under the care of the Premier himself received its first reading. In his speech Mr Whitney explained that five or six years ago he had taken the stand that the University should without delay be put on a proper financial basis and that Queen's also should be treated with due consideration. Since that time his own party had approved his stand, and recently at the last election the approbation of the people had been unmistakably pronounced. He was, therefore, now merely fulfilling the pledges so often made and confirmed. The present Bill, however, only went so far as to pay deficits and finish the construction of buildings already under way or promised, such as Convocation Hall, the Physics Laboratory, etc. The Bill provided for the financing of these projects and involved an expenditure of something like \$745,000. In addition, however, the Premier promised that during the recess the Government would thoroughly consider the situation of the University and bring in measures for the permanent remedying of its difficulties.

The promise of the Premier regarding careful consideration was kept, and on October 3, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into all matters pertaining to the constitution and government of the University of Toronto, with power

to make recommendations regarding changes thought desirable in the law governing the institution. The members of the Commission were Goldwin Smith, W. R. Meredith, J. W. Flavelle, B. E. Walker, A. H. U. Colquhoun, H. J. Cody, and D. Bruce Macdonald. These distinguished gentlemen held seventy-seven



SIR JOHN GIBSON, '63

Life-long Friend and Benefactor of the University. President of the Alumni Association 1909-1911.

meetings, met a large number of persons who had suggestions to offer, visited many institutions of learning in Canada and the United States, and presented their report to the Government on April 4, 1906. A fairly large number of persons repre-

senting the Faculties, Senates, etc., of Canadian Institutions of Learning waited on the Commission with their suggestions and in addition to these the representatives of the following graduate and undergraduate groups: The Convocation of Trinity College, The Alumnae Association of the Ontario Medical College for Women, University of Toronto Alumni Association, The University Club of Ottawa, Guelph Alumni Association, Algoma Alumni Association, University of Toronto Club of New York, The High School Teachers, and the Athletic Directorate of the University of Toronto. This regular consultation by the Commission of these heretofore silent partners in the University mechanism was a valuable innovation due to the influence of the Alumni Association, and must be set down to its credit.

The report of the Commission contained a number of recommendations respecting the structure and management of the University and these formed the basis for a Draft Bill which was in substance accepted by the Government and was in due time passed, with no great opposition, by Parliament as *The University Act of 1906*. The changes made in the University were comprehensive and some were of a radical character. Such were the clearer definition and extension of the powers of the President, the establishment of a Board of Governors to which the Government of the Province should pass over the complete control, even without veto, of the University's affairs, and particularly the creation of a new system of financing which should yield more certain and abundant results.

There was some discussion over the powers and manner of choice of the Board of Governors. Some thought the Government should retain the right of veto. Some thought there should be a certain proportion of representatives of the alumni on the Board of Governors. After discussion the view prevailed that the final authority of the Government would be best secured by leaving in its hands the appointment of all members of the Board without retaining any right of veto. The plan adopted has worked well and one may doubt whether the complications of popular elections, vetoes, etc., would have improved the situation in any respect.

The clauses governing finance were of a

very radical nature and are well worth a moment's attention. Clause 140-(1), in the original numbering of the Act, says: "For the purpose of making provision for the maintenance and support of the University and of University College, there shall be paid to the Board out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province yearly and every year a sum equal to fifty per centum of the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from succession duties." The importance of this clause cannot be over estimated for it constituted a reversal of the policy pursued up to this time in regard to University finance. Hitherto the prevalent doctrine was that in 1828 the University had received through royal bounty half a million acres of land as a permanent endowment and that this should be sufficient for all its needs for all time. For instance, the Hon. Edward Blake at page three in the Report on Revenues and Requirements, dated April 13, 1891, says, "It thus appears that the resources of the University, apart from the value of the lands and buildings reserved for the purposes of the institution, are so large as to put its future, under wise and prudent administration, beyond all doubt in question; and to enable it by the realization of its assets to increase its efficiency." This unequivocal statement was written four years after federation was adopted, when everybody knew that increased expenditure must take place and certainly Mr Blake reflected quite truly the average governmental opinion of the time.

Again when we look at the legislation of 1897 we see that the Government of the Province does not admit that the University has any claim to an additional income from the Consolidated Revenue. In that year some addition was made to the resources of the University, viz., (a) six townships of six miles square of the Crown Lands and (b) \$7,000 annually out of the Consolidated Revenue, but on the distinct understanding that these two items were given to quiet claims made by the University that the grants of land really made in early times were less by 138,424¹ acres than the Crown had

¹ Note that 6 townships contain 6x6x640 or 1,824,000 acres; so that the University was 184 acres short on the deal.

intended, and that the University was entitled to interest at six per cent. on the value of the land expropriated by the Province in the University Park, for the new Parliament Buildings (see *Varsity*, January 21, 1888, p. 105). With respect to the \$7,000 given as interest on the value of the site of the Parliament Buildings there is a condition attached, viz., that the money was to be spent in making better provision for instruction in Mineralogy, Geology, and kindred subjects.

The Act of 1901 is also interesting in this connection, for it provided that the financial aid given at that time amounting to some \$25,000 was for the purpose of encouraging the study of the mineral and other natural resources of the Province, and was to be devoted solely to the payment of salaries and maintenance in the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy, and Geology.

From a consideration of these and other documents it would seem pretty clear that there had been developed since 1867 a theoretical system, of greater or less coherence, regarding University finance by which the Government was guided, and often hampered, particularly subsequently to 1887 when the numbers of students and the options of the curriculum were much increased. Stated briefly, the following were the chief points in this body of doctrine: The University has a sufficient endowment; this endowment must not be divided with denominational colleges; nor with medical or other professional schools; schools of science, pure and applied, should receive special government grants. Persons of a later generation should not be too critical of the governments which filled the space between 1867 and 1906. These lived and acted in harmony with views which had their origin in disputes and discussions of a somewhat remote past, and which were held by the majority of the people. They may seem strange now to some, but there was nothing remarkable or reprehensible in Governments being true to these views during the forty year period of which we are speaking. But the time arrived when the expansion of the University became imperative. The Alumni Association expressed the needs of higher education with insistence, and Mr Whitney, coming into power with an overwhelming majority in 1905, was given

a mandate to do radical things which might have been refused if the previous discussion had not been energetic and prolonged.

The relief given the University by Mr Whitney was very great, the period following upon 1906 was one of expansion and progress, and naturally the activity of the Alumni Association was less intense. The passing of the Act of 1906 and its coming into force on June 15, were coincident with some important changes in the officials of the University. The Board of Governors, consisting of eighteen prominent gentlemen appointed by the Government in addition to the Chancellor and President, assumed full control. On July 13, James Loudon retired from the Presidency although he remained for a year or two as Honorary President of the Alumni Association. He had been a member of the Staff for forty-two years, of which time he had been President for fourteen years. He spent his remaining years in Toronto and died December 29, 1916. On President Loudon's resignation the Governors appointed Maurice Hutton, Principal of University College as President *pro tem.*, and in 1907 chose the present scholarly incumbent of the office, Sir Robert Falconer. He was formally installed as President on September 26. The installation was a brilliant affair, and a notable part of it was the opening of the Physics Laboratory by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Mortimer Clark. Thus was completed what might be called the building programme of the Alumni Association formulated in 1904.

The activities of the Association were less energetic for some time, for the chief objectives had been attained. But it lived and prospered and helped to keep alive in the hearts of graduates, knowledge of, and affection for, their *alma mater*. The offices were maintained, and its journal THE MONTHLY went on. As early as November 1903, attention had been turned to the great need of a complete Register of graduates and throughout the intervening years down to the present, a bureau of University archives has been maintained for which the Alumni Association deserves some of the credit, although the archives form a part of the Registrar's Office. The Association has been remarkably well served by its officials, such

as President, Secretary and Editor. The much beloved R. A. Reeve, (stricken by death while in Alumni service, January 27, 1919) remained President from 1900 to 1907. He was succeeded by I. H. Cameron, a gentleman to whom the Association owes much, who held the post for a year. Mr Barlow Cumberland (B.A. 1867) was President during 1908, and during the period 1909-1911, one of the University's staunchest friends and most distinguished sons, Sir John Gibson, (B.A. 1863) filled the position. He was succeeded for the year 1912 by the zealous and vigorous Dr A. B. Macallum (B.A. 1880) and he was followed for three years, 1913-1916, by the real founder of the Association, Dr J. C. McLennan. In 1917 His Honour Mr Justice Masten (B.A. 1879) was chosen and has filled the position most faithfully and wisely down to the present. In the Secretary's office as well as in the Editor's office the Association has enjoyed the faithful services of a group of self-denying men of whom we cannot stop to speak at present, except to mention such as E. J. Kylie and G. S. Stevenson, former editors, now deceased.

One of the things done during this period was to restore the memorial window, which had been made in honour of the three undergraduates who were killed at the battle of Ridgeway on June 2, 1866. The first window had decorated old Convocation Hall (the northern portion of the east wing of University College) and was destroyed in the great fire of February, 1890. In 1908 a committee was appointed by the Alumni Association to raise money and have the new window made and on June 20, 1910, it was unveiled by Sir John Gibson, President of the Alumni Association, in the presence of a large and distinguished company of people, in the East Hall of University College, where it is still to be seen.

The life of the Alumni Association, however, remained sluggish, although the University itself was expanding in student attendance, in new buildings, and the like. And we find in the records of meetings that suggestions of various kinds are made to give the Association greater vitality. For instance at the annual meeting of 1913 the Executive Committee complained that attendance at meetings and subscriptions had diminished. The Report also says

that conferences had been held with the President of the University and the Chairman of the Board of Governors, but that no plan had been matured for helping the Association. Visits, however, to alumni in various parts of Canada continued to be made by the President of the University and officials of the Association. But not much more than marking time was being done.

At the meeting held on June 4, 1914, it was reported that the Chicago Branch of the Association had been especially active and had increased its membership in a satisfactory way. It was also reported that the Board of Governors had consented to pay \$500 a year for the work that the Association was doing in gathering information regarding the Alumni. This seems to have been the beginning of a new policy, *i.e.*, of making the Alumni Association a real branch of University machinery. A certain feeling of regret was manifested that the Alumni had not responded more liberally to the demands of the Association.

In August 1914 the Great War began, and the Alumni of the University were henceforth for over four years to be very busy with things related thereto. Recruiting was actively carried on, and caring for those in the trenches and hospitals demanded attention. But the Association maintained its ordinary forms of activity. At the annual meeting held on May 18, 1916, the Executive reported that it was busily occupied with promoting a scheme for establishing Alumni Fellowships. It also asked authorization for the appointment by the Governors of the University of an organizing secretary and at the meeting held on May 17, 1917, the President, Mr Justice Masten, was able to report that Dr A. H. Abbott had been appointed to this position. But Dr Abbott's assistance had been demanded by the Provincial Government, and he had been able to do very little for the Association. It was also reported that greater attention than ever was now being paid to the collection of information about Alumni.

At the meeting held on June 6, 1918, it was reported that Dr Abbott's time had been completely taken up by his war work, and so nothing had been done by him in the way of organizing. Hence it was

necessary to find another secretary and the Executive was authorized to make a new appointment. A month or two later (in September) the present Secretary, Mr W. N. MacQueen (B.A. 1912) was engaged and entered upon his duties.

At the meeting held on June 5, 1919, the Executive reported that after the Armistice of November 11, 1918, on December 12, a large meeting of graduates, at which a dinner was given, had been held. It was decided to appoint a Memorial Committee to establish a material memorial as well as scholarships in honour of the many sons of the University who fell in the war. This Committee went actively to work. It was also reported that early in February, 1919, a Bureau of Appointments had been established to assist returned members of the University in finding suitable employment. This committee was also most energetically employed and did much good. A Constitution Committee was appointed at this meeting to consider necessary changes in the Constitution and report next year.

At the meeting held on June 3, 1920, it was reported that a total of \$308,275.23 had been raised for Memorial purposes. Out of this money a Loan Fund had been set aside for the relief of returned men, and the Scholarship Board had been authorized to conduct this part of the business as early as March 21, 1919. At this meeting important changes were made in the Constitution, the chief of which were provision for an Alumni Council, as well as for a Board of Directors. It was also resolved to ask for Incorporation under the Provincial statutes. By virtue of these changes the Association has become a Federation of the various groups of graduates and undergraduates in all the Faculties of the University with power to transact business in a regular way.

During the year just past, a number of steps have been taken to bring these important changes into operation. At page 11 of the October number of THE MONTHLY will be seen the report of the proceedings at the annual meeting held June 9. At page 70 in the November number it is announced that the graduates of Victoria were organized at an Alumni dinner on the eightieth anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter to Victoria University. At page 113 in the December

number it is announced that the graduates of University College have been organized. At page 109 of the same number it is announced that on November 11 a general meeting of Alumni was held to complete the re-organization of the University of Toronto Alumni Association and to approve of the transfer of the assets and affairs of the Association to the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto.

This closes the history of the Association as it originally was organized, but a word or two should be said regarding the general University situation as it now stands. From an article entitled "Succession Duties and University Finance" by Sir Edmund Walker, Chairman of the Board of Governors, which appears at page 9 in the October number (1921) of THE MONTHLY we learn that at the 1914 session of the Legislature a very important change was made in the University Act by which the amount of succession duties payable to the University was limited to \$500,000 per annum. The result of this amendment has been to prevent expansion and embarrass the University. And so acute has the situation become that the Government on October 27, 1920, appointed a Royal Commission consisting of H. J. Cody, J. S. Willison, J. Alex. Wallace, T. A. Russell, A. P. Deroche, and C. R. Somerville to consider the whole University question. The Commission reported on February 10, 1921, and recommended that the percentage (50 p.c.) of succession duties fixed in the Act of 1906 be restored, and that, if this be found insufficient, additional taxes be levied for University purposes. The Government has, however, postponed the settlement of the question.

Thus does history repeat itself. The University stands again with anxious eyes turned to the future. As President Falconer points out in the article "The Need of the Hour" (p. 57, MONTHLY, November 1921) "the University of Toronto requires the help of its Alumni and Alumnae more, perhaps, than ever before in its history." A strong Alumni Association is needed, and a devoted spirit of affection strong enough not only to urge on public bodies that they should do their duty, but strong enough to put it into the hearts of the Alumni to give something tangible themselves to the University which they have never helped as they ought to have done.

Graduate Studies Show Promising Development

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT ENROLLED
THIS SESSION

WHEN Johns Hopkins University was established in 1876, it created a new ideal for universities on this continent. From its very initiation its avowed attention was to make graduate work its chief concern. As a result, other leading institutions made steps to realize that ideal, and now all the greater universities of the United States have well organized and well equipped graduate faculties. In many cases the teachers upon their staffs are able to devote their entire time to research and to their graduate students who are being trained to become independent research workers.

Owing to lack of sufficient funds, the University of Toronto has not as yet followed the lead of these American Universities. It does not possess a separate graduate faculty. What it does possess is a Board of Graduate Studies, which was established in 1909 in recognition of the demand for advanced instruction, and to encourage and organize graduate study. As Sir Robert Falconer pointed out in his statement to the University Commission last year, the Board of Graduate Studies is a nucleus from which eventually a successful graduate faculty may be developed.

The growth of these graduate courses is proof enough of their need and of their value. From their inception in 1909 they steadily expanded until in 1917-1918 there were 73 students; in 1920-1921, 163; and in the present session there are already 188 in attendance although registration is not yet complete. Of these the larger number are registered for the M.A. degree, while there are 44 or about 14 per cent. of the total number, studying for the Ph.D. degree. It is expected that there will be three candidates for the M.D. degree.

The junior members of the staff are quick to realize the importance of advanced training and to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the University of Toronto to indulge in research work. There are this year seventy members of the staff registered for graduate work.

The candidates for the various courses are chiefly Canadians. Among the fifteen

or more universities represented this session are Dalhousie and St François Xavier in Nova Scotia; Mount Alison, N.B.; McGill, Queen's, Toronto, McMaster, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia in the remaining Canadian provinces; and Columbia, Cambridge, Cork; and St. Petersburg, Russia.

Of the four fellowships granted this year, which include the two McKenzie and two open fellowships, one went to a candidate from British Columbia, one from Dalhousie, one from Saskatchewan, and one from Toronto.

The graduate work at the University is not merely a continuation of undergraduate studies. It consists of highly specialized and original work, for which the regular four years' course leading to the B.A. degree simply provides a general background. The three degrees offered by the Department of Graduate Studies are M.A., Ph.D., and M.D. The training for each of these covers one, two, three or more years and usually includes a special course of study for which the candidate is particularly fitted, and a thesis containing the results of this special study. It may also include some minor courses, which bear a relation to the major course. In the pure Arts courses, especially, critical analysis is emphasized almost as much as independent research, but in the scientific courses the big thing is research. For the Ph.D. degree the thesis is particularly important as it embodies the result of a wholly original investigation on some topic in the major course approved by the department in which the candidate is applying for the degree.

The steady growth of advanced work in the Provincial University is a promising sign. To develop graduate courses in Canadian Universities is to offset the steady drain of other countries on the best brains of the Dominion. It is devoutly to be hoped that ere long the University of Toronto may be so equipped for graduate work that no Canadian will find it necessary to go abroad for advanced university work.

The Gull Lake Survey Camp

By J. W. MELSON, LECTURER IN SURVEYING

"PADDLES up Spike," came a voice from the stern of the Peterboro canoe as she came around the bend at the head of a swift bit of river, "these balsams look to me like the makings of a pretty good bed."

"Righto, your honour. I'm agreeable. By this time to-morrow we ought to make Varsity Bay if this map and my judgment are at all reliable."

Conversation similar to the above is to be heard on about the nineteenth or twenty-ninth of August, along the canoe route from Bobcaygeon to Haliburton at a point about one day's paddle from the Gull Lake Surveying Camp.

In this camp our students in Civil and Mining Engineering get their Third Year field work in Surveying for six weeks and a month respectively. The Haliburton division of the Grand Trunk Railway from Lindsay north is the recognized route into

this country but the old canoe route is still the choice of some students who prefer that means of travel and also wish to have their canoes by them during the stay in camp.

Students in Civil Engineering are requested to report at Gelert on the Railway on August 20, whence to travel by stage eight miles to Minden on the Gull River and then, in a scow towed by a steamboat, five miles down the river and around the shore of Gull Lake to the University Camp. Students in Mining Engineering are expected to do likewise on September first; all to remain in camp till the Fall term opens in Toronto.

As recently as 1919 all the Surveying Field Work was done—*i.e.*, what could be done was attempted—in the University Grounds at Toronto, but as this had always seemed but a weak imitation of what practical Surveying should be, it was



SECONDARY TRIANGULATION FROM SAMMY'S PEAK

resolved by the staff in Surveying that a camp should be located somewhere in the country far from the inconveniences of the crowded city where the man behind the telescope could be given a chance to open out and use the instrument as it was intended it should be used and not tie it down to toy railway lines and imaginary power sites. But the trouble was not all with the riverless bridge-building, the quantity of the work was affected as much as the quality. Could a student be expected to produce results with eighty per cent. of his time-table taken up with other studies and his chances for slipping down town of an afternoon so easy? And, moreover, with co-education in full swing, why is a telescope anyway, and is it reasonable that a steel tape should always lie flat on the side-walk?

The outcome of all this was a scouring of the north country by Professor L. B. Stewart and Mr Banting in search of a territory where many varieties of survey work could best be conducted. An eighty-acre lot was purchased on the north shore of Gull Lake in Haliburton between the points where the Gull River glides in and where Rackety Creek lowers its foaming waters, a hundred feet in 400 yards, from the Bob Lakes.

As well as the actual University property, students have the run of the roads and lake shores in the neighbourhood. This expanded area gives opportunities for long-distance work such as Secondary Triangulation, Camera Survey, Differential Levelling, Stadia Traverses, Shore Line Surveys and Highway Improvement Surveys.

One of the illustrations shows a party on a triangulation station known as "Sammy's Peak" from which angles are measured on other stations with all the precision of which a small transit instrument is capable. Here the camera was pointing southward showing the east side of the Lake. High, well-wooded, rocky shores and deep water are its chief features.

There is one stretch of beach, however, quite close to the University which is admirably suited to Base Line Measurement. Hairs are split about as finely on this linear measurement as they are on the anglar measurement of the triangles.

Hydrographic work is done in the University Bay such as water lot surveys

and spot soundings, and up Gull River where the amount of flow is measured. The illustration shows a party in the act. Hanging from a cable they have sounded the river from bank to bank and are now going over the course again with the current meter measuring the speed of the stream as it varies from one side to the other. It is proposed to use the basin of Rackety Creek as the site of a hydro-electric power development scheme next year, its condition being ideal for such work.

Within the area of the University Lot, such standard surveys as, Stadia Topographical, Micrometer, Boundary Line Traverse, Mine Surveys, Railway Cross Sections, and Spiral Curves, etc., are run. The Railways are now *full sized* and the vertical lines in the Mine Survey run down the cliffs at the foot of Varsity hill which rises 150 feet above the Lake instead of down between the steps in the Old Red School. These cliffs hang over about seven feet. Toward the end of the season the astronomic work is done. "Altair" and "Alpha Lyrae" make ideal time stars and of course Polaris is unailing for Azimuth work.

To encourage the beginners in Astronomical work a "Latitude with Sextant" observation is taken from the sand close to the Lake, using the real horizon of the Lake as a reference line and sighting the sun. This is the time-honoured nautical observation and serves to show students that Astronomy may not be so difficult after all.

Serious work is done at Gull Lake from nine to five, including drafting of work that is done simultaneously in the field. Of the four University buildings, the main building is the one shown in the illustration which contains one large and four small rooms, used for lecturing and drafting principally, but also used as studies in the evenings and as storage for the instrumental equipment.

But all is not taken seriously at camp and the student is not overburdened with toil. After 5 o'clock he indulges himself in all the varieties of amusement that offer. Generally it is a swim and dive first. At the diving ladder on the point, all heights from two feet to eighteen can be taken into fifteen feet of water and within a few feet of the shore at that. Eating is

not one of the least interesting pastimes to which the boys are given. The one and only call is invariably followed by a stampede. After supper the evening may be spent at baseball on the clearing in the middle of the lot, for this place is an abandoned farm, or in punt-racing, providing the season is early and the days long. Should the evening be dark, then roll a few logs together and tune the cigar-box banjo. This said banjo is not such a musical horror as might be supposed, especially when the full chorus tries to drown it out. In fact, on a still evening the effect of the bon-fire and the chorus is very pleasing.

When the above pleasures fail to draw the man, then he may be certain to find just the proper weight of fiction or animal story in the Gull Lake Branch of the University Library consisting of some hundred books. What a homelike place is that bunk-house with its eighty beds! Here are boys playing cards, there is a group known as the "Calculi" grinding for a supplemental, and everywhere else are the individuals each in his own setting of undress comfort.

The drinking water is taken from a spring on the grounds. A pumping station supplies the buildings with water.

Besides the main building, bunk house, and dining-room-kitchen, there is the staff cottage, containing offices for the faculty which consists of Professors Treadgold

and Crerar, and Messrs Banting and Melson. Underneath the staff building is the photographic dark room where the Camera Survey pictures are finished and where students are given every encouragement in amateur work, being supplied with the necessary equipment and having at their disposal a film-tank developer.

"Well Spike Old Horse, we did that Lake in about half the time it took us coming up."

"Quite right, Mel. I'm a new woman since I came to this place."

"How do you account for it?"

"I'll say it's partly the piny breezes, partly the thousand feet up, and partly the grub. But oh, that steady outdoor exercise, and that good fellowship around the camp fire!"

So ends the Gull Lake season and at the same time so begins the life-long season of friendship.

The First and Second Year's field work in Queen's Park serves effectively to prepare a student for genuine surveying in the Third Year, and this Third Year work gives him confidence to undertake a profession that requires a sound knowledge of Surveying. Those with special skill and tastes may perhaps devote their time to the subject, and take the Astronomy and Geodesy option in the Fourth Year.



MAIN BUILDING AND STAFF OFFICES



MEASUREMENT OF STREAM FLOW
WITH CURRENT METER

The Cambridge Appointments Board

By C. R. FAY

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY possesses a federal constitution. There are no College subjects as such or University subjects as such. Broadly speaking all formal teaching, given in the lecture room or the laboratory, is now on a University basis. But the University itself has very little administrative machinery. Each department, subject to a very elastic control by the financial Board and the General Board of Studies, administers its own affairs, the students' fees being in the first instance collected by the College authorities and paid over each term to the department qua department or to individual lecturers in the department. But the College is very much more than a hostel and an agency for the collection of fees. Over and above its function as a centre of social life, it makes itself responsible for the individual tuition of the undergraduates. This individual tuition has two sides to it. First of all, each undergraduate has a tutor to whom he goes for general advice. Secondly, in most cases each undergraduate also has a supervisor to whom he goes week by week for individual instruction. If the College tutor is a classic, he will, in addition to being the general tutor of say 100 men, give supervision in classics to the classical students in the College. If the College tutor is a scientist, he will similarly supervise those men who are taking his branch of Science. It should be added that in some of the older subjects the financing and appointment of the lecturers is still in the hands of the colleges, but even here the lectures are open to all members of the University and the lecturers in these subjects, by co-operation under the Board of Studies to which they severally belong, function in very much the same way as the staff of a Science Department.

This preliminary explanation is essential to the understanding of the way in which the Cambridge University Appointments Board has been built up and operates. It was formed in 1906 on the slender financial foundation of £100 a year granted by the University, but this had been supplemented by voluntary annual contributions from

all the Colleges, so that in 1914, the year of the war, its income from all sources was about £900. But this sum is an altogether inadequate measure of the services which the Board has been able to command. The truth is that the Secretary of the Board has made the building up of it his life work. In his hands the element of officialism has been reduced to a minimum. He has used to the full the opportunity which the Cambridge system of education affords of going behind formal qualifications and of obtaining individual knowledge about each applicant from those who have come into individual contact with him. Any good college tutor might have done this, but it is safe to say that there are very few tutors who could also have done what the Secretary of the Board has done—namely, establish individual contact with leading members of the business world and secure their personal confidence, in the same way as he has secured the personal confidence of the University and College authorities. Naturally these facts cannot be stated in any formal account of the Board's work, but they are all important *in practice*.

To come now to a formal account of the Board's constitution, method of work and of the field covered by it.

Constitution

The Appointments Board consists of the Vice-Chancellor, five members appointed by the Senate, members appointed by the several Colleges, and twelve co-opted members. The members appointed by the Senate ensure the control by the University of the policy of the Board and the representatives of Colleges ensure the co-operation of these bodies in the selection and recommendation of candidates. The co-opted members include on the one hand representatives of the several departments of University work, and on the other hand persons of standing who are conversant with the world of business. Unlike Toronto, Cambridge is not a business or industrial centre. It was therefore found necessary to supplement the outside membership on the Cambridge Board by the

creation of a London Advisory Committee composed of London business men. This Committee has been in operation since 1911 and has given constant help and advice to the Board.

Method of Work

As far as possible every applicant is personally interviewed by the Secretary of the Board. The University and College authorities do not send men to the Secretary with testimonials written out in advance and a request that the Secretary may find the man a job. They await a request for information from the Secretary and then state in confidence their full opinion of the man's general capacity and of his suitability for a particular type of work.

The Board assumes no obligation to recommend any graduate on their Registers for any particular appointment, unless it is satisfied that he is a qualified and suitable candidate. Its recommendations are confined to Cambridge men, personally known to the Board or to College authorities who are in relation with the Board. The intimate knowledge it possesses of the graduates on its Registers gives to its recommendations the weight of personal authority, without the risk of personal bias.

No fee or commission is charged either to employers or employed, on account of appointments obtained through the agency of the Board. A small and uniform registration fee is charged to candidates for the privilege of placing and retaining their names on the Registers.

The names of principals, and the information supplied by them, are regarded by the Board's Executive as strictly confidential. Candidates are furnished with details by the principal himself or by the Board's executive at his express request, after names have been submitted to him.

In no circumstance is a graduate permitted to mention the name of the Board as supporting an application, unless he has been expressly authorized in writing to do so.

Field Covered

The field covered may be divided into four parts: (1) The Services—Navy, Army, Diplomatic and Consular, Home, Indian, and Colonial. To the extent that these appointments are filled by open competi-

tion, the Board's work is, of course, confined to information and advice. (2) The Professions—Law, Medicine, Journalism. (3) Educational work at home and abroad, for which the Board has a special department. (4) Commerce and industry.

The most distinctive achievement of the Board is undoubtedly the success which it has had in introducing Cambridge men into commerce and industry, thus helping to break down the vicious barrier which once existed between the University and the world of industry. To take one example, one of the largest British oil corporations has taken into its employ on the recommendation of the Board no less than one hundred Cambridge graduates in the last ten years.

The war, which reduced the numbers of the University from over 3,000 to a few hundreds, temporarily arrested the work of the Board; and the situation has not yet returned to normal. The University is now nearly 50 per cent. bigger than in the year before the war, but the last published figures of the Board relate to the year 1920, when the numbers leaving the University were abnormally low.

Appointments obtained on the introduction of the Board

1914	301
1915	218
1916	119
1917	90
1918	68
1919	340
1920	346

Of the total of 346, 73 were *administrative* appointments in commerce and industry, and 74 manufacturing and *technical* appointments.

The number of administrative appointments is noteworthy. This was the field about which the greatest scepticism was originally felt. But again and again it has been proved that a university graduate, provided that he does not spoil his chance by personal defects (brusqueness, unwillingness to take his share of drudgery, or to recognize that he must enter as a learner) can make good in industry and be a better man in industry because of his university training.

In this connection the employment specialist of the British Westinghouse made the following statement to a group of

students, pupils of the writer, a few months ago: "The higher education we look for from a university is not a preliminary training in business or industrial detail. We expect the university to lay a broad and sound foundation—to provide good raw material out of which an efficient

staff may be shaped by us—to develop logical thinking and the ability to grasp facts and to face a new situation without requiring book rules and formulae. Such men will be able to hold their own in any circumstances. They will have a high saturation value."

A Trip to the Fort Norman Oil Fields

By W. S. DYER '17

ASSISTANT IN GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

INCREASING interest is being taken in the McKenzie river basin from year to year. Settlement is gradually extending northward through it and agricultural development will be halted only by climatic conditions. In the advent of an oil boom at Fort Norman and the subsequent construction of a railroad much excellent farming and ranching land would be opened up to pioneers.

The earliest explorations in the district were made by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company and by the representatives of the Department of the Interior and the Geological Survey. Many of these men reported the occurrence of oil at different localities on the river but it remained for the geologists of the Imperial Oil Company to do the first development work of a serious nature. In the year 1914, Dr T. O. Bosworth made an exploratory trip down the McKenzie searching for suitable places at which to drill and in his report recommended Fort Norman. In the summer of 1919, Mr T. A. Link was placed at the head of a party to do development work there and the following spring after experiencing much difficulty was able to get his drill in position. In August of the same summer on the right bank of the river at a depth of 783 feet a gusher was struck, which caused the eyes of the whole country to become focussed on this out-of-the-way spot and many companies were formed for the purpose of exploiting the new field.

In the spring of 1921, a group of men gathered in Toronto to make preparations for sending a small party to the scene of operations, to take part in the venture. Owing to my previous experience in the north, I was chosen as their leader.

May 17 saw our little party of three gathered at Peace River ready to make

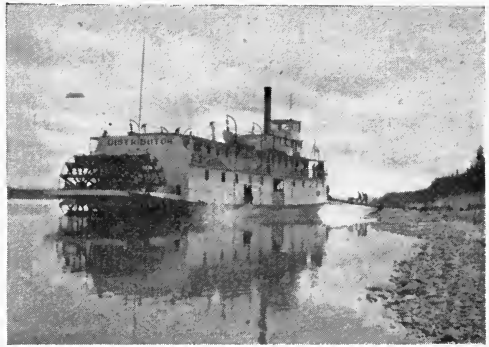
the long journey of 1,550 miles to the land of promise. A motor boat was selected in which to make the trip, with the hope of being able to reach Fort Norman before the steamers, which are often held up until late in July by ice in the lakes and rivers. As it was necessary to carry practically all our gasoline and provisions from the starting point two canoes were also taken. The weather was perfect, the scenery beautiful and the hours and days flew by as if on wings. The two portages which had to be made, one of four miles at Vermilion Chutes, and the other of sixteen miles at Fort Smith were passed without difficulty, arrangements having previously been made with the transportation companies, and soon we reached Great Slave Lake. This lake, which intervenes between the mouth of Slave river and the headwaters of the McKenzie, often proves a stumbling block in the journeys to the north since the treacherous storms which rise so quickly on its broad expanse not only cause delays but often prove dangerous to travellers. We reached it on a calm day and after a continuous trip of 38 hours filled with memorable experiences, gained the channel of the McKenzie. We were then in a good position to continue our way to Fort Norman in the comparatively peaceful but swiftly flowing waters of the river.

On the evening of June 16 we reached Fort Norman, having made the full trip in exactly twenty-eight days. We found that we were the third party to have arrived from any outside point by water, a full week elapsing before the first steamer reached the Fort.

The first few days were spent in gleanings all the information possible. We learned that during the winter almost the whole population of the McKenzie district had



FORT NORMAN
BEAR ROCK IN THE BACKGROUND



STEAMER "DISTRIBUTOR" WHICH PLIES BETWEEN
FORT SMITH AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN

visited Fort Norman and that a large part of the available oil lands had already been staked. Some excellent patches were still to be had however, and we lost no time in laying claim to the choicest of these.

Soon after our arrival other parties drifted gradually in, but it was not long before we were to learn that the great stampede which had been prophesied during the spring had its fulfilment in a few scattered parties only. These parties were well equipped and were ready to take advantage of the opportunities open to them. The small prospector had been held out by the stiffening up of the regulations which stated that the rental of 50c. per acre must be paid by the locator of the claim at the time of registration.

The first thing to be done was to study the geology of the country as thoroughly as possible. The structure and formations of the rocks about Fort Norman appear very favourable for the accumulation of pools of oil. An immense anticline parallels the right bank of the river for more than a hundred miles with its crest an average distance of eight miles inland from it. The rocks dip gradually from the crest of the anticline to the river and do not flatten out until they reach a distance of fifteen or twenty miles to the west of it. On this side they are covered by very thick deposits of a more recent age and hence very little of them can be seen. The rocks forming the anticline are Devonian in age and have been subdivided by Bosworth into several formations, the most important of which are the Fort Creek Shales, approximately 600 feet thick and the Beavertail formation, bituminous limestones 400-600 feet in thickness. It was originally thought that the Fort Creek shales formed the source of the oil,

since it was in these shales that the first well made the strike. More credence is now given, however, to the theory that the very bituminous limestones below form the source and the impervious shales above merely the cap, and that the Imperial Oil Company's drill either encountered an isolated patch of oil in the Fort Creek formation which are bituminous in places, or that fracturing had opened up fissures in the Fort Creek through which oil had risen from the Beavertail below. Which-ever theory may prove correct the fact remains that the second well drilled by the Fort Norman Oil Company of Toronto had not reached the limestone at 1,550 feet. It was most unfortunate that drilling by the latter company had to be postponed until another summer owing to lack of casing and the fact that the crew were not prepared to stay in the country over winter. They were rewarded however by a considerable flow of gas and they are confident that in another summer's drilling they will reach the limestones and strike a larger flow of oil than has yet been obtained.

Transportation facilities are very poor and the companies which are operating in the district have been forced to spend great sums of money in getting their outfits to such a distant point. Once the presence of oil in quantity has been proved however, the problem of getting it out to the markets should be readily solved.

The Imperial Oil Company have four drilling rigs in position and a crew of fifty men has been left in charge of them over winter. They hope to do some drilling during the winter months but at any rate another summer's work should bring results which will be anxiously awaited by all those who have the interest of the country at heart.

The Workers' Educational Association

By W. S. MILNER

PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY

THE Editor of THE MONTHLY in asking for this article on the work of the Workers' Educational Association tells me that what would be most interesting to the public would be "concrete examples of how the work is conducted and what its results are". In keeping with the times you are to watch the *process* in the cinema and tabulate the *results* in the office.

Well, the *process* is this. You are to imagine a group of 10 to 30 workingmen (with some women), coming in Toronto largely from the ranks of unorganized labour, with a sprinkling of men from offices, and here and there a manager of a business-department, working together with an instructor at some book which forms a core to their study and a thread for such talks or lectures as the instructor may give, for an hour in the evening once a week. This is followed by a second hour of general argument and discussion, or the whole two hours may be spent in reading, comment, and general argument, as in one class which I myself conducted for two years in Aristotle's *Politics* (Jowett's translation) and one year with Hearnshaw's "Democracy at the Cross-Roads" for a text. This year the number of applicants for my subject was not large enough to justify conducting a class. It is a friendly, sometimes eager group of men, about a table if possible, with pipes, if pipes are necessary for happiness. The members of the class are called to write essays at intervals, and books are suggested for reading. The Association in Toronto possesses a small library for the use of the students, and library and study groups are now accommodated in the Social Service Building. It is a lovable company. Friendships are formed and the instructor receives an education and training for his own college work of a unique sort. For the questions asked are not those of the undergraduate, who, in such quantity, attends the University to have something done to him, and whose questions are so rare that they have something of the effect of a bomb exploded in the class. They are more apt to be the kind of question

which your little boy puts to you at the dinner-table, or the man of business when he asks you, "What are the results?" If they are the former they are "posers". They drive you back upon the absolute fundamentals and compel you to dig up again and again the foundations of your subject, to found it more solidly and to develop a fertility of illustration which is quite invaluable. If they are the latter, they awaken in you the complicated feelings which the editor's bland prescription awakened in me. But presently you realize that this too is part of your function. We have to carry the gospel to "pushing" newspaper and business men, hot "labourites," and the man in the street,—for they too really believe that the world does not consist of things, they have only forgotten that it does not—and it is only folly to answer that there are no *results*.

"What are the results?" Does he ask this question from the point of view of University or church managers who carefully scrutinize the additions to the membership, the activities of the year, the state of the funds? Well, something of this sort will be included. Or is it from the point of view of the great business organization, which is concerned with "the temper of labour"? Knowledge will produce both rest and unrest. Or is it from the point of view of organized labour as a whole? It has to be recorded that in Toronto organized labour as a whole is not yet really interested in the movement, knows little about it, or is suspicious of it, or believes that it has no bearing on its problems. Now this should not dismay us, for, if labour took up the movement enthusiastically, from the standpoint of "results" and "solutions," the actual results might well be disastrous. For it is of the very essence of this movement, as it arose in England, and as we tried to transplant it here in Canada, that it is spiritual, and that it must grow from its inner vitality and from nothing else. The educational field is open for all sorts of activities, but in so far as we in our field depart from our original ideal—and we

have made a departure from it in establishing this year a class in "public-speaking"—we err, as universities sometimes err. For the ideal of the W.E.A. is that of the University, and we so stated it in organizing the society. The problem which the original founders of the movement in England set themselves to solve was this: Is it possible for a thoughtful man or woman who has not had the opportunity for higher education to obtain later in life the education which in its essence is the same as that obtained in a university? The reply made was that, in the fields of history, political thought, economics, English literature, and philosophy, it is possible for groups of such men and women organized and working under the system of the older English universities where the essay is the pivot upon which all turns. Twelve evenings a year were exacted from the English groups. It was only to be anticipated that in Toronto, where the lecture system is still so strong, we should fall away somewhat from the less rigid adherence which we gave to this ideal. But,

in my judgment, it is *essential* to this adult education. Probably also my fellow-workers would agree that, as with our undergraduates, the reading of a book by our students is a more formidable thing than it is in Great Britain. We do not read *books* in North America to the same extent as they do in the less advanced tracts of cultivation.

But if we put our editor's question to our classes we should probably find that the students who stay with us feel that it is worth while. They find with disappointment at times that there are no "solutions" such as they expected to their immediate problems. This is what men find in universities. They come to realize the enormous complexity of our modern world, and that man himself is not less complex. Or, if they work in such a class as those in English literature, or history, they find that their human interests and sympathies are greatly enlarged and that there are springs of happiness open to all, of which they were not aware, in the field of the spirit of man.

Details of the W. E. A. Courses

By W. J. DUNLOP

DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Having read Professor Milner's manuscript on this topic, it occurred to the writer that readers of *THE MONTHLY* might be interested in the following details regarding these classes.

In the Workers' Educational Association there are in Toronto this year six classes with an aggregate enrolment of 89. The attendance, largely no doubt on account of the general elections, has not been good except in the classes studying English Literature and Psychology. In these two classes women predominate—in the former there is only one man! The classes in British History, International Finance, Public Speaking, Economics, and Trade Union Law are not large.

In Hamilton there is a Workers' Educational Association, independent entirely of the one in Toronto, but supported by the Provincial University. Here there are four classes, two in Economics, one in English Literature, and one in Psychology. These classes have each an enrolment of from 20 to 30, the attendance is good, and the enthusiasm at a high pitch.

The University of Toronto supports also a Workers' Educational Association in Ottawa in which there are three classes, one in English Literature with an enrolment of 130, one in Economics with 39, and one in Canadian History with 53. Though the enrolment in Ottawa is the largest of the three cities and the attendance is the best of the three, it is not trades unionists who are taking most advantage of the instruction. The great majority of the students might be described as belonging to the general public. Workers they are, it is true, but not the kind of workers for whose benefit the Workers' Educational Association was formed.

And this is the crux of the whole problem of the W.E.A. in Canada as well as, it would seem, in the United States. The Workers' Educational Association was intended to be "a co-operation between labour and learning". "Labour" was intended to include printers, plumbers, locomotive engineers, brakemen, carmen, street-railway motormen and conductors, carpenters, blacksmiths, brass polishers,

mechanics of all kinds, factory workers, etc. But these are not the people who, so far, have grasped this opportunity for higher education of the cultural type. Instead, when W.E.A. classes are opened they are filled with stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, insurance agents, social service workers, teachers, salespeople, with only a relatively small sprinkling of mechanics and artisans. And of the latter it would appear that the majority are British-born!

Why should the Canadian manual labourer fail to accept what the University offers him? It is not the cost. The fee is one dollar a year and books, but there is no cost at all to the unemployed. Is

it the high grade of instruction? This is made of such a character that not previous education, but only mature intelligence, is necessary in order to assimilate it. Is it the prevalent suspicion which leads the labourer to feel that there is "something behind" every generous offer? Is there an idea that a university has "capitalistic" sympathies? Such suspicions are, of course, so absurd as to be really ludicrous but they may, nevertheless, be potent factors in the situation. Is it the desire for "practical" rather than "cultural" education? Or is it indifference and lethargy and the lure of amusements that lie at the root of the difficulty?

T. R. Deacon, Pioneer Manufacturing Engineer

By GEORGE E. SILVESTER, Sci. '91

It was James J. Hill who termed Civil Engineers "the scouts of progress—pathfinders to a new world; indispensable when we step beyond the borders of civilization, paving the way for generations daring enough to follow."

He spoke from the fulness of his experience as a builder of a new empire out of the wilderness of the North-West States. The engineers who inspired such a definition must have been men of dominant force, dauntless courage and adventurous spirit, and withal endowed with vision.

An outstanding example of the above type and definition of engineer is the subject of this sketch—Thomas Russ Deacon, (just "Tom" to his friends).

Born at Perth, Ontario, he graduated in Civil Engineering from the S.P.S. in 1891.

Early lumbering experiences having given him a knowledge of woodcraft and a love of the wild, and municipal engineering proving too tame, he took his transit into the wilderness—more specifically to the Lake of the Woods district, where a gold boom was in the making.

With the powerful frame and rugged constitution which qualified him for the anchor position in the invincible S.P.S. Tug-of-War Team, he combined an equally powerful and alert mental equipment. To the thorough professional grounding of "The Old Red School" he brought a cool, keen, native judgment.

In those strenuous Rat Portage days he established a record of accomplishment which inevitably brought him to the attention of large English mining interests operating there. He was appointed Manager of the Ontario Gold Concessions, and then Mining Director and Consulting Engineer of the Mikado Gold Mining Company. He seems, however, to have diagnosed with remarkable accuracy the first symptoms of the sleeping sickness which later attacked the gold mining industry in the Lake of the Woods district and got out while the getting was good.

Realizing that an era of rapid growth and expansion was developing in Western Canada, he decided to go into manufacturing. In conjunction with Mr H. B. Lyall he founded the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works. Later he organized the Manitoba Rolling Mill Company, and built the only rolling mill in Western Canada. Still later he formed the Manitoba Steel & Iron Company, a wholesale jobbing and merchant business. He is President of all three of these Companies, and their outstanding success in a pioneer field is a monument to his untiring energy and sound business judgment and foresight.

Tom Deacon early demonstrated his belief in the principle so widely advocated in engineering societies to-day—that engineers should identify themselves with public affairs. He was Alderman and acting Mayor of Rat Portage. Later, in

Winnipeg, he brought forward and advocated the great Shoal Lake Water Supply project for the city and district. It was at first rejected, but he persisted in his championship of the scheme, and as an endorsement of his policy, he was elected Mayor of Winnipeg. He was re-elected by acclamation to complete the organization of the Greater Winnipeg Water District, and to solve the water supply problem. This project has been carried to successful completion, and the credit of this great and beneficial work is due almost entirely to Tom Deacon's initiative and courage.

Other avenues of public service were the Royal Commission which drafted the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act; and the Good Roads Board of Manitoba. He is also a member of the Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and of the Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and many other organizations.

The above meagre outline of some of Tom's achievements and activities will show how thoroughly he has established himself as a dominant figure in the business and public life of his community. As such, also, he has acquired an international reputation as a platform and after-dinner speaker on public affairs, an accomplishment all too rare among engineers.

Like so many successful men Tom keeps young (and he says he feels about as young as ever) by taking the good things of life as they come along, so he makes time, among other things, to play golf, for which Winnipeg now provides such exceptional facilities.

His happy family circle, like so many, many others, was harshly invaded by the war, and husband and wife mourn the loss



T. R. DEACON '91

of their eldest son, Lieut L. J. Deacon, Class 1918, S.P.S., who died in hospital in France, after twenty-three months' active service overseas.

To sum up—Tom is an all-round big man and a good fellow; a staunch Canadian and a sterling citizen of the type of modern, technically trained Empire builders who, inspired by the vision of a greater Canada, are making for her a place in the sun.

ALUMNI NOTES DON'T GROW ON TREES

—BIRTHS

—MARRIAGES

—DEATHS

—NEW ADDRESSES

—NEW BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

are items which one alumnus likes to read about another.

SEND THEM IN—DO IT RIGHT NOW—WE NEED THEM

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, Toronto, Canada

Miss Gertrude Lawler, Educationalist

By EMMY LOU CARTER '12

ONE of the most outstanding figures in the educational life of Canada is a citizen of our own city and a graduate of our own University, Miss Gertrude Lawler.

Although her birthplace was Boston, Mass., her home, from an early age, has been in Toronto with her uncle, Rev. E. B. Lawler, whose scholarly influence did much to mould her character and tastes. She had every advantage in books, music and travel, but it is to her personal attainments that her success is due.

Miss Lawler was the first girl to win a Blake General Proficiency Scholarship at

the department with a salary hitherto given only to a man. A year later, on January 7, 1892, Harbord Street Collegiate Institute was opened, and shortly afterward Miss Lawler became head of the English Department, where she remained for twenty-six years.

To the hundreds of students with whom she came in contact, she was not only a guide and inspiration but an understanding and sympathetic friend. To all comers, she is invariably gracious, courteous, and hospitable. The rare charm of her personality, a delightful sense of humour, a very keen discrimination of facts, and a broad, tolerant spirit have made her companionship valued so highly by her friends and appreciated so deeply by her pupils.

Many unique honours have been conferred upon this distinguished graduate. She was the first lecturer, examiner and critic in English in the Faculty of Education of the University of Toronto. For ten years, at intervals, she was Associate Examiner of the Department of Education of Ontario under Dr Seath's direction. She was the first woman to be elected a member of the University Senate, and now represents University College for the fourth term. An evidence of her indefatigable efforts for the welfare of society can be seen in the various activities in which she is engaged. She is President of the Toronto Catholic Women's League, a Vice-president of the Catholic Women's League of Canada, a Vice-president of the Toronto University Women's Club, Secretary of the Toronto Mothers' Allowances Board, Secretary of the Ontario Committee of Education Films, a Life Member of the Red Cross, and a member of many other organizations.

If Miss Lawler has a hobby, it is indeed a patriotic one—to keep Canada truly British in language, education, and ideals. She believes that only by adhering to our native tongue as a uniform language, and by upholding the British law of justice as the universal law, can Canada hold her place among the nations of the world. To this end she has been a most conscientious teacher and leader, making the study of the English language a joy and not a labour, a triumph and not a struggle.



MISS LAWLER

matriculation for Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute. Then followed a university course whose brilliance remains unsurpassed. She was awarded a General Proficiency Scholarship in the Honour Courses of the first and second years, a Gold Medal in the third year, and in 1890 was the first woman to graduate with honours in all departments. Later she took her M.A. in Mathematics.

In view of the struggle waged by women for equal pay for equal work it is interesting to note that Miss Lawler was accorded this right without hesitation. When she commenced to teach in Stratford Collegiate Institute, after her pedagogical training, she was immediately placed at the head of

James Ballantyne '80—An Appreciation

By RICHARD DAVIDSON '99

PROFESSOR OF OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE, KNOX COLLEGE

JAMES BALLANTYNE, the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Ballantyne was born near Stratford, Ontario, on August 22, 1857. He received his education at Dr Tassie's famous school, at the University of Toronto, at Leipzig, at Knox College, Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edinburgh University. He was minister of Knox Church, London, from 1885 till 1894, and of Knox Church, Ottawa, from 1894 till 1896. Since 1896 he has been Professor of Church History in Knox College. In 1886 he married Florence, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Clarke, of Elora.

Within these circles Dr Ballantyne lived his quiet life. He was a man of rare geniality in his home. His students, too, will remember his teaching. Exact information, precise statement, and the will to appraise men's deeds justly. They will remember his patience and his courtesy.

As they went out from the College year by year they were pleased that he did not forget them. He followed them with affection and hope and bound them to himself afresh. To the last he was hospitable to younger men's opinions; they found that nothing but the stronger reason would make him differ with them. So he held their good-will and confidence, and so, perhaps, they helped to keep him young. Few things could bring a man greater satisfaction than the loyalty with which his old students gathered about him last April to celebrate his completion of twenty-five years as professor in the College.

Dr Ballantyne's colleagues on the staff will know the difference. His intimate knowledge of the past of the College and of its relation with the University, his instinctive understanding of higher education and public affairs in Ontario, and his clear discrimination of moral values are gone; and the loss is irreparable.

Churchmen far and near have sought his advice. Where difference of opinion threatened to paralyze the common purpose he gave time and strength ungrudgingly. He joined firmness with fine feeling and spoke the truth in love. And his judgment in large questions, never lightly

formed, carried increasing weight. In 1920 the church fathers entrusted to him her highest and most delicate responsibilities: he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly at Ottawa.

In all he has shown undeviating loyalty to the Church of Christ and her catholic tradition; and, free from sectarian spirit, he has magnified the common heritage of faith and devotion.

Correspondence

1555, John Philpot burned at Smithfield. 1619, Prince Rupert born. 1621, House of Commons entered "the Great Protestation" on its records. 1835, Lyman Abbot born. 1855, Samuel Rogers, Banker and Poet, died.

XII
18 21

My dear Mr Editor:

Imprimis let me offer felicitations upon your excellent December issue!

Then let me enter a *caveat* or protest. On page 95, at top of the second column, I read "Campus recovers from War Injuries." "It has gone. The unsightly fence around the front campus is a thing of the past and for the first time in seven years the Varsity Lawn looks itself again." On this let us all rejoice, but, for old sake's sake and goodness' sake let the "American" name go with the fence! It was only of late years that the word campus in this connexion, was ever heard here and, like the American College Yell, it grates harshly on the ear. Can not hazing or initiation, and the yell and the term campus, all Yankee notions, be abolished together? The Press can do it, Mr Editor, and we look to you. When Cicero wrote "*sit campus in quo exsultare possit oratio*" he could never have conceived of such an open space being used to offend Minerva's ears with a "college yell" or to "Shout in Folly's horny tympanum Such things as make the wise man dumb."

Rhodes Scholars may have carried it across the seas but the word has been unknown there until now in university parlance. Here from the beginning it was called the Lawn as you have twice done in your note, and the enclosed space behind the building the Quad. Do we gain anything by the change? Do not all three things diminish our self-respect and make us a rock of offence and stone of stumbling or at least make us appear very childish and silly to the sensible man in the community? Unhappily during the War, the *Campus Martius* name had some significance. The exercitus was trained and exercised upon it. The ground was sacred long ago, as it were a temple, and its seemingly appearance preserved by regulations, so, that a Vice-Chancellor has been known to be arrested for hurrying across it; and now it should

be preserved by fines from the intrusion of undergraduate feet which mar and deface its beauty in which, on the other hand, they ought to take a pride, for we no longer "judge all Nature by her feet of clay." The impress of cloven or uncloven hoofs upon the Lawn is well exchanged for their owner's names upon the Honours List. I am not of those, however, who think the Pyrrhic phalanx well exchanged for "the Pyrrhic dance as yet," and Mars can never be abandoned safely for Terpsichore. Why not have both in just proportion? The Millennium is yet far off! The return of the Lawn you mention as a sign of the return of the normal. Most welcome be it! And with the normal verdure of the Lawn may our normal speech return to the native type of the King's English, expressed at times, it may be, in silly sooth, but only in terms hallowed by long use in English academic phrase. Let the bejants (*becs jaunes, indocti*) learn the twitter, *et juvant meminisse periti*.

Yours, etc.,

I. H. CAMERON.

Book Reviews

Maria Chapdelaine by Louis Hémon. Translation by W. H. Blake '82 (Macmillan).

Maria Chapdelaine is the work of a highly educated young Frenchman, Louis Hémon, who came to Canada in 1912 and began a study of the people in certain rural portions of Quebec. In 1913 he died as the result of a railway accident at Chapleau, Ontario. This story of French Canadian life was first published in *Le Temps* of Paris in the early part of 1914. In 1916 it appeared in book form but has not been translated into English until now.

The story is of French Canadian pioneers. Samuel Chapdelaine is one who prefers the axe to the plow. Having cleared his land he turns from it to new untouched holdings in the woods. His wife Laura and his daughter Maria have not quite the same pioneer spirit. They object to the frequent movings, preferring to stay where there are neighbours and churches and stores. Maria loves a trapper and guide who goes far into the North never to return. It is believed that he perished in the snow. Later two other suitors come, one a neighbour who could offer only a continuation of the life of hardship to which she had been accustomed, and the other a fine *beau* who has made his home in the United States. The voice of Quebec speaks to her and she becomes the wife of the *habitant*.

In attempting to give in an English version the shades of meaning found in the original which contains a great deal of colloquial vernacular, Mr Blake was confronted by a very difficult task. But by allowing himself considerable freedom in the handling of the text he has given us a translation upon which it would be very difficult to improve.

Elise Le Beau, a Dramatic Idyll and Lyrics and Sonnets by Evelyn Durand. University of Toronto Press, 1921. pp. 168.

It seems but yesterday since the first women students entered our University's gates and yet a goodly number of them have passed within the

veil. Among these is Evelyn Durand (1870-1900), noted as an undergraduate (1891-1896) for an intense, serious spirit, never confined within the limits prescribed by formal curricula. We often had the pleasure of reading prose and verse published by her in *University* and other journals, and now within a few days a small volume of her poetry has issued from the press under the editorial care of her sister Laura B. Durand.

We shall try to give at present only a word or two regarding the contents of this volume. The longest piece is *Elise Le Beau*, a dramatic poem doubtless intended more for reading than for acting. The mysterious poem *Xouthos* seems to breathe out despair over an empty world as well as yearning for the good souls who are ruined therein. *The Judgment of Europe* is, in matter, the most striking in the collection. It might be considered as a prophecy of the Great War. There is a touching kind of pathos running through the patriotic feeling of poems such as *Toronto*, *The Fairy Lake*, *O Erie can flow to Ontario*, etc. The patriotic feeling is, by the way, reserved and unobtrusive, but very real. *O dilectum penetrale* is of beautiful, tender simplicity. Very clever and effective are the bits of song scattered through *Elise Le Beau*, such as *Dance, dance, despite the reddened leaf, So boldly came I to the door, Snug in my little bed*, and the like. It is with deep regret that one reflects on what such a poetical nature might have accomplished if cruel death had not shot his bolt so early.

It remains to be said that the mechanical execution of the volume is of a high order and does credit to the University of Toronto Press.

J. SQUAIR.

Dates to Remember

January 17-21—Hart House Play, "Magic", by G. K. Chesterton.

January 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10—Professor William Bateson, F.R.S., Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution and past President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will give a course of lectures on the subject "Genetics and Heredity" in the North Lecture Room of the Medical Building. Professor Bateson is recognized as one of the foremost biologists of modern times and it is hoped that all those who are in any way interested in this subject will find it possible to attend the lectures.

January 6, 13, 20, 27 etc.—Sir Bertram Windle will deliver a series of lectures in Convocation Hall at 4.30 p.m.

College Sermons will be continued each Sunday after Christmas at the regular hour, 11 a.m., in Convocation Hall. The list of speakers will be:

- Jan. 8—President Rush Rhees.
- 15—Dr George Pidgeon, Bloor Street Presbyterian Church.
- 22—Rev C. E. Silcox, First Congregational Church, Fairfield.
- 29—Dr Mott.
- Feb. 5—Dr Chas. Eaton, Plainfield, N.J.

January 31—First of the Alumni Lecture Series will be held in the Physics Building at 8 p.m.

With the Alumni

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W. N. MACQUEEN

The late Dr Moses Aikins, '55

The death of Dr Moses H. Aikins at Burnhamthorpe on December 19, removed one of the most outstanding figures in Canadian Medicine, and one of the senior graduates of the University. He was in his ninetieth year.

Dr. Aikins graduated from Victoria College in 1855 and then studied Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in England where he obtained the degree of M.R.C.S. On completion of his studies he returned to his boyhood home at Burnhamthorpe and commenced a practice which was of large proportions and from which he retired only a few years ago.

Dr Aikins was for many years identified with the teaching of Medicine in Toronto. He was a professor of Anatomy in the Toronto School of Medicine and associate professor in the University of Toronto.

Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and Dr H. W. Aikins, Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are nephews of the late Dr Aikins.

U.C. Women to Hear Mrs Pankhurst

A stimulating address by Sir George E. Foster, an informal talk on the possibilities of the Canadian drama by Bertram Forsyth, and an evening with J. W. Beatty at "The Grange," have made the Fall meetings of the University College Alumnae Association specially attractive. With such a noted speaker as Mrs Pankhurst to address the first meeting in the New Year, the programme for the Spring months promises to be equally interesting. The members of the Association will have the privilege of hearing Mrs Pankhurst on Thursday evening, January 19, in Argyll House.

The University College Alumni Association

The hearty and enthusiastic response of the University College graduates to the suggestion for the formation of this Association, plainly shows the great amount of latent interest in University College which awaited this opportunity to express itself.

The officers of the Association have prepared a memorandum of suggestions for the consideration of the Executive of the Association at a meeting to be held in a few days. A great many have been mentioned to the officers as being worthy of consideration and the difficulty at first will be to choose subjects of most pressing character. A circular letter was sent out to all men graduates of the College during the second week of December and the replies to date have been very encouraging. It is hoped that there will be at least one thousand paid members by the end of the present month.

The usefulness of this and kindred associations has become manifest, and the strength of any representations we may make regarding the College and its future development will depend largely upon the strength of our organization.

Matters very vitally affecting University College are to be taken up and, therefore, suggestions from members of this Association to the officers will be gladly received.

Each graduate should see that he is at once on our member-roll and his correct address and occupation given. All should do their utmost to urge their classmates to take part in the movement if they have not already joined in.

H. F. GOODERHAM.

Buffalo Branch Meets

The Buffalo Branch held a very successful meeting on December 1, the chief speaker being E. W. McIntyre, '90. Mr McIntyre is President of the recently formed Canadian Club of Buffalo. It was decided to offer a trophy for athletic competition between the High Schools of Ontario and Buffalo.

Deaths

COLLVER—At Otterville, on December 2, 1921, Addison Jeff Collver, M.D. (Vic) '62.

ROBINSON—On December 12, at his residence, 119 Collier Street, George Hunter Robinson, B.A. (U.C.) '69, M.A. '71, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

SUTHERLAND—Following a general breakdown which occurred during the summer, Robert Gordon Sutherland, B.A. (T) '75, M.A. '79. He was the late rector of St. Mark's Church, canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Diocese of Niagara, and one of the foremost clergymen of the Anglican Church in Canada.

TILLEY—Suddenly, on December 10, of heart trouble, William E. Tilley, B.A. (Vic) '75, M.A. '78, Ph.D., for 35 years Public School Inspector for Durham and Northumberland.

BALLANTYNE—At Toronto, on December 21, the Reverend Professor James Ballantyne, B.A. (U.C.) '80, of Knox College.

BURT—In Honolulu, on December 9, 1921, Franklin Burt, M.B. '79, M.D. '89, in his sixty-eighth year.

TALLING—On December 13, at his residence, 91 Lonsdale Road, Toronto, Rev Marshall P. Talling, B.A. (U.C.) '88, Ph.D.

BARBER—At Simcoe Hall, Allandale, on December 13, 1921, William Charles Barber, M.B. '88, M.D. (Vic) '88.

BELL—After a week's illness, following a serious operation, Edwin Bell, LL.B. '89, Secretary of the Law Society of Upper Canada and one of the most prominent barristers of Toronto.

McNAUGHTON—In April, as a result of bronchopneumonia, John Duncan McNaughton, M.D. (Vic.) '90, of New Liskeard.

HERSHEY—Suddenly, of heart failure, while driving his car, John A. Hershey, M.B. '92, of Owen Sound, one of the best known medical practitioners in the district.

BELL—After an illness of three months' duration, Walter Nehemiah Bell, B.A. (U.C.) '94, D.Paed. '18, of Paris, a prominent Ontario educationalist.

FRALEIGH—After a lingering illness, at his late residence, 149 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Albert John Fraleigh, B.A. '00 (Vic.) M.D., C.M. '04 (T.), in his forty-eighth year.

McEWEN—On December 1, 1921, Frederick Frazer McEwen, M.B. '05, of Aylmer.

ELLIS—On November 19, 1921, Stayner Ellis, M.B. '10, in Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

MARTIN—At the Toronto General Hospital, on November 28, Edward A. H. Martin, B.A. (T.) '13, from appendicitis. He had served in France with the Canadian Machine Gun Corps and also with the Headquarters staff, and was one of the well-known members of the legal profession in Toronto.

ROBINSON—At the residence of his sister, 76 De Lisle Ave., Milton Roy Mitchell, B.A. (Vic.) '21, barrister-at-law with the firm of Gullen & Robinson. Death was due to a heart attack, the result of "war heart" caused by trench fever.

Notes by Classes

'72 M. We have received word that Joseph Munson is now living at 209½ Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

'75 U.C. Sir James Aikins, President of the Canadian Bar Association was recently made the recipient of a beautiful loving cup by the Bar of Quebec. It was accompanied by a letter from the Chief Justice bearing the felicitations of the Quebec Bar.

'80 U.C., '87 M. Col. George Acheson, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., has gone to practise medicine in Kingston, King's County, N.B.

'84 U.C. Thomas Cooper Boville sailed from Halifax on December 2, to spend the winter in Jamaica. His present address is c/o W. H. Silver, Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica. His summer address is Chester, Nova Scotia.

'87 U.C. Harry Bonis is at present the Classical Master at the Collegiate Institute, St. Mary's.

'87 T. Arthur Henry O'Brien is living at 383 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

'88 U.C. John Ormsby Miller, formerly principal of Ridley College, who has just recently completed a tour around the world, was the principal figure at the reunion dinner of the Ridley College old boys, where he was the recipient of an illuminated address.

'89 U.C. Mrs Alfred Watt, M.B.E. (Madge R. Robertson), of Vancouver, organizer of Women's Institutes in the British Isles, gave an address on "Canada" under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic League, in London, England.

'90 U.C. Mrs F. H. Sykes (Louise L. Ryckman) is now living at "The Hampden", 8 Plymouth St., Cambridge, Mass.

'91 U.C. Mrs W. C. Hall (Mary Delia Watterworth) is now living at 429 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto.

'91 U.C. Archibald Ellis Morrow is now teaching in the secondary schools at Vancouver, B.C.

'92 U.C. Word has been received that E. E. Ingall is now Headmaster of the Normal School at Peterborough.

'92 U.C. Wm. Henry Bunting is living in Port Hope and is associated with the Port Hope Printing Co.

'92 U.C., '98 M. Dr Ralph Ebenezer Hooper and his family sailed for Barbados in November, where he will engage in evangelistic mission work during the winter. His address is Box 49, Bridgetown, Barbados, B.W.I.

'93 T. Rev James Senior has published a book entitled "Patrick Bronte."

'93 U.C. Rev E. A. Henry has moved to 240 Heath Street W., Toronto.

'95 U.C. Wm. Andrew McKim is living at 416 Scarboro Avenue, Calgary, where he is teaching in the Central High School.

'96 S. The present address of Gordon McKay Campbell is c/o Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby, England.

'96 T. Maurice Day Baldwin is the professor of Mathematics at the Technical High School, Montreal.

'97 U.C. John J. Carrick is at present connected with the firm of G. A. Stimson & Co., Bond Brokers, Toronto.

'98 S. Finlay Donald McNaughton is living at Brooks, Alberta.

'99 U.C. Walter Herbert Williams is on the staff of the Toronto Daily Globe and is living at 264 North Lisgar Street.

'99 U.C. T. D. Allingham who has been until recently Science Master at Trenton High School and Head Master at Vienna High School, Elgin Co., is now the English and History Master at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. His home address is 69 East Avenue, South, Hamilton.

'00 S. Reginald Erskine McArthur, formerly of Lethbridge, Alberta, is at present living at Whitby.

'00 S. Lennox Thompson Bray, who has been living in Edmonton, is now living in Amherstburg, Ont.

'00 U.C. At Woodbridge, on December 4, a son was born to Rev and Mrs Robert B. Patterson.

'00 M. Edgar Nesbit Coutts, for fifteen years a leading physician of Scarboro', is leaving his former home in Agincourt to take up his new duties as the Superintendent of the Freeport Sanatorium at Preston.

'01 P., '10 S. On November 30, at Victoria, B.C., the wedding was celebrated of James Arthur McKenzie Williams, of Toronto, and Ethel Victoria McKenzie. They will live at 39 Heath Street East, Toronto.

'02 U.C. Rev A. E. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board has arrived in Ceylon and has started on his tour of the mission stations of India.

'03 U.C. At the Toronto General Hospital, on November 26, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Robert E. Gaby.

'03 U.C. Arthur W. Morris, who has been on the staff of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute for fifteen years, and for a large part of that time head of the department of classics has been appointed to the position of Public School Inspector of Hamilton.

'04, T. Miss Theodora Hewson is on the staff of the Merchant's Bank, West Toronto, and is living at 18a Howard Street.

'05 U.C. Wilbert Richard Williams has formed a connection with Clerk and Mill's Law office, 36th St. and 7th Ave., New York.

'05 S. Dominic Edward O'Brien is at present engaged in work on the Welland Canal and is living in St. Catharines.

'06 S.—Elliot G. Strathy, secretary of the Buffalo Alumni Branch has been elected Treasurer of the newly organized Canadian Club of Buffalo.

'06 U.C. Joseph Wilson Firth, Science Master in the London Collegiate Institute, is coming to Toronto as Science Master at Toronto Normal School.

'07 S. At the Oshawa Hospital, on November 28, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs J. L. G. Stuart.

'07 S. Norman Roy Robertson, of Hamilton, has been appointed an examiner at the Ontario Law School.

'07 U.C. On November 19, at 152 Springhurst Avenue, Toronto, a son, John Palmer, was born to Mr and Mrs John C. M. MacBeth.

'08 M. On November 20, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Alex. Dunbar McKelvey, Toronto.

'09 U.C. The latest address of Mrs J. Newton (Eleanor May Watson) is 117 Blanche Street, Sarnia.

'09 S. On October 19, 1920 a son, Alexander Neil, was born to A. B. Manson and Mrs Manson at 107 Caledonia St., Stratford.

'09 Vic. Cora E. Hewitt is teaching at the Collegiate Institute, at Windsor.

'09 S. On December 15, a son was born to Major and Mrs Frederick H. Moody, Toronto.

'09 U.C. The present address of Mrs Edgar A. Cross (Isabel Grant Gunn) is 343 Lincoln Ave., Williamsport, Pa.

'10 M. Word has recently been received that Frank E. Pettman has left Adelphi, B.C. and is now practising at Barons, Alberta.

'10 U.C., '15 M., '13 U.C. On Tuesday, December 6, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Paul M. O'Sullivan (Alma MacLaren) 313 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

'10 M. The wedding took place on November 26 of Donald G. S. McKay and Lillian Hewitt of Toronto. Dr and Mrs Hewitt will live on Dufferin Road.

'10 U.C. Ambrose Robert Barton is now living at 15 Courtleigh Road, Toronto, and is teaching at Oakwood Collegiate Institute.

'10 T. At Hamilton on November 21, a son was born to Mr and Mrs James David Beasley.

'10 Vic. Word has been received that Henry Freeborn Johnston is attached to the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, 36th and Broad Branch Road, Washington, D.C.

'11 D. The well-known Toronto sportsman, "Jerry" Lafamme has gone to Sudbury, where he has entered into partnership with E. A. Hill. He has been invited to coach the Sudbury hockey team.

'11 Ag., '16 T. The wedding took place recently

of Paul Allen Fisher and Eveline Jane Newham, of Arnprior.

'11 U.C. The present address of Eric Pepler is 1426-14th Avenue, West, Vancouver.

'11 Ag., '16 T. On December 14, at Ottawa, the marriage took place of Paul Allen Fisher and Eveline Jane Newham.

'11 U.C. The present address of John Alexander Donovan is 84 Hilton Avenue, Toronto.

'11 S. Wm. Gordon McGhie is Secretary-Treasurer of the Guaranty Dyeing and Finishing Co., St. Catharines. His address is 151 Ontario Street.

'11 U.C. The wedding is announced of Hubert V. D. Russell, of Toledo, Ohio, and Florence-Jean Adams, of Essex.

'11 S. Chas. Edward Palmer is now connected with the Bell Telephone Company, in Montreal.

'11 U.C. Milton Arthur Sorsoleil, Principal of the Toronto Model School, has been transferred to the staff of the technical education branch.

'12 U.C., '15 M. On December 18 at the Wellesley Hospital, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Andrew Rutherford Riddell, Toronto.

'12 S. On December 15, a daughter was born Mr and Mrs James Clarke Acton, 298 Rushton Road, Toronto.

'12 U.C. The marriage took place in December of Vancouver Camden Gordon and Dorothy Parker of Toronto.

'12 U.C. At Toronto on November 28, a son, Barent Powell, was born to Mr and Mrs Harry V. Loughton (Mary Elizabeth Buckley).

'12 U.C. At the Toronto General Hospital, on November 28, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs H. J. Melville (Alice Madison.)

'13 M., '16 M. Mr and Mrs Frank Muir Walker (Agnes Merle Young) are now living at Alliston. Their address is Box 417, Alliston, Ont.

'13 Vic. At Wellesley Hospital, on November 18, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Harold C. Jeffries, 68 Oakmount Road, Toronto.

'13 M. On December 4, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Percival Elmore Faed, Toronto.

'13 U.C. At the Private Patient's Pavilion, Toronto, a daughter was born to Rev and Mrs W. R. Ramsay Armitage (Mary Swanwick Ponton) on November 26.

'13 S. Frederick Forster Foote is living at Port Dalhousie. He is with the Independent Rubber Co., Merriton, as assistant to the manager.

'13 S. At Welland on November 30 a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Emmet Leroy Deitch, 20 Parkway Heights.

'13 D. At the Victoria Memorial Hospital, on November 21, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs G. Victor Morton, 57 Sibbard Ave., Toronto.

'13 U.C. Norman Charlton Qua is attached as Instructor in Science on the teaching staff of the Vermilion School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alberta.

'13 U.C. On Friday, December 2, at Barrie, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Ernest Albert Harris (Rowena Gardiner).

'13 S. On December 16, at 11 Alhambra Avenue, Toronto, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Alfred John Wright.

'14 S. The present address of John Austin Elliott is 332-6th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

'14 U.C. Late in December the wedding was celebrated of Charles Ault Procnunier, and Eva Marie Baker, of Chatham.

'14 U.C. At Todmorden, on November 14, a son was born to Mr and Mrs J. Pulford Henderson, Ottawa, formerly of 232 Scarboro Road, Toronto.

'14 D. The marriage took place in December of John Fulton Sebben and Vera Helen Whyte, of Stratford.

'14 S. Edward Vaughan Chambers is with the firm of Elwood, Fleming and Co., Royal Bank Building, Toronto. His home address is 194 Inglewood Drive.

'15 T. The marriage took place on December 22, of David A. Keys and May Freeze. They will live in Cambridge, England, where Dr Keys is on the staff of Cambridge University and is also engaged in research work.

'15 S. On December 8, a son, William Starr, was born to Mr and Mrs Gilbert C. Storey, 64 Evelyn Avenue, Toronto.

'15 S. Arthur Stuart Robertsen is the sales manager for the Canadian Austin Machinery Co., Ltd., manufacturers of concrete and earth-handling machinery. His residence is at 46 Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock.

'15 U.C. The wedding was announced late in December of David McLaren and Nellie Myrtle Flumerfelt, of Toronto.

'15 T. At Gore Bay, on December 1, a son, John Henry McGregor, was born to Rev and Mrs H. F. Cocks (Helen Mary McGregor).

'15 S. Arthur Carson Evans is now connected with the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association. His address is 161 Lee Avenue, Toronto.

'15 S. The marriage took place recently of Alexander K. Purdy, of Toronto and Isabelle Saunders, of Hornby.

'15 U.C. The birth was announced recently of a daughter to Mr and Mrs Arthur Dickson Lewis, 49 Kingsmount Park Road, Toronto.

'15 U.C., '16 Vic. The present address of Arthur Justin Cowan and Mrs Cowan (Helen Javieria Kerby) is 2965-37th Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

'15 M. In Rochester, Minn., on November 26, a son was born to Dr. and Mrs James Wells Ross.

'15 S. The wedding took place recently of Gordon Mitchell, and Isabel Elsie Isaac, of Toronto. Mr and Mrs Mitchell will live at 39 Benson Street, Niagara Falls, Ont.

'16 S. Geoffrey Francis King is living at 431 Victoria Avenue, Windsor. He is working with the Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich.

'16 M. On December 8, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Noble Black, Howard Park Avenue, Toronto.

'16 S. The marriage took place early in the new year of Warren Leslie Dobbins, of Toronto, and Tena Pitt, of Hamilton.

'16 Vic. On November 23 a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Wm. Webster McLaughlin (Erma McCulloch), 61 Walmer Road, Toronto.

'16 M. Frederick Fitzgerald Tisdall has returned from Baltimore, and is now living in Toronto at 4 Glenholme Avenue.

'16 M. At Minden, on November 28, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Chas. Elias Frain.

'16 S. Douglas Bankier Gardner is assistant manager of maintenance at the Toronto General Hospital.

'16 T. The marriage took place in the latter part of December, of Rev Joseph Rogers, of Guelph, and Helen Eugenie Redhead, of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

'16 Vic. Word has been received of the return of Miss Kathleen Tucker to Ludhiana, India, after a holiday spent in Great Britain and France.

'16 S. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Wm. Ashton Dean, 44 Lonsdale Road, on November 29.

Victoria College 1916

H. Atkinson, Male and Atkinson, Barristers, Toronto.

A. H. Bell, 1009 East 60th St., Chicago, taking a course in Geology at the University of Chicago; Dr F. J. Bell, Haliburton; R. C. Bennett, Lambier and Bennett, Barristers, Hamilton; Miss E. L. Bishop, teaching in the High School, Parkhill; Dr W. E. Blatz, Chicago University, Ph.D. work; W. G. Bowles, with the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd, Toronto; V. R. Butts, Chung-King, West China, accountant with the American Chinese Drug Co.

Miss C. E. Cawsey, teaching in the High School, Dundas; Rev E. F. Church, Winnipeg, Man.; Rev W. P. Clark, Hepworth; Miss M. E. Clarke, now Mrs Stuart Laird, Essex; Miss L. C. Colbeck, 142 St. John's Rd., Toronto, teaching Domestic Science, Annette St. School; K. J. Crocker, 123 Quebec Ave., Toronto, with Urquhart and Urquhart, Barristers; Miss M. Crowe, teaching in the Grimsby High School; Rev W. L. Cullis, Sprucedale.

P. Daniels, teaching in the Hamilton Collegiate; L. W. Dippell, Walkerton, teaching; Dr J. F. Docherty, Dept. of Public Health, Albuquerque, New Mexico; G. W. Doolittle, 22 Glebeholme Ave., Toronto, with the Burroughes Adding Machine Co., Ltd.

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J. P. S. Nethercott, 18 Biggar Ave., Toronto, teaching in Oakwood Collegiate Inst.

Miss A. M. Oaks, teaching modern languages in the Sarnia Collegiate Inst.

G. P. Pook, 861 Fleet Ave., Winnipeg, Man., teaching in the High School; Rev D. H. Porter, Copper Cliff; Dr D. S. Puffer, High Park Ave., Toronto.

Miss C. L. Quance, Hagersville.

B. J. Roberts, secretary to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa; G. M. Rossi, Rome, Italy.

M. L. Schultz, teaching in the Cobourg Collegiate Inst.; R. L. Seaman, Port Arthur, practising Law; Miss N. W. Spencer, now Mrs Fred McGregor, 1628 Stevens St., Vancouver, B.C.; Miss L. M. Stapleford, 71 Bernard Ave., Toronto, College of

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Miss K. E. Tucker, medical missionary Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, Punjab, India. Miss Tucker will be very glad to hear from any member of our class.

E. J. Walkom, teaching in North Toronto Collegiate; W. F. Ward, practising Law in Bowmanville; C. L. White, with the Sun Life Assurance Co., Toronto; Dr D. B. Witson, Health Officer, Santa Fe, New Mexico; N. R. Wright, with the Mutual Life Assurance Co., Hamilton; A. R. Willmott, Cobourg, practising Law.

W. Zimmerman, 216 Rose Park Dr., Toronto, barrister with Wherry, Zimmerman and Osborne.

The Secretary of our Class will be very glad to receive any corrections to the above list. L. C. Teskey, Secretary, 201 Lauder Ave., Toronto.

Class of 1916 U.C.

Herschel Alt, 595 Bathurst St., Toronto; Phyllis A. Anderson, 55 Castle Frank Rd., Toronto; Gladys Angus, 67 Oakmount Rd., Toronto; H. B. Armstrong, with the Civil Service of Ontario, 318 Brunswick Ave., Toronto; Marjory Austin, teaching at Oakwood Collegiate Institute, 101 Oakwood Ave., Toronto.

Miss G. S. F. Baillie, teaching in Galt, 241 Blythwood Rd., Toronto; Marie Bateman, dietitian for Canadian Business Women's Club, 361 Danforth Ave., Toronto; L. C. Ross Batten, lawyer, 407 29th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.; Kenneth C. Bell, in financial work, 57 Broadway, New York; A. W. Bentley, 197 Wellington St., Sarnia; Olive Blackhall (Mrs Albert Hagerman), c/o 105 Dewson St., Toronto; E. L. Biggar, purchasing agent for the United Farmers Association, Mohawk P.O., Brant County; Margaret C. Blagdon, c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Sturgeon Falls; Georgina M. Bowers (Mrs Wm. Kee), Cooksville; Saidee N. Boyd, analyst at the T. Eaton Co., 19 Wells St., Toronto; Mary Boyle (Mrs E. A. Gillies), 655 Broadview Ave., Toronto; H. A. Braendle, Waterloo; Norma P. Brandon, 2347 Queen St. E., Toronto; W. E. Brown, 745 Wellington Cresc., Winnipeg, Man.; Florence S. Buchner, married and living in the States; M. Jean Bull, teaching in the Collegiate, 136 Prospect Ave., Port Arthur.

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S. S. Fasken, Box 58, Walkerton; Lorne M. Firthe, lawyer, c/o Mearns and Carr, 60 Victoria St., Toronto; Alice W. Foster, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Marjorie J. F. Fraser, with the Department of Education, 67 Woodlawn Ave. W., Toronto.

Elsie M. Gaiser, married; Ewart I Gale, in actuarial work, Alma; Sam. D. Gardner, lawyer, 199½ Euclid Ave., Toronto; H. B. Ganton, Transportation Department, Howell Warehouses, 88 Fern Ave., Toronto; Ina Gillies, teaching in Kitchener, 548 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto; George E. Glover, 512 Cambridge St., Medicine Hat, Alta; E. C. Gordon, lawyer, 38 Foxbar Rd., Toronto; Joseph M. Gordon, 176 Robert St., Toronto; M. Meyer Gordon, 176 Robert St., Toronto; G. A. L. Gibson, with the Massey Harris Co., 84 De Lisle St., Toronto; R. B. Gibson, lawyer, 14 Chestnut Park Rd., Toronto; Kathleen D. Gower, with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 49 Madison Ave., Toronto; Rev. J. Knox Graham, Mervin, Sask.; Walter P. Graham, teacher, 21 Delaware Ave., Toronto; Alex. M. Gurofsky, Steamship agent, 397 Markham St., Toronto.

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Joan Keeler, 201 Geoffrey St., Toronto; Myrtle H. Kemerer (Mrs Henry Lammerts), Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Arthur Kennedy, deceased; Velma E. Kennedy (Mrs F. C. Moore), 69 Tremayne Ave., W., Buffalo, N.Y.; Herbert C. Kinnee, teaching at the Humberstone Collegiate Institute, Toronto; James Kingsburgh, with the United Farmers Co-operative Association, 245 Pacific Ave., Toronto; Florence I. Knight, teaching at Petrolia.

Muriel Lee (Mrs E. B. Munro), Port Credit; Oswald Lennox, lawyer, 202 Heath St., Toronto; Allen Lewis, lawyer, 143 Bloor St. W., Toronto; Dr F. P. Lloyd, Emmanuel Collegiate, Saskatoon, Sask.; Dr F. A. Logan, 142 St. George St., Toronto; Rev James C. Lowrie, Inwood, R.R. No. 1, Lambton County.

Mabel G. McCannell (Mrs Wm. J. McKenna), 22 Tyndall Ave., Toronto; Carrie B. MacFayden, University Library, 76 Oakwood Ave., Toronto; Wm. Allison MacKague, editor, Monetary Times Printing Co., 62 Church St., Toronto; Dr Alex. L.

McKay, c/o 13 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto; Helen A. McMillan, on the staff of the London Advertiser, 295 Princess Ave., London; Vida I. Macaulay, 1144 Broadway W., Vancouver, B.C.; John F. Meek, died on active service; Agnes F. MacGillivray, with the Records Department, University of Toronto, 7 Oswald Cres., Toronto; Wm. James McKenna, lawyer, 22 Tyndall Ave., Toronto; Russell N. McKenzie, teaching at the High School, Cobourg; Chas. D. McLellan, lawyer, 220 Grace St., Toronto; D. Meech, lawyer, 190 Glenrose Ave., Toronto; Elexey Iren McNeely, teaching, Carleton Place; Alice A. McRae, teaching, Beaverton; Elsie G. Mavor, c/o Dominion Life Assurance Co., Waterloo; Edna V. Miller, teaching at the Technical School, 48 Langley Ave., Toronto; T. H. Milne, 114 Howland Ave., Toronto; K. Stella Mott, Perth.

Clarence W. Niblock, Aetna Explosives, Emporium, Pa.

Frederick Olsen, chemist, 41 North Markham St., Toronto.

Thos. D. Painting, Elgin, Man.; Agnes Elsie Marie Parkes, University of Toronto, 120 South Drive, Toronto; Christine Marjorie Paterson, 88 Heath St. W., Toronto; Edgar Wm. Patten, killed in action; Hartley Earle Pearen, Weston; Jacob D. Pearlstein, lawyer, 127 Charlton St. W., Hamilton; Judith M. Pendergast, factory manager, Stillwater, Minn.; Mary Maria Peck, Streetsville; Harry Henley Plaskett, Dominion Observatory, Victoria, B.C.; Dr W. Gayner Powell, Surgical Service No. 2, Royal Infirmary, Manchester, Eng.; Wilhemina I. Pratt, on the staff at the University, 1236 Shaw St., Toronto; Ruggles Bernard Pritchard, Dominion Civil Service, North Wakefield, Que.; Horace Blackwood Proudlove, Oil Springs.

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"SALADA"

'17 **M.** The marriage took place on November 30, of William Lindsey Graydon and Anne Elizabeth Coyne, of Toronto.

'18 **Vic.** The address of Vera Olga Sparling until spring will be, 512 Wellington Street, London.

'18 **M.** Announcement is made of the birth of a son to Dr and Mrs Frank Norman Walker, Toronto, on November 26.

'18 **U.C.** The wedding took place on October 22, of John Rooke Hunter and Helen McClelland Tate, of Toronto. Mr and Mrs Hunter are living at 514 King Street East, Hamilton.

'19 **U.C.** Ruth M. Strong has been taking a library course in Toronto this year. She is living at 176 Madison Ave.

'19 **U.C.** H. G. S. Jeffrey is still teaching in the Weston High School where he has been for the last two years. His address is 200 Church Street.

'20 **U.C.** John Franklin Anderson is now in the graduating year in divinity at Knox College. He expects next spring to be minister-in-charge at Kirkland Lake and Swastika.

'20 **M.** At Grosvenor Square Presbyterian Church, Manchester, England, on December 2, 1921, the marriage was celebrated of Peter Douglas McIntosh, and Katherine Louise MacLennan, of Toronto. Dr and Mrs McIntosh are living at 37 De Lisle Avenue, Toronto.

'20 **D.** G. Garnett Perdue is practising his profession as dentist and has opened up an office at 986 Bloor Street West.

'20 **M.** At Brantford General Hospital on November 21, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Nathan Johnson Bicknell, of Port Dover.

'20 **M.** Milburn Watts Kemp is at present doing part-time work and also undergoing treatment at the Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton. He expects to open an office in the near future in Hamilton.

'20 **U.C.** Mrs Clarence S. McKee (Helen Ross Fraser) is now living at 4 South Drive, Toronto.

'20 **M.** The marriage took place during Christmas week of Norman Hodgins Russell and Helen Margaret Hall, of Toronto. Dr Russell is on the staff of the Pathological Department of St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.

'20 **D.** Carl J. Mahoney has opened up an office at 304 Brunswick Avenue. His home address s 64 First Ave.

'20 **U.C.** Wm. Caven Hunter McQuarrie has changed his address and is now living at 231 Robert Street, Toronto.

'20 **U.C.** Helen Doris Howell is working in the Department of Medicine as a research assistant. She is living at 31 St. Joseph Street, Toronto.

'21 **U.C.** Mrs Wm. Willan (Helen Schafner) is now living at Trill, in British Columbia.

'21 **D.** The wedding took place in the latter part of December, of Thomas Albert Robinson, of Brampton, and Miriam Gertrude Blain.

'21 **S.** The wedding too place early in January of William Stewart Wilson and Eleanor Evelyn Willoughby, of Regina, Sask.

'21 **D.** The wedding took place in December of Arnold Roy Kerr and Mary Trollope, of Toronto. Dr and Mrs Kerr will live at 33 Glevemont Road and Dr Kerr will keep up his office at 1204 Danforth Avenue.

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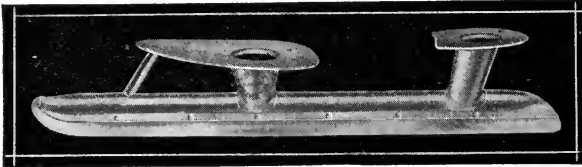
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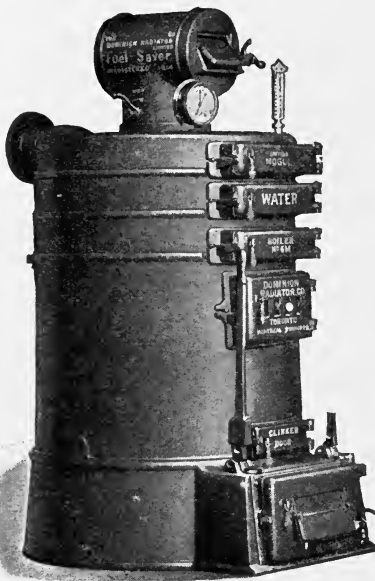
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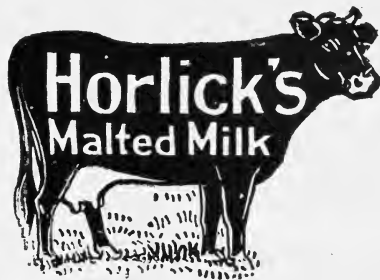
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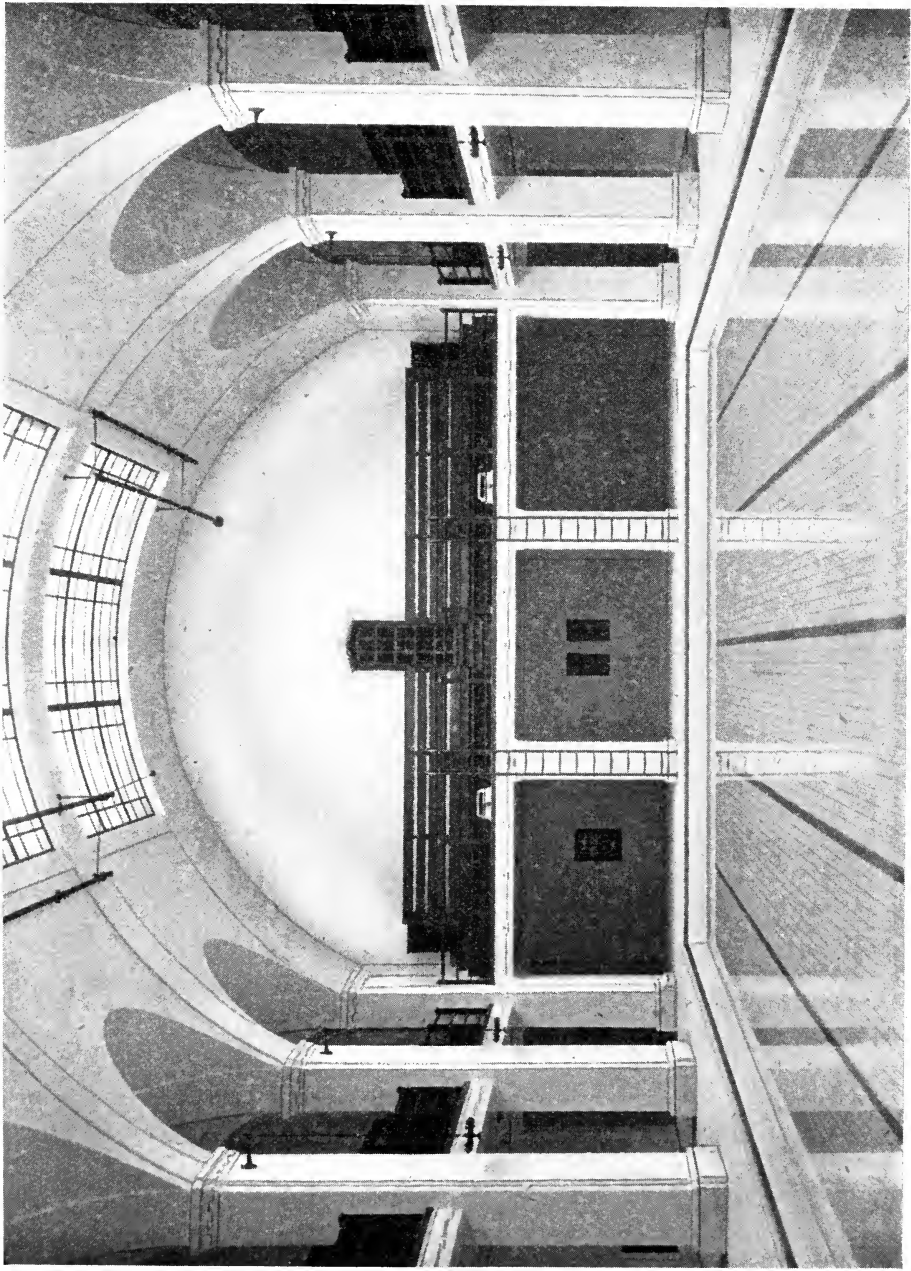
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News and Comments

Plans are being made again this year for a dinner on the evening of Commencement Day (June 9) for the reunion classes in Arts. **"Twos" and "Sevens" will meet in June** The reunion classes, on the basis established two years ago, are those which will celebrate a multiple-of-five anniversary—1872, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, 1917.

Already a number of classes have their arrangements under way. The fifty year class expects to have an almost complete attendance of the members. S. J. McKee, of Brandon, has written to his classmates and hopes himself to be present. The other surviving members of the '72 class are: James D. Christie, Simcoe; W. Houston, Mimico; D. A. McMichael, New York; H. J. Scott, Toronto; Elliott Traver, Strathroy; William Williams, Collingwood. Dr. Gibb Wishart and Mr. Angus MacMurchy have for some time been working on the list of members of the '82 class with a view to having a full attendance.

Class lists with addresses of members may be secured on application to the Alumni Federation Office, 184 College Street, Toronto.

"It took civilization centuries to reach the point where it realized that 'every child has a right to be well born'. It is taking still longer to admit that every child has a right to be well educated."

The Need for Scholarships

Such is the opening declaration of an interesting bulletin recently issued by the University on "The Need for Scholarships". Comparison between conditions in England and in Ontario in respect to the educational opportunities of poor students is then made, much to the detriment of Ontario.

In England there are a great many scholarships donated by local educational authorities. For the years 1918-20 approximately one-third of the 246,000 students attending state assisted secondary

schools received free education. Local authorities awarded 53,460 "free places" school governors 16,548 and 2,378 were provided out of special endowments. The English attitude toward the education of the promising is stated thus in the Educational Act of 1918: "Adequate provision shall be made in order to secure that children and young persons shall not be debarred from receiving the benefit of any form of education by which they are capable of profiting, through inability to pay fees".

Turning to the situation at the University of Toronto it is found that scholarships are few and that the student dependent on his own personal resources is finding his position increasingly difficult. In the Faculty of Arts, with an enrolment of over 2,000, there are only forty-eight scholarships. Not only are undergraduate scholarships required to assist needy students of promise but graduate scholarships and fellowships are urgently needed to further the cause of research and the building up in Canada of a graduate school which will stem the "export of brains".

There can be no doubt that the increased cost of higher education is effecting great changes in the student body of the University. The student who "works his way through" is fast disappearing, from the more expensive faculties at least.

In the Faculty of Medicine \$750 may be regarded as a practical minimum student budget (fees \$165, books and instruments \$65, living expenses, clothes and incidentals \$520.) On this basis \$4,500 would be required to complete the six year course. Expenses in the faculties of Arts and Applied Science are somewhat lower but in the Dental College they are still higher than in Medicine. On the whole students to-day cannot depend on their summer earnings to do more than see them through the first three months of the session.

Is Higher Education becoming a Prerogative of the Rich?

Those without outside sources of income find it necessary to break their courses many times before graduating.

It is difficult to see how the problem of the poor man's son desirous of a university education can be solved unless large sums of money are forthcoming from private or public sources for the establishment of bursaries and scholarships. The University cannot at present afford to reduce the tuition fees—in fact it may be necessary to increase them; courses cannot be shortened without a serious lowering of standards, and the cost of living is not likely to decrease greatly in a city of Toronto's population.

The University by reason of its poverty is in danger of losing something of its democracy.

Conferences addressed by professors from other universities and designed to awaken the interest of

Departmental Conferences are Successful

the student body and sections of the public in specific subjects, are one of the recent innovations established at the University. Last spring a Conference in Physics was held, and during the third week of January of this year a three days' philosophical conference was assembled. These conferences were very successful and it is likely that they will be followed by others of a similar nature in other subjects next year.

Four out-of-town professors were present and gave lectures at the Conference in Philosophy: Professor Hocking, Harvard; Professor Shastri, Calcutta; Professor Woodbridge, Columbia; Professor Creighton, Cornell. The primary object of the Conference was to give to the students in Honour Philosophy a new zest in their work, from contact with other professors; but of almost equal importance was the purpose of providing an opportunity for graduates and others interested in philosophical matters to hear of the latest developments in the subject.

Papers were read during the regular lecture hours of the day, and evening sessions of a more popular nature were held in the large lecture room of the Mining Building. Capacity audiences were present at the evening sessions.

As a result of a conference between representatives of Toronto, Queen's, Western and McMaster universities, the matriculation standard for Ontario is to be raised. The new requirements may be

Matriculation Standard to be Raised

met either by taking a high standing in the Junior Matriculation examination or by securing Honour Matriculation standing in a number of subjects. On the Junior Matriculation examination, 75% must be secured in four subjects or 66% in six subjects. By this ruling the brilliant student may matriculate without spending more than four years in high school. Pupils who do not reach this standard on the Junior Matriculation examination, must take further high school work and secure Honour Matriculation standing in at least two subjects. The new standard will obtain in all faculties of the universities. For entrance into the honour courses in Arts still higher standards are required at Toronto.

The raising of the Matriculation standard is a move in the direction of relieving the universities of a certain amount of elementary teaching which can be done more economically and perhaps more efficiently in the high schools. It should relieve to some extent the congestion in the first year pass courses and enable the universities to confine their efforts to work which is of a more strictly university grade.

An excellent example of what systematic effort can accomplish in the dissemination

Publicity at Cornell

of university news is found in the work carried on at Cornell University in scattering abroad information regarding the inauguration of President Farrand and the laying of the corner stone of a new Chemistry Building on October 20.

From press clippings it was ascertained that news articles six inches or longer, had been published in daily papers with a combined circulation of 24,000,000. In addition to this there were numerous shorter accounts in other daily papers and a two-thousand word article in 1,500 weekly papers; 125 illustrations were carried in 103 newspapers printed in twenty-nine states with a total circulation of 10,000,000;

moving picture films were distributed throughout the whole of the United States and Canada by the Pathé Weekly and by two film distributing companies.

Some may ask: "To what end this wide-spread publicity? Of what real value was it to Cornell University?"

However much opinion may vary on the question of values, it is safe to say that a quarter of the population of the United States were acquainted with the fact that the University had chosen a man of outstanding scholarship and recognized ability as its President, and that George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank, had donated a new \$1,500,000 Chemistry Building; and that Cornellians the continent over, in reading of the proceedings, found their interest in the *alma mater* revived.

At least as much may be said of university news items of a general character. The public are made acquainted with the facts and the interest of graduates and friends is revived.

Further, does not a university benefit fundamentally when someone rendering an outstanding service is hailed as a graduate, or when some discovery is credited in the public mind to a member of its staff? Is it not well that the public should know of its work and accord to it the credit and honour, which is due it?

Privately endowed universities find systematic publicity the very backbone of their prosperity. Baker's gift to Cornell, widely known, inspires confidence in the institution and suggests to others the making of similar benefactions.

State supported universities surely cannot afford to lag behind. To be unnoticed is to be for the most part forgotten, and to be forgotten is, for a public institution, disastrous.

The Provincial Government has announced the appointment of W. C. Good, of the University College class of '00 to the Board of Governors of the University.

**W. C. Good
Appointed to
Board of Governors**

Following a brilliant University course in Chemistry and two years on the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr Good returned to his farm near Brantford and undertook practical farming as a

profession. He has been very prominent in agricultural movements in Ontario, having been one of the organizers of the U.F.O., and since has been closely identified with all its activities. At the recent elections he was elected to the House of Commons on the Progressive ticket. He



W. C. GOOD, '00, M.P.,
who has recently been appointed to the Board of
Governors of the University.

has made special study of economic questions viewed from the farmers' standpoint and has written much on the subject.

Mr Good's appointment has been welcomed at the University and will meet with the approval of the graduates who know of his sterling qualities.

BRIEFS

THE EXTENSION COURSE in town-planning which was held in January was an even greater success than was anticipated. The course was designed to appeal first of all, to the expert—the architect, sur-

veyor, municipal engineer, landscape gardener, and it was also open to members of the town-planning commissions, civic guilds, and to the general public. There was an attendance of fifty-one, of whom twenty-five per cent were from out of town. Six Ontario municipalities outside Toronto were represented, and two students came from Alberta. The course consisted of lectures, discussions, the working of actual problems and research. Sir Robert Falconer and Mr J. P. Hynes, President of the Ontario Town Planning and Housing Association, addressed the students and lectures were given by Professors C. H. C. Wright, Adrian Berrington, W. M. Treadgold, J. A. Dale and R. M. MacIver. Lectures were given also by eminent experts from outside of the University.

SIR BERTRAM WINDLE'S weekly lectures in the Physics Building have been remarkably successful. He has dealt with the influence of St. Augustine on early Britain, and the decline of civilization consequent to the departure of the Roman legions. From that point he went on to discuss the origin of the Norman races, their invasion of England and the influence of their great organizing ability and building activities on England. In the remaining eight lectures of the series, Sir Bertram will discuss further steps in the development of mediaeval England until the Tudor period. The lectures take place every Friday afternoon at 4.30 p.m. and are made still more instructive by the use of admirable lantern slides.

TRIBUTE WAS PAID to its founder, Dr Strachan, first Bishop of Toronto, by Trinity College on January 15, the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the College's inauguration. Prayers of thanksgiving were said at the morning service in the Chapel, accompanied by special music throughout. In the evening at dinner Professor A. H. Young, dean of residence, in proposing the toast to the College, briefly sketched Bishop Strachan's career and aims, and pointed out the great debt which Trinity owes to his work. Bishop Strachan believed that a combination of religious and secular education was the only true ideal for a university and that the best results were achieved in a college that was essentially a home. These are

the ideals that Trinity College has learned to cherish and is prepared to hand on to future generations as a goodly heritage.

THREE NEW EXTENSION COURSES in Household Science have been arranged by the Department of University Extension. One is practically a continuation of the Foods and Diets course that was given last term. The second is a repetition of that course and is intended for those who, on account of lack of accommodation were unable to enter those classes. The third course is an experiment and is being started at the request of an association of thirty Household Science teachers in the city, and aims to keep them in touch with new discoveries and developments in their work.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PURCHASING a permanent exhibition of Canadian pictures for Hart House are being made by the Picture Committee of the Sketch Club. Heretofore the system of borrowing pictures which have been exhibited at the Toronto Art Gallery has been followed and if this is to be continued it seems only fair that one or more large canvases should be purchased each year. It is suggested that each graduating year present a picture to Hart House. In this way quite a notable collection of Canadian art may be built up in the course of a generation or so.

PROFESSOR A. L. LANGFORD has resigned from the position of Register of Victoria College, a post which he has held continuously since 1908. The appointment has been made of Professor C. E. Auger to fill the vacancy. Professor Langford will continue to occupy the chair of Greek Language and Literature and to lecture in this subject.

A NEW SECTION has been started in the *Varsity* under the caption "Graduates of Note", the object of which apparently is to stimulate the undergraduate mind by brief sketches of the lives of prominent alumni. The first two men of the series were Sir John Gibson and Sir William Mulock, the two surviving members of the class of '63. The *Varsity* emphasizes the fact that one of the outstanding features of their lives is the close connection which they have maintained with the University.

THE ADVANCE REGISTRATION for the Farmers' Short Course which is to be held February 6-17, indicates that the attendance this year will be very much larger than last year. Household Science and Psychology are to be added to the Course.

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. WRONG has written a history of Canada which has been published by the Ontario Department of Education as a public school text book. The book is illustrated by Mr C. W. Jeffries in an exceedingly interesting and instructive manner. Professor Wrong traces the history of Canada down to the Treaty of Versailles, the signing of which by Canadian representatives, he hails as a mark of nationhood and equality.

A NEW AND DRASTIC REGULATION regarding the first year Arts will come into force next session. By this regulation no student who has failed to obtain standing in the Pass Course at the annual examinations will be allowed to repeat the year, unless his case is approved by the Council of the Faculty of Arts. Up to the present students have been allowed to repeat the year once. The result of this regulation will be the elimination of the student who comes to College merely for a good time.

THE NEWMAN CLUB has taken up its new quarters in the old Matthews' residence at the corner of St. George Street and Hoskin Avenue. It is the intention of the directors of the Club that the house shall be a residence for students and as a result plans are being made for the erection of a suitable hall, library, chapel and dormitory in the near future.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXTENSION work of the University is being emphasized every day and further calls are being made on its resources. The latest development is the request for a tutorial class in community singing which came from the people

of Beaton. The Extension Department has complied with the request, but in order that lungs may not develop faster than minds, the community singing will be alternated with a class every other week in English Literature. The community singing classes will be directed by Mr Earl Newton of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and those in English by Mr W. M. Whitelaw.



E. W. BEATTY,

Graduate of Toronto and Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, and McGill University, Montreal, who, in another section of this issue contributes to the discussion on "Does Higher Education Pay?".

SIR PHILIP GIBBS was a guest at Hart House for luncheon on Monday, January 23. He spoke briefly to a gathering of students in the Lecture Room at 1.30 p.m.

PROFESSOR JACKMAN, of the Department of Political Science has been granted two weeks' leave to join the teaching staff of a Farmers' Short Course to be given at the University of Manitoba. He will lecture on Rural Economics.

Governors' Requests to be Presented to Cabinet

MATURE CONSIDERATION SHOWS COMMISSION'S REPORT TO BE
BEST SCHEME FOR UNIVERSITY FINANCING.

THE University of Toronto will shortly present its requests for the year 1922-23 to the Government.

All graduates who are hazy regarding the facts of the University's requirements should read carefully and fix in their minds the data contained in President Falconer's article which is printed elsewhere in this paper. The amounts mentioned in this article will form the basis of the budget statement for the coming year. They are in the nature of an irreducible minimum without which the University cannot maintain its present standards.

In presenting its requests to the Government the University will urge the adoption of the 1921 University Commission's Report as a permanent solution of the problem. The immediate requirements as set forth in the President's article are substantially what would result from the adoption of this report.

As it effects the University of Toronto the core of the Commission's Report is the recommendation that one-half the succession duties received by the Province be set aside for its maintenance. The only other suggestion for the maintenance of the University which has been put forward is that grants should be passed annually by the Legislature. In theory, this legislative grant proposal seems reasonable but there are at least two ineradicable difficulties which stand in the way of its successful operation.

One is that the work of the University is so complex and far-reaching that without a great deal of special study it is impossible for anyone to form intelligent opinions of its needs. It is unreasonable to expect that the members of our Legislature will be possessed of sufficient detailed knowledge of the University to enable them to discuss its budget in a discerning way. This may sound undemocratic, but, with-

out any disparagement to our representatives in the Legislature, it is true.

State-Owned University must not be made to compete with other Universities for Public Funds.

The other objection to the legislative grant plan has its foundation in the peculiar position in which Ontario finds itself in regard to government-aided universities. Here we have the singular situation of one provincial university and two other universities which are fully entitled to assistance. What would be the result if all three were dependent on yearly legislative grants? We would have the impossible situation of the state-owned and state-controlled university competing annually with privately controlled universities for the goodwill of the Legislature. On higher educational matters the Province would be divided geographically. There would be strife among the universities and lobbying in the legislature and the bringing to bear of all sorts of sinister influences. No university wants this; and surely no government.

The responsibility of the Province to Queen's and Western rests upon the work which these Universities are doing. The responsibility of the Province to the University of Toronto rests upon no such thing. *It rests upon the fact that the University of Toronto is a government institution; as such it is the duty of the government to see that it is maintained at a standard commensurate with the ideals of the Province.*

Coming to the question of the succession duties plan for maintenance of the University of Toronto, as embodied in the University Act of 1906 and recommended again without the \$500,000 limitation clause, by the Commission of 1921, we are of the opinion that maturer thought

will conclude that the objections to it are theoretical rather than practical.

**Statutory Grant does not do away with
Governors' Immediate Responsibility
to the Government.**

Many people seem to be of the impression that the plan involves the Province turning over one half the succession duties to the Governors of the University to do what they wished with the money. This is entirely erroneous. Under the old Act the Governors had to go each year to the Cabinet and have their budget approved before money was paid over. There is no intention to change this arrangement. The University would still be directly and entirely responsible to the Government.

Another objection raised was that the succession duties percentage was variable and might increase beyond or decrease below the University's requirements. But this objection is theoretical, too. The Legislature would always have power to retain the difference—if such there were—between the amount of the approved University budget and the amount set aside from the succession duties, or on the other hand to supplement the succession duties percentage if such fell short; or indeed to vary the percentage allotted.

Government financing to-day is difficult. Graduates and friends of the University will sympathize with the Ontario Government which has been called upon for unusually large amounts of money for public undertakings and will laud all wise economies. But the majority will feel that a too rigid economy in matters of education is exceedingly dangerous. It may mean mortgaging the future.

If public opinion were well informed regarding university matters we would have no occasion to worry about the future of the University of Toronto. The people of Ontario want their Provincial University to stand with the best. And this can be attained without extravagance.

But the difficulty is that public opinion is not well informed. The University question is complex and has some ramifications. The people of the Province are looking to those who have first hand knowledge of the work of the University for leadership and light. The 10,000 graduates resident in the Province have it in their power to solve the problem.

Engineering Research Shows Healthy Growth

SEVENTEEN PAPERS PUBLISHED
IN BULLETIN No. 2.

The School of Engineering Research is enjoying a healthy and steady growth. It is performing an exceedingly valuable service to Industry in the improvement of manufacturing processes, and to the Faculty of Applied Science in giving its staff and senior students the opportunity to do original work.

The School is organized under the Faculty of Applied Science and is controlled by a committee consisting chiefly of the heads of departments. The researches are carried on by members of the staff, by graduate students, and in a lesser degree by undergraduates of the fourth year. The School receives appropriations from the so-called President's Research Fund which is administered by the Board of Governors.

From time to time papers embodying the result of researches are printed and distributed, according to the subject discussed, to scientific journals, schools, manufacturers, and to other interested individuals. Once each year a combined bulletin is issued containing all the papers which have been published during the previous twelve months. This bulletin goes chiefly to libraries and to persons who have a general interest in research.

Bulletin No. 2 which contains accounts of the investigations carried on during 1920-1921 has just been issued. It contains seventeen papers on six major subjects—Aero Dynamics, Mechanical Engineering, Sewage Disposal, Current Transformers, Structural Design, and Concrete Mixtures. Many of the papers have already received a wide distribution, requests for copies of the papers on Current Transformers having been received from almost every part of the world.

This year some ten major investigations are being carried on.

One of the practical achievements, though of a minor character, of the School work is, the discovery of two satisfactory colours for the new C.E. degree hood. Dr Boswell in his dye experiments evolved a particularly fine rose tint which will be used along with the University blue.

Immediate Financial Needs of the University

By SIR ROBERT FALCONER
PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Editor of THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY suggests that the Alumni would be interested in a brief answer to the question "What are the immediate needs of the Provincial University?"

In replying to this question it must be said that the first, the greatest, and the most immediate need is an assured and adequate income. To plan successfully for the future development of a great university is an impossible task when there is no means of forecasting the amount of money that will be available for necessary expansion. The state universities in the United States, where the usual form of state aid is a tax levied directly for university purposes, can lay their plans for at least two years in advance because they have the assurance of the size of the revenues upon which they can rely. The University of Toronto has been for several years in the position of being able to see not more than one year ahead so far as money is concerned. This has been a great handicap. To overcome this handicap the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances recommended last year that the University's income be based on the revenue derived from succession duties, because it is a fair assumption that the growth of the University will be in direct proportion to the growth of the wealth of the people of the Province.

But, it may be asked, what does the Provincial University need in actual money at the present moment? Four new buildings are long overdue; they should all be commenced immediately. A new Forestry and Botany building is an urgent need. Canada needs foresters, needs them now, and will need them increasingly in the next decade. To train foresters for this great country in a few rooms of a rehabilitated private residence, where neither space nor facilities are available for the work, is impossible. Conditions in the present Forestry and Botany building are almost intolerable and hamper the staff to a disheartening degree.

Unless some relief in accommodation can be provided almost immediately,

University College must continue to exist under conditions that constitute, to say the least, a grave injustice. More classrooms, larger classrooms and, perhaps most important of all, better-ventilated classrooms are absolutely essential.

The present heating plant is seriously overtaxed in heating the buildings now in use. A supplementary plant is needed and, without such addition, no new buildings can be heated and lighted.

Under conditions as they exist women students are denied the advantages to which university women are entitled. They need a gymnasium, a women's union, and residences.

The four buildings mentioned are needed now. To build them \$1,500,000 spread over the next three years will be necessary. It is difficult to see how the University can attempt to do its duty to the Province unless these are at once provided. And other buildings are scarcely less urgently required.

In addition to new buildings, an augmented revenue for maintenance is essential. An increase of \$200,000 per annum for the next three years should be available to meet the growing requirements. Even though standards are raised, a growing Province will probably send more students each year to the Provincial University. Research is not yet adequately provided for. The recent meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science furnish abundant evidence of the way in which research contributes to every phase of the national life. More and still more money must be provided for this type of work. Many departments are understaffed; the library requires a greatly increased revenue. The Province demands more university extension service of the type which the universities in Great Britain and the United States supply to their constituencies and extension work is necessarily expensive.

Such are, in brief, the immediate and pressing needs of the University of Toronto. It may be of interest to the Alumni and friends of the University to know that, had the arrangement of 1906 regarding the

University's share of the succession duties been still in force, this University would now be receiving annually a little more than has been suggested above as a necessary minimum.

And the Provincial University has a lower cost per student than most, if not all, universities of similar size. This has frequently been demonstrated. Sir Alfred

Ewing, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, in an address delivered recently, stated that the average cost per student for the 26,000 students in Great Britain, exclusive of those in Oxford and Cambridge, is \$293. In the University of Toronto this average cost is \$279.

The Village Pump Conception of a University Education.

By E. W. BEATTY '98

PRESIDENT, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE article "Does Higher Education Pay the Province?"* throws down a challenge to the alumni of the University of Toronto. As a graduate of that university, I am asked to take up that challenge.

In the first place, the writer of the article seems to place a university education in the same category as a village pump, a local fixture intended for the villagers who have paid for it. In the second place it asks the alumni to perform a duty which is more properly that of the Board of Governors. The fact that a graduate of past years admits he has benefitted by his education at the University of Toronto has only an indirect bearing on the question of whether the Ontario taxpayers should support that university now. That graduate may or may not have achieved financial success, may or may not ascribe his success to his university training, may or may not be contributing to the prosperity of Ontario, but the vital questions remain "Is that training still efficient, still up-to-date, still as good as that of other Canadian universities? Is it accessible to the poor man or is it the privilege of the few? Has it a bearing on practical life or does it fit a man only for life in the clouds?"

*This article was printed in the December issue of THE MONTHLY. It was pointed out that University education is provided at less than cost and that therefore a special obligation rests upon graduates, and argued that if it could be conclusively demonstrated that it was to the benefit of the Province to thus provide higher education, the problem of University finances would automatically solve itself.

As to the first point, the "village pump" conception of a university education surely fails to realize the proper function of a university, namely, to fit its graduates for professions which are of benefit to their fellow citizens and to humanity at large. Under the British North America Act, education was entrusted to the tender mercies of the Provincial Governments as trustees for the people within their boundaries, not with the idea that they should educate their people merely for the benefit of their province, but to relieve the Federal Administration of duties which the provinces had had experience in fulfilling. Just as a parent is expected to give his children a reasonable start in life, so the province is naturally expected to do the same for its citizens, providing special educational opportunities for those of special ability. The success of his child repays the average parent through the pride it inspires, infinitely more than any return of cash expended, and surely a university is considered to justify itself by the reputation of its degrees and the achievements of its graduates. The university that honours its graduates in proportion to the cash they return has the soul of a pawnbroker. A well brought up child naturally sees that its parents do not come to grief, and out of sheer affection delights to help them. An occasional reminder of their relationship does no harm: But a parent has duties as well as rights, and it is the duty of any Government entrusted with the control of education in a civilized nation of to-day to provide education of the very

best, or else lose the right to exercise a function which it has not properly fulfilled.

As for the second point, instead of depending on the sentimental endorsement of graduates scattered all over the Continent, indeed over the world, surely the best way to convince the taxpayers of Ontario is to show them that the education provided by the University of Toronto is good, practical, and accessible to all who have talent. If the taxpayers cannot come to the University and see for themselves, tell them the story in moving pictures, in the newspapers, in pamphlets, in speeches and addresses to clubs, churches and institutions. If the University can show it provides teaching capable of producing good doctors, dentists, mining, mechanical and civil engineers, lawyers, architects, teachers, out of their sons and daughters, the people of Ontario will not stop to ask whether the graduates are to give the benefits of their teaching to Ontario or to the Yukon. Unless they have very much changed since I lived in Ontario the people of that province will be glad to support their universities out of patriotic pride and in the belief that they are doing the right thing. They will be perfectly content to see the graduates of the University of Toronto go into the world, build bridges in Alberta, cure patients in British Columbia, fill teeth in Quebec, win cases before the Privy Council in London, preach the gospel to white, black or yellow without asking whether Ontario is getting

a return with or without interest in its original investment.

In the last analysis, the problem of whether it pays or not for a province to educate her citizens at less than cost to it, depends upon what value is attached to higher education. In my opinion, the question is no longer open for argument. All education pays, both directly and indirectly; whether that payment can be calculated in language of financial return or in benefits to the community or the individuals comprising the community is immaterial. Modern civilization is based upon the theory that the better educated are the citizens of any country, the better equipped they are to grapple with the problems confronting all humans, whether they be problems of material advancement, industrial development, economic conditions, or sociological or moral problems. The educated, trained man is considered an asset and to have an advantage over those who are not. All Canadian provinces should be well forward in educational facilities and the use to which those facilities are put. The advantages should be open to all and if those advantages cost the province heavily in money, they would still be more than warranted. To me it seems axiomatic that the more accessible to all classes in Ontario, poor and rich, is the advantage of higher education, the more the province can be said to be keeping pace with the necessities of present day life.

Is the University of Toronto a Democratic Failure?

By MAIN JOHNSON, '11

IS it true that the University of Toronto gets all the money it deserves?

It is a state institution. If it does not receive sufficient financial support, does not that automatically show that it fails to fulfil its proper function?

If the University performed adequate services for the people, would not they vie with academic officials and organizations in demanding adequate support from the Government?

If there was pressure from members of the Legislature on the Government, would not funds be provided?

If there was pressure from constituents on members, would not members urge the Government to act?

Are the members of the Legislature urging the Cabinet? Are the constituents pressing the members? Is there a spontaneous popular demand of monetary support for the University?

If not, does it not show that the people of the Province are indifferent about University finances?

And does not that register a democratic failure for the University?

The issue is not as simple as these queries would suggest. The problem of education is particularly complex even in the midst of prevalent modern complexity.

But there is a seed, a considerable grain of truth in the viewpoint presented. It is a viewpoint that in the past has often

been neglected or spurned. Even to-day it does not receive the attention it merits.

The University of Toronto can ask for private donations. In so far as it receives them, it can afford to be independent of public opinion. But fundamentally and legally it is a state university, one that is actually asking increased financial assistance from the state. In so far as this is the case, a policy of aloofness, of isolation from the everyday life of the people is obviously unwise, even if that obviousness remains obscure to upholders of the exclusive, aristocratic view.

The University is moving in the right direction. Genuine improvements, encouraging advances have been made in the last year or so. The Extension system throughout the province is being enlarged and more vitality shown. A course for farmers has become an annual event.

Publicity for University aims, needs and accomplishments has improved. These and other signs of a desire to keep closer to the people are welcome.

What needs emphasizing now, what needs to be shouted if necessary so that it will be heard, is that this IS the right road. If only that pathway were followed, with a cumulative energy and enthusiasm, the University would soon find itself coming out of the woods on to a highway not only of affluence but of popular influence.

Recent appointees to the Board of Governors, men like Wallace and Good, leaders in the farm movement, have an opportunity to emphasize the drastically democratic needs of the University. The situation would be still further helped if they had as colleagues some representatives of organized labour.

University Professors as Luncheon Club Speakers.

By E. P. BROWN, '01

FORMER HEAD OF ONTARIO CANADIAN CLUB

SINCE 1887 when the University Extension movement, which had as its central object that of establishing an intimate relation between the university and the people, was brought to America, it has grown enormously in volume and influence. The movement had been launched in Oxford many years before, but the nature, urgency and extent of the instruction required in the United States was so different from that in England, that it had to be carried on there on a much wider basis. Lectures were supplemented by correspondence work and in the latter alone, the University of Wisconsin, a conspicuous pioneer in the movement, served more students than were in actual attendance within the University. Wisconsin was inspired by no narrow ambition. Its President, Dr C. R. van Hise, in the course of an address to the Canadian Club, Toronto, in October, 1913, said: "Everyone of us should be students in a continuation school throughout life; it is to serve this large purpose for the people of Wisconsin that the University Extension Division of the University was organized" and added that by the Extension work of his University some 200,000 Wisconsin people had been directly and indirectly reached during the preceding year.

Since the war particularly, very noticeable has been the eager demand for the service of learning that Extension teaching gives. So too the large attendance at public lectures during the last year or two surprised and impressed those in touch with them. If the demand for instruction be clear and strong, as I believe it is, and if the university is in great part able to satisfy this demand, then the matter of ways and means becomes all essential.

It has occurred to me that the Department of University Extension at the University of Toronto, in addition to the admirably useful work which it is at present doing,—though through lack of adequate funds it was only able last year to reach some 3,000 persons outside the University—might well use the Canadian Clubs and similar organizations throughout the Province as centres for lectures and teaching and by so doing not only perform a large and valuable service to the Province generally, but increase the usefulness and prestige of the University itself. These Clubs, of which there are about fifty in Ontario with an approximate membership of 20,000—men and women who keenly realize their need of education—have during the past twenty-five years contributed not a little to quickening,

informing, and steadying public opinion by inviting distinguished persons of different nationalities to address their members. In the larger cities, such as Toronto, Ottawa, and Hamilton, there is no great difficulty in obtaining speakers, but in smaller and especially in out of the way places it has often been otherwise and as a result some Clubs have languished, others ceased to exist and this difficulty has also acted as a deterrent in the formation of new Clubs.

Why should not the staff of the University be enabled to give their assistance to these Clubs and like organizations? To do this work satisfactorily, it would be necessary no doubt to relieve the lecturers concerned, from a portion of their routine University duties and also to substantially increase the present meagre financial appropriations for that purpose. The present Provincial Government would, I am inclined to think, sympathetically consider a request for further funds, if the matter was presented on the basis of a carefully thought out scheme covering

among other points, lecturers, subjects, places, classes and number of people to be reached.

The broadening out of the Extension movement will, I am convinced, not only intellectually stimulate the people of the Province, but will wisely enlarge the service of the University; this has been the general experience in the United States. It is important, vitally important from the standpoint of the University, that as many people as possible in Ontario be in direct personal and grateful contact with it, or some of its representatives, and I know of no better way of gaining the confidence and support of the people than by a further development of the present University Extension work. If this contact be more generally established, it is not only highly probable, but I believe certain, that the Members of the Legislature, very quickly, will respond to the friendly pressure of public opinion and a more enlightened and liberal support of the University will be the happy result.

The Plight of University College

By PRINCIPAL MAURICE HUTTON

THE congestion of University College is an old story, which, if it escapes becoming tedious, only does so because the congestion increasing every session draws ever fresh attention to itself.

There was nothing which impressed the Commissioners last winter as the round they made of the College one wintry day. I was called upon suddenly, somewhere about ten o'clock in the morning, to personally conduct this tour. I had made no strategic plans, I meditated no dramatic coup, but I rather expected that the Commissioners none the less would be surprised and a little shocked.

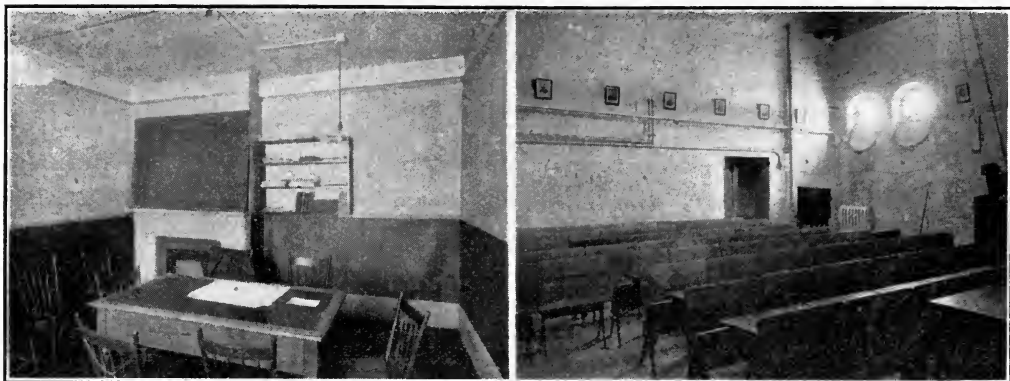
I conducted them at once to the lower regions of the old Residence building, the long dark passage where bath rooms once were made for the students in Residence, where subsequently apples and butter were stored. We paced the long passage and I turned into a little room on the left, below the level of the ground, once used as a servants' dining room. There we found the third member of the staff in Greek conducting a seminar for a graduate student who was taking up some research

work in the natural sciences in connection with the origin of the science in ancient Greece.

In the scullery room across the passage, the corresponding member of the Latin staff, Professor Duff, meets his classes. Access is not necessarily by the long dark passage by which I took the Commissioners; there is also immediate access from the open air by way of some area steps, which descend from the garden level. In winter when snow and ice are coating the area, descent is none too safe on this side, and I saved the Commission from the fate which befell the fourth year class in Classics a few weeks earlier.

Having inspected the classical sculleries we went on to the kitchen itself and in the kitchen we found a much larger class assembled; while in the dining room above meets the largest Latin class which remains undivided.

Now it is not merely that sculleries, kitchens, and dining halls are not precisely the natural places for classical and other instruction; there is the further point to which I desire to call attention still more



IEWS SHOWING THE CONGESTION IN THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE BUILDING

That on the right is Lecture Room 52 which was formerly the kitchen for the University Dining Hall. It is 28' square and seats 54 students. The only natural light and ventilation secured is from the two small windows shown, and from a 9 foot skylight. The view on the left is of Professor Woodhead's room in which 12 Honour Latin students meet regularly. This room is 18' long, 12' wide, and 9' high. Both rooms are 3' below the ground level.

emphatically. The use of these places for lecture rooms leaves the students of this College with absolutely no place where they can meet out of lecture hours in a College building. The Literary and Athletic Society asks for some sort of common room. There is no common room for the College; not even a subterranean and cast-off kitchen can be offered them. Hart House of course is splendid; but it is in no sense *their* building; it cannot be a common room for University College.

I have dwelt perhaps upon the spectacular features of this congestion. The less spectacular are perhaps the more trying. Many members of the staff have no private rooms where they can see students privately and revise their work. For example, the department of English is above all other departments committed to this task of criticism and discussion, but Professors Alexander and Malcolm Wallace have but one room between them. Not only can they not see students at one and the same time but if either of them is returning students' essays, the other has no retreat wherein to pursue his own work undisturbed.

The same is true with the other members of the English staff; Professors Keys and Clawson occupy the same room; Miss Wookey and Miss Waddington have only one room. Similarly in French, Professor Cameron and Monsieur Bibet share a room:

Professors de Champ and Evans; Professors McKellar and Moraud; Professors Andison and Tilby share Professor Will's room (in his absence); so in German, Professors Needler and Fairley; Professors Holt and Hedman have one room between them.

It must be remembered that in some respects conditions in University College, in spite of the building of a separate Library, a separate Convocation Hall, a separate Museum, and a separate Physics Building, are even worse than when the College covered and included all these functions.

In those days there was no Superintendent's department and no Bursar's offices. The Superintendent's building was part of the home of the Dean of Residence. To-day there is no Residence and no Dean. The Bursar's quarters were down town, a couple of miles from the University. To-day they cover five lecture rooms which once were devoted to the special work of University College.

There is no item in the Commissioners' report of last spring which excited warmer approval than their recommendation of a new Administration Building, to embrace the activities of Bursar, Registrar, and Superintendent, and to restore the south eastern block of University College to its proper purposes. There is no item the adjournment of which is more inconvenient and embarrassing.

Scientists of America Meet at University.

18,000 DELEGATES ATTEND CONVENTION OF A.A.A.S.

THE second Toronto meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has been hailed by many as one of the most successful gatherings of the Association. It was undoubtedly well-organized and the task of looking after 1,800 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, from the moment they detrained, was admirably handled.

To go into details about the meetings of the different sections and sub-sections would be too gigantic a task to attempt in this small space. Some idea may be given, however, of the general outline of events. The conference was officially opened on Tuesday evening, December 27, at a meeting in Convocation Hall when an address was given by Dr L. O. Howard, the retiring president of the Association. The second general meeting was held on Wednesday in order that the members might have the privilege of hearing Professor Bateson, the eminent British Biologist who was the guest of the Association. At the third general meeting Sir Adam Beck gave a very interesting lecture on the hydro-electric development in Ontario, illustrating it with motion pictures.

Apart from these general meetings, there were a good many social entertainments. There was an exhibition of educational motion pictures of a popular character and a reception at the Royal Ontario Museum. One of the most popular features was the Hart House Conversazione when Hart House was thrown open from top to bottom and the students gave an exhibition of all their activities. Water polo and indoor base-ball games were put on for the benefit of the visitors. Besides these entertainments there was a musical programme in the Music Room and several short performances in the Theatre. All this was followed by refreshments in the Great Hall. Later in the week there was an exhibit of skating and ice-hockey at the Arena put on by the Toronto Skating Club. For the women who attended the conference tea was served daily in the women's reception room in the Library,

and the hitherto inviolable sanctity of Hart House was broken by a special dinner given in honour of the women on Friday, December 30.

These were merely the added features of the meetings which made the conference so enjoyable to all. The actual work of the conference of course, was the discussion of scientific questions and the reading of papers. There were seventeen sections and each member attended the meeting of the section or sub-section which dealt with the particular science in which he was interested. In all there were something like 1,000 papers read. Of these about fifty or sixty were given by graduates or members of the staff of the University of Toronto.

Great credit is due Professor J. C. Fields and the local committee upon whose shoulders fell the huge task of the organization of the convention. The publicity work which was in the hands of Dr A.G. Huntsman was particularly effective (the daily papers gave detailed accounts of the meetings) and it has been acclaimed by the *Toronto Globe* as the most efficient press service ever put into operation for any convention held in Toronto. Above all, Toronto was honoured by the election of the new president, Professor J. P. McMurrich, Head of the Department of Anatomy in the University. On the whole, the A.A.A.S. convention will be a memorable event in the annals of Toronto.

An incomplete list of the Toronto graduates and members of the staff who gave papers at the conference includes the following:

Members of the staff: S. Beatty, E. F. Burton, H. P. Bell, E. A. Bott, G. S. Brett, W. A. Clemens, G. H. Duff, C. R. Fay, F. Fraser, Miss C. W. Fritz, J. H. French, A. G. Huntsman, G. M. Jones, W. Lash Miller, J. C. McLennan, J. P. McMurrich, J. M. D. Olmsted, W. A. Parks, I. R. Pounder, J. G. Spence, Wilson Taylor, Ellis Thompson, R. B. Thomson, M. Walker, C. A. Zavitz.

Other than members of the staff: G. A. MacCallum, F. W. Merchant, Sir Clifford Sifton, A. F. Hunter, W. G. Miller, R. A.

Ross, S. C. Lee, L. Caesar, Miss L. D. Cummings, J. Patterson, R. Meldrum Stewart, C. C. Smith, R. E. Delury, W. H. Collins, B. S. Pickett, C. M. Hincks, W. E. Harper, J. W. Swaine, M. E. Wilson, Oliver Bowles, A. H. MacLennan, R. M. Motherwell, R. C. Treherne, E. G. McDougall, J. T. Phair, R. J. McDiarmid, T. W. Dwight, E. G. Whittaker, F. J. Morris, F. J. Alcock, J. P. Henderson, A. B. Connell, Miss J. G. Wright, H. G. Crawford, H. H. Plaskett.

Medical Extension Work Develops

By V. E. HENDERSON

PROFESSOR OF PHARMACOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

ONE of the most promising of recent developments in the Faculty of Medicine is extension work. Constructive efforts to help the graduate practitioner have led to several steps to aid him in his development.

Medical Societies have grown up in all the counties of the Province. They require papers for their meetings. The University is assisting by supplying, through the Ontario Medical Association, men to talk at such meetings. This work has grown astonishingly; over a hundred and twenty lectures have been given by University men before local societies outside Toronto since the first of July.

The Faculty is publishing also a bulletin at irregular intervals, which is sent to every physician in the Province. This contains rather didactic articles intended to be useful to the practitioner. It also serves as a vehicle for the distribution of information in regard to special courses.

For the physician who can come to the University, several short refresher courses in Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics have been given. Each course lasts six days. These courses have been deservedly popular. On several occasions more men have wished to attend than could be accommodated. Unfortunately, owing to the burden of teaching, these courses have been given in the Christmas holidays and in May, times inconvenient for the practitioner.

A month's course has twice been given in July in the Department of Paediatrics in the Sick Children's Hospital. This has already made a reputation for the Staff and the Hospital, and last year men came from the United States to take it. Diseases of children appeal so strongly to the physician and the advances in this field have been so great of recent years that such a course cannot fail to be a great

boon. Nowhere on the continent are the facilities for such a course equal to Toronto.

Several short (one month) courses in X-ray have been arranged at the Toronto General Hospital. Here, too, the excellent facilities make condensed teaching easy.

In post-graduate work proper, the Faculty is also advancing. Our M.D. degree will in the future be given only after a splendid course of three years spent in the Department of Medicine and the scientific laboratories. A Master of Surgery (Ch.M.) will be given at the end of an equally long period. These degrees will definitely mark their recipients as well qualified men in their special fields. The degrees will be coveted and will soon tend to distinguish the University of Toronto.

For the Diploma of Public Health we have as many candidates registered as in any school in America and our course offers exceptional facilities for field and laboratory work, which are hardly to be equalled elsewhere.

A new departure has been the institution of a Diploma in Radiology which will be given at the end of a course of nine months. This diploma, similar to that offered by Cambridge University, will give not only a thorough technical training in Radiology but also thorough training in the physical principles underlying the employment of all types of rays in diagnosis and treatment.

That a Faculty, more over-burdened with undergraduate teaching than any other in America, can, in addition to maintaining its high undergraduate standards, thus take practical steps to meet the demands of the graduate is evidence that the welfare of the profession is being jealously advanced by its efforts.

Periodical Publications of the University.

By W. S. WALLACE

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

University journalism has been vigorous for many years in the University of Toronto. To attempt at this date to give an exhaustive account of all the periodical publications, either graduate or undergraduate, which have been issued in connection with the University, would be a task of no small proportions; but it may be of interest to the readers of the UNIVERSITY MONTHLY if the present article attempts a brief survey of these publications, with a view to indicating the character and date of each.

The first unofficial publication in connection with the University of which the writer has been able to obtain information, is a small volume entitled *Fasti*, issued in 1850. This little volume, which is now very rare, contains merely a list of the officers, graduates, and undergraduates of the University, together with other information of a semi-official sort. It was brought down to date by a similar volume published in 1887, copies of which are more frequently found.

The first real adventure into University journalism, however, was a monthly periodical entitled *White and Blue*, founded in 1879 by Mr W. F. Maclean and a group of his fellow-undergraduates. This journal existed for only one year, but it was the true predecessor of the *Varsity*, which was founded on October 7, 1880. The *Varsity* has had a chequered career. For five years, from 1880 to 1886, it described itself as "A Weekly Review of Education, University Politics, and Events". In 1886 this sub-title was changed to "A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought, and Events." About the period of the University fire, it was issued irregularly. In 1908 it was changed from a weekly journal to a newspaper, published twice a week; and in 1911 the number of weekly issues was increased to three. This is the form in which, during the academic year, the *Varsity* now appears.

During its long career, the *Varsity* has had several rivals. About 1884 a short-lived journal known as *The Fasti* made, I am told, its appearance. In 1897 there appeared a journal entitled *College Topics*, which lasted for five years, and was merged

with the *Varsity* in 1902. In 1897 there appeared also an annual known as *Sesame*, published by the women graduates and undergraduates of University College, which continued in existence for three or four years. In February, 1910, a monthly magazine, *The Arbor*, which was conducted mainly by undergraduates, made its *début*, and lasted until April, 1913. Four years later, in February, 1917, a similar monthly journal, *The Rebel*, entered the lists, and it pursued its rebellious career until in 1920 it transformed into the *Canadian Forum*. But it should be distinctly understood, the *Canadian Forum* has no connection with the University of Toronto.

It is perhaps worthy of note that there exist in the University Library no copies of *White and Blue*, or of *The Fasti* (the journal, not the annual publication), and no copies of *College Topics*. If any readers of these pages have in their possession even stray copies of any of the numbers of these periodicals, I need hardly say that, should the owners feel disposed to present them to the University Library, their generosity would be much appreciated.

It does not seem necessary to say anything here about such College journals as *Acta Victoriana*, *The Trinity University Review*, and the old *Knox College Monthly*, which belong rather to one College than to the whole University. Nor is it necessary to say anything in detail about the annual volume *Torontonensis*, which began in 1898, though it is perhaps worthy of note that the Year of 1892 published a *Class Book* which would seem to have been the spiritual ancestor of *Torontonensis*.

The history of UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY is something to which, in these pages, a separate article might fittingly be devoted. Let it suffice to say here that the first publication which partook in any sense of the character of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY was the *University of Toronto Quarterly*, which was founded in March, 1895, and which died a natural death in December, 1896. The *Quarterly* existed apparently for the purpose of publishing the papers read before the departmental societies of the University, and in the eight numbers that were pub-

lished are contained a number of interesting first-flights by men who have since made reputations in quite other lines. The UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY proper was founded in July, 1900. In 1907 the name was changed to the UNIVERSITY MONTHLY, and in December, 1918, it was changed back to its original form.

It does not fall within the scope of this survey to notice separate undergraduate publications, such as the *'Varsity Book of Prose and Poetry* issued in 1885, and the volume of *Some Undergraduate Verse*, published in 1906. To track down all the occasional publications of this sort would involve a good deal of research and enquiry. Indeed, it is quite possible that even among the periodicals listed above there may be omissions. If so, the writer would

be much indebted to any correspondent who would have the kindness to bring these omissions to his attention.

The time has come, it would seem, when a concerted effort should be made to gather together the fugitive and already fast disappearing material which should constitute the archives from which the detailed history of the University may some day be written. There will take place within a few years the centenary of the founding of King's College—that is to say, of the University of Toronto—in 1827. Might I suggest that the approach of this occasion might be fittingly celebrated, *inter alia*, by the establishment in the University Library of a memorial collection of University records and publications?

Military Studies and the C. O. T. C.

Squad 'SHUN! Form FOURS!
RIGHT!.....

As this note is being written, the voice of the Drill Sergeant breaks in between the rumblings of the street cars. But his tones seem milder than they used to be—almost solicitous at times.

In the large lot adjoining the old Schomberger House at 184 College Street which is now occupied by the Military Studies Department, the Alumni Federation, and the Records Office, a squad of C.O.T.C. recruits are being drilled. Almost any afternoon they can be seen going through the manoeuvres which were so familiar to many during the war; and idlers among the passers-by gaze over the fence and wonder what it is all about.

The activities of the military department of the University fall into divisions, the study of military subjects as an academic requirement and the more practical work of the Canadian Officers Training Corps. In the former, courses are given which constitute options for pass subjects in any of the Arts Courses of the second, third, and fourth years. The work of the Officers Training Corps leads to a War Office certificate for officers and may be taken in lieu of the physical training which is ordinarily prescribed and which is compulsory for all first and second year students.

In the Military Studies course, lectures are given on Tactics, Typography, Musketry, Army Organization and Administration, and subjects relating to the resources and defence of the Empire. This session, in all three years, there are fifty-seven enrolled. The lectures are given by Col. W. R. Lang, Director of the Department, and Brig.-Gen. Cartwright. Military drill and musketry courses are required as practical work.

The C.O.T.C. has this year a strength of 180, nearly all of whom have had previous training in High School Cadet Corps. It is organized in companies, according to Faculties, and is officered by members of the University staff under the general command of Col. Lang. The work of the Corps is set by the War Office and is standard among all officers' training corps in the universities of the Empire. The certificates granted, exempt the holders from examination for commissioned rank on joining a militia unit. Apart from military drill, the members of the Corps are required to take musketry training at the Hart House miniature ranges.

The Department possesses full uniform equipment and rifles and also a number of Lewis guns for instructional purposes. It has a reading-room and library. The library is entirely the gift of friends of the University and is constantly being added to.

Forty Years of the Engineering Society

By PETER GILLESPIE

PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MECHANICS, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TO embrace in its membership, over 800 undergraduates in addition to honorary and life members; to hold between thirty and forty meetings during the academic year; to conduct a supply department with an annual turn-over of nearly \$15,000; to publish yearly, a volume of transactions; to conduct annually an amateur vaudeville performance (Spasms) catering not only to students and graduates but the general public as well; to maintain an orchestra whose musical performances compare well with those of professional organizations; to hold annually one of the largest of University dinners and one of the jolliest of University dances—these are some of the privileges and responsibilities of the Engineering Society of the University of Toronto.

It was in the winter of 1885 that this Society had its beginning. In that year Mr T. Kennard Thomson, then a second year student in the School of Practical Science, now an eminent consulting Engineer of New York, conceived the idea of founding a technical society among his fellow students. In spite of the fact that the consensus of student opinion seemed unsympathetic Thomson was not discouraged. He invited the second and third year classes, Professors Galbraith and Ellis and a few outside friends to dinner on the evening of February 6 and took advantage of the opportunity to propose to them his scheme. The endorsement seems then to have been quite unanimous and forthwith a committee was formed to draft a constitution. The Engineering Society thus came into being and with John Galbraith as its first President and Mr Thomson as its first Secretary began what has since proved to be quite an illustrious career. Its charter membership numbered thirty-four. A list of the chief office-holders since 1885 is given herewith:

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

President—PROFESSOR J. GALBRAITH
Secretary—T. K. THOMSON
3rd Year Representative—B. A. LUDGATE
2nd Year Representative—J. R. GORDON
1st Year Representative—J. C. BURNS

PRESIDENTS

1885-86—President —PROFESSOR J. GALBRAITH
Vice-President—E. B. HERMON
1886-87—President —PROFESSOR J. GALBRAITH

—Vice-President—J. C. BURNS
1887-88—President —PROFESSOR J. GALBRAITH
Vice-President—C. H. C. WRIGHT

STUDENT PRESIDENTS

1888-89—H. E. T. HAULTAIN
1889-90—J. A. DUFF
1890-91—J. K. ROBINSON
1891-92—R. W. THOMSON
1892-93—W. A. LEA
1893-94—J. D. SHIELDS
1894-95—A. E. BLACKWOOD
1895-96—G. M. CAMPBELL
1896-97—C. F. KING
1897-98—H. S. CARPENTER
1898-99—W. E. H. CARTER
1899-00—THOS. SHANKS
1900-01—F. W. THOROLD
1901-02—R. H. BARRETT
1902-03—D. SINCLAIR
1903-04—J. T. HAMILTON
1904-05—E. A. JAMES
1905-06—T. R. LOUDON
1906-07—K. A. MACKENZIE
1907-08—T. H. HOGG
1908-09—R. J. MARSHALL
1909-10—W. D. BLACK
1910-11—A. D. CAMPBELL
1911-12—W. B. MCPHERSON
1912-13—J. E. RITCHIE
1913-14—F. C. MECHIN
1914-15—E. D. GRAY
1915-16—C. E. HASTINGS, W.
B. HONEYWELL
(acting) and W. L.
DOBBIN
1916-17—J. BANIGAN
1917-18—C. E. MACDONALD
1918-19—D. K. C. STRATHEARN
1919-20—G. C. BENNETT
1920-21—R. W. DOWNIE
1921-22—JACK LANGFORD

Membership in the original organization was voluntary. Later it was made compulsory and to give the Society a working revenue, 75 per cent. of the so-called "library-fee" collected by the Faculty from the students was paid over to the Treasurer of the Society. This with the revenues obtained from advertisers in the *Transactions* was usually sufficient to meet all expenses including the cost of publication. In 1907, it was arranged with the Faculty to collect from each student direct a fee of one dollar for the maintenance of the Society, which fee in 1911, was increased to \$2.00 per student. This method superseded the earlier plan of allocating 75 per cent. of the "Library fee" for the purposes of the Society.

In 1908, the original constitution was revised in order to permit of the holding of sectional meetings under the auspices of the parent society, the members being grouped somewhat according to the courses in which they were registered. This plan permitted a much larger number of students to participate in the preparation and discussion of papers and avoided in a measure

the unwieldiness of the larger body which, however, retained its original existence. Over the sectional meetings the presidents of the various clubs preside and no matters affecting the Society as a whole are there discussed. As now constituted and in accordance with the revised constitution of 1921 the Engineering Society consists of a federation of clubs with the following designations:

The Civil Club,
 The Mining and Metallurgical Club,
 The Mechanical and Electrical Club,
 The Architectural Club,
 The Chemical Club,
 The Debating Club.

As set forth in its constitution the objects of the Engineering Society are to encourage original research in Engineering, to disseminate and preserve the results of such research, to foster a spirit of mutual assistance and co-operation among its members both prior and subsequent to graduation and to constitute a medium of communication between the student body in the Engineering Faculty and the University authorities or others outside of the University.

The chief means of securing these desiderata has been through the Society's publications, the first of which appeared in 1887, as a modest pamphlet bearing the title "Papers Read before the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science." By 1901, this pamphlet contained over 200 pages and in addition to papers, included the retiring President's address and a list of members. At this time life members were those graduates who had paid a fee of one dollar and in consequence were entitled to receive without charge each year a copy of the pamphlet, the price of which was then 50 cents.

In 1902 the Treasurer's and Auditor's reports were added. In 1905 the name of the publication was changed to *Transactions of the Engineering Society of the University of Toronto*. To the contents as indicated above was then added a programme of the regular meetings, a picture of the executive and a short biography of one of the Professors. The issue for 1907 contained 250 pages. In that year the *Transactions* gave place to *Applied Science* which until 1912 appeared monthly during the academic year, and after that date and until 1915 monthly during the entire



* JACK LANGFORD, M.C.
 President of the Engineering Society. He entered with the 1922 Class but lost three years in war service.

year when financial difficulties consequent on the Great War necessitated the suspension of its publication. In July 1916, a single war issue was printed and this was the last to appear. *Applied Science*, like its predecessors, contained the best papers delivered before the Society and its affiliated clubs together with many articles from non-student contributors. Generally speaking the matter was of a superior character. During later years items of news concerning graduates and students and their activities were given much prominence in the journal.

The question of reviving *Applied Science* as a monthly journal has since 1915 been carefully considered by the various Executives. With the knowledge that if revived its publication would become a heavy drain on the exchequer of the Society, the officers have felt up to the present that the undertaking is not warranted. Instead, it was in 1920-21 decided to again issue the yearly *Transactions* and this was done in the spring of the past year. With it was included a Year Book in which was recorded the various activities of the Science undergraduates during the year.

The *Toike Oike* is a newspaper publication which made its first appearance during the annual elections in 1911. It came out

on the mornings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of election week and contained the policies and platforms of the candidates seeking election. For several years it continued to appear at election time but disappeared during the war. In the fall of 1920, it was revived by Mr Downie, appearing six times during the academic year. There was a freshman edition and a graduate edition and two editions appeared at election time. *Toike Oike* is now an official organ of the Society.

The School Orchestra (The "Toike-Oikestra") was organized in 1911 by Mr John Temple. For some years it played at the meetings of the Society and at the dinners and dances but became disorganized during the war. In 1919, largely through the efforts of Mr G. D. Maxwell it was revived and is to-day a very active organization. Some of the instruments have been purchased by the Society for the players, although most of these are privately owned.

Prior to 1908, the Society had sold to students in the Engineering Faculty certain supplies, such as drafting paper, instruments, etc., the profits on which, had been used to defray the general expenses of the Society. The work entailed in conducting the purchase and sale of these supplies became so great that in the year referred to a permanent secretary was employed. The editorship of *Applied Science*, established the previous year as a monthly journal was also included in his duties. This position, first held by Mr K. A. McKenzie, and afterwards by Mr Hyndman Irwin, Mr J. E. Ritchie and Mr R. G. Lye in succession was discontinued in 1915 when *Applied Science* ceased publication and the office of permanent secretary was abolished. It is interesting to note that the first half of the current year, the profits from the sales in the supply department have been sufficient to meet all expenses, such as salaries and deficits—with a remaining net profit of over \$800.

For over thirty-six years the Engineering Society has served its constituents. It has passed through its periods of prosperity and adversity, its membership very closely responsive to the existing industrial situation. It has fostered a most laudable *esprit de corps* among its membership; it has been a valuable training school for many students in public speaking and the conduct of public business; it has been

the recognized mouthpiece of the student body and all in all has grown to be one of the most virile of student organizations in the University of Toronto.

The Hart House Play

Magic, which was played at Hart House in January is part of the challenge that Chesterton hurls at those "sublimated plumbers, the intelligentsia" who scoff at the supernatural and decry a belief in fairies. The author resents such crass materialism and declares his own personal belief in uncanny and unnatural forces. The construction of the play is poor; the actors are not in any sense real persons, they are merely type characters who set forth, almost in dialogue form, the various views about the main theme.

The characters consist of a Duke whose motto is "progress", whose actions are so broadminded that they effectively prevent progress of any kind, and in whom the hereditary insanity takes the form of far-fetched and cryptic allusions whose significance he alone of all the world appreciates. The Duke has a niece who was brought up in Ireland and whose form of madness is a faculty of seeing fairies in the twilight, and a nephew, a product of America, whose similar trait is a faith in dollars and science as the final test. The family doctor and the clergyman under whose supervision this family come are at opposite ends of the pole, one an agnostic, the other a believer. In fact the whole play is a balance of opposites. Amongst these people there is introduced a conjuror who is no ordinary conjuror, but one who has power over supernatural beings and can unloose demons. By the aid of the demons that he summons the conjuror performs magic, the sort that cannot be explained by science and wherein a red light can turn blue without any apparent cause, and the American boy goes mad trying to find a scientific solution of this miracle. In the end one wonders whether Chesterton really gets anywhere with his theory, for when the conjuror pretends to find an explanation for his magic as a testimony of his love for Patricia, like a flash our illusions vanish, and we begin to wonder whether all this talk of magic isn't a hoax after all. The introduction of the love-story is jarring, for, whatever else he may be, Chesterton is no master of romance.

The acting was better than at any other performance at Hart House this year. Three characters stood out above the rest. Mr Hodder Williams played the rather exaggerated part of the Duke particularly well, Mr A. Monro Grier invested the character of Dr Grimthorpe with fine human colour, while in Mr Bertram Forsyth's finished execution of the part of the conjuror the character was divested of most of its tendency towards the fantastic.

The next performance to be given at the Hart House Theatre will be "Playbills", which is described as a Georgian revue, arranged by Bertram Forsyth. It consists of a number of excerpts from plays which were popular about 1800 and is produced as it might be expected that they were produced at that time. The play will be given during the week of February 21 and one may anticipate that it will be a novel performance.

Professor McMurrich Honoured by A.A.A.S.

By ALEXANDER PRIMROSE

DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

James Playfair McMurrich, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Toronto, has recently been the recipient of high honour in being elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This distinction was conferred upon him at the close of the meeting of the Association in Toronto last month, and is a fitting tribute to one who has attained a foremost place in the scientific world.

Both in teaching and in scientific research Professor McMurrich has carried on his activities in a number of different centres. After graduating in Arts in the University of Toronto (B.A., 1879, M.A., 1881) he proceeded to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D., and became an instructor in Mammalian Anatomy, subsequently he held important positions in Biology and Anatomy in Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, in the University of Cincinnati, and in the University of Michigan. From Michigan, where, for twelve years, he was Professor of Anatomy, he came back to his *alma mater* and since 1907 he has been head of the Anatomical Department in the University of Toronto.

Professor McMurrich has been a contributor to the transactions of many scientific societies. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, and is a past-President of both the American Association of Anatomists and of the American Society of Naturalists. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, of the Royal Microscopical Society and corresponding member of the London Zoological Society. He is the author of several text-books and many scientific articles. In the University of Toronto his influence has been singularly effective in assisting to determine the broader principles of University Policy as dealt with by the Senate of which he is a member. He occupies a most important and responsible position as Chairman of the Committee on Post Graduate Studies.

As a teacher in Science Professor McMurrich enjoys an enviable reputation. The students who pursue their studies under his direction are fortunate in having

inculcated principles which lead them to cultivate the true scientific spirit and to acquire knowledge which is not only of practical service in the practice of their profession but is also of great cultural value. He lectures both in the Faculty of Arts and in the Faculty of Medicine. To medical students he gives a short course on the History of Medicine. His sympathies are broad and his attainments



PROFESSOR J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH,
recently elected President of the American Association for
the Advancement of Science.

cover a wide field both in science and in literature. In the field of Research he has accomplished much valuable work. He is a strong advocate of greater facilities for Research in the University of Toronto and his influence is felt in the effort which is at present being made to provide better equipment and greater opportunity for those who wish to pursue Research work.

The honour which has come to Professor McMurrich in thus creating him President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be welcomed by his colleagues and former students who are unanimous in considering it a just recognition of the splendid work which he has accomplished and of the important

position as an Educationist and Research Scholar which he still holds in the University of Toronto. The new Laboratories of the Department of Anatomy, now in process of erection, were planned by him and on their completion will stand as a fitting memorial of his life and work.

Information Wanted

The following is a list of the graduates of University College, Victoria College and Trinity College whose addresses are unknown. Any information which may help in locating any one of them will be greatly appreciated by the Records Office, 184 College Street, Toronto.

Graduates of University College

- | | |
|--|---|
| Allen, Thomas Boles, '06, M.A. '07 | Davies, Richard Mervyn Faithfull, '93 |
| Allison, Henriette Elizabeth, '09, M.A. '10 | Davis, Eugene Charles, '10 |
| Anderson, Jessie Inglis, '04 | Dinning, William Henry, '99 |
| Angus, Olive Caroline, '09 | Dickson, Violet Wanless, '12 |
| Arnott, James K., '89 | Dingman, Edward Colton, '97 |
| Barber, Wilbert Alexander, '14 | Douglas, John, '93 |
| Barnhart, William, M.A. (ad eund.) '76 | Evans, James Fraser, '93 |
| Begg, William, '90 | Francis, Daniel, '83 |
| Bell, Archibald Glendinning, '93 | Fraser, John Henry, '94 |
| Blackstock, Joseph, '85 | Frost, Francis Henry, '94 |
| Bowerman, Lindley H., '86 | Fry, Francis DeWitt, '94 |
| Brent, Charles, '86, M.A. '88 | Gerrie, George, '92 |
| Brophey, Francis Edward, '16 | Gillespie, Joseph Hugh Ross, '00 |
| Brown, James Farquharson, '84, M.D.,
C.M. (T.) 189 | Glassford, C. Howard, '88 |
| Bruce, Henry Becher, '87 | Gordon, David William, '14 |
| Brunt, Robert Anthony, '97 | Graham, George Harold, '11, M.A. '12 |
| Cadow, Eva Margaret, '06 | Graham, William Hugh, '79 |
| Cameron, Clara Alice, '02 | Hammill, George, '91 |
| Campbell, Kate Gertrude, '08 | Harris, Rachael Hattan, '02 |
| Campbell, Louis Clayton, '95 | Harvey, Archibald Lee, '99 |
| Campbell, Mary Grace (Mrs Graham
Campbell), '17 | Haughton, Edward John, '92 |
| Campbell, Thomas Glasham, '83 | Head, George Richard Newson, '92 |
| Campbell, William Aitkin, '95, M.A. '96 | Henderson, William Bruce, '11 |
| Carswell, Albert, '83 | Hewson, John William, '95, LL.B. '96 |
| Chaisgreen, Charles, '95 | Hill, Eva Amelia, '93 |
| Clutton, William Frederick, '92 | Hill, John Wilfred, '14 |
| Coad, Hanna Gertrude, '09, M.A. '11 | Hodgins, James Isaac, '14 |
| Coatsworth, Caleb Sydney, '89 | Hunt, Edward Lawrence, '88 |
| Collins, James Albert, '85 | Johnson, Alfred Sydney, '83, M.A. '85 |
| Connell, Florence Mary (Mrs. Albert
Thomas Fournier), '13 | Johnston, William DeGeer, '77 |
| Cozier, Harold Robbins, M.A. '16 | Kelly, Henry, '99 |
| Craig, Margaret Evelyn (Mrs R. Griffith),
'97 | Kelso, Thomas Pomeroy, '90 |
| Craig, Minnie, '94, M.A. '04 | Kennedy, Edgar Sylvester, '14 |
| Crawford, Horace Creasor, '11 | Kerr, David Blain, '82 |
| Croll, J. A., '90 | Kerr, James Watt, '88 |
| Cryslar, Alexander, '76 | Kerr, John H., '90 |
| Dalton, Florence Emma, '03, M.A. '05 | Laing, Frederick William, '90 |
| | Langley, Margaret, '85 |
| | Langrill, Adelaide Jane (Mrs T. G. Evans),
'97 |
| | Leim, Alexander Henry, '19 |

- Lennox, Mary, '88
 Leonard, Arthur Goolden, '81 (ad eund.),
 M.A. '82
 Logie, George, '91, B.D. (Knox) '94
 Lye, Frances Mary (Mrs A. Blackmore),
 '94
 McArthur, Neil John, '95
 McCallum, John, '89
 McCallum, Kathleen, '00
 McClive, Walter Hugh, '92
 McEvoy, John Baptist, '87
 McGhee, Ebenezer B., '87
 McGirr, Victor Crossley, '85
 McKinlay, Georgie, '99
 McLachlin, William Goldsmith, '79
 McLeay, Charles William, '95
 McLennan, David, '94
 McRae, Kenneth James, '06, M.A. '07
 McTavish, Douglas Craig, '06
 Macdonald, Edward Archibald, '80
 MacKay, John Angus, '90, M.A. '92, LL.B.
 '92
 MacKay, John Gordon, '92
 MacKay, Robert Burns, '87
 MacKenzie, Alexander J. Langley, '88,
 M.D. (Vic.) '91
 MacLaren, David, '79
 Macklem, Delilah Maud, '12
 MacNamara, Francis Robert, '89
 MacTavish, Peter, '80
 Malcheff, Theodore George, '91
 Mason, Mabel Catherine (Mrs Harold
 Bowdoin), '99
 Maxwell, Georgina, '14
 Mill, William Jones, '91
 Millar, Robena Elvira, '96
 Mills, Harry Parker, '08, M.A. '11
 Mills, Helene Masson (Mrs. Robt. Lee
 Ribbs), '08
 Moir, Robert G., '82
 Moore, Cunningham, '91
 More, George, '93, M.B. '96
 Morrison, Any Mary (Mrs Frank Owen),
 '99
 Myers, Robert H., '80
 Narraway, Henry Harold, '98
 Neilson, Marion (Mrs. J. S. Wray), '11
 Nichol, Walter, '03, M.A. '04
 Nicol, William Bernard, '88
 Norman, Ernest, '91
 O'Connor, Michael Joseph, '89
 Park, Thomas Donald, '04
 Patterson, Ruth (Mrs F. Cobdan), '93,
 M.A. '05
 Pettinger, Peter James, '93
 Phelps, Frances G., '91
 Pike, William J., '02 (ad eund.), M.A. '03
 Price, Grenville Carson, '10
 Rae, William Alexander, '07
 Reid, Neil Duncan, '98
 Robinson, Margaret Alberta, '10
 Robinson, Samuel Hume Blake, '95, LL.B.
 '96
 Ronald, William Boyd, '96
 Rosenstadt, Bertha, '98, M.A. '99
 Ross, John, '83 (ae eund.)
 Rossiter, H. James, '85
 Russell, George Emery, '95 (ad eund.)
 Russell, John William, '78, M.A. '79
 Sadler, Walter Alan, '99
 Scott, William Daunt, '95
 Sellery, Bertha Gilroy (Mrs St. Clair), '05
 Shaw, William James, '92, M.A. '93
 Shearer, Charles Edward, '95
 Sheppard, Frederick Anderson, '12
 Shiel, David, '92
 Sinkins, Adelaide Gertude, '08
 Skinner, Daniel Spencer, '83
 Smellie, William King Tweedie, '80
 Steele, Robert King, '99
 Stevenson, Oscar Douglas Andrew, '14
 Straith, Rosa Isabella, '00
 Suffel, Frank Hammond, '88
 Sullivan, Edward, '79
 Summers, Edith (Mrs. Allan Updegraff),
 '03
 Sutherland, Nettie Allan, '03
 Swift, Sherman Charles, '08
 Taylor, Charles Clinton, '01, M.A. '02
 Taylor, John Albert, '87, M.A. '90
 Taylor, John Julian Wesley, '97
 Teefy, Armand Francis, '82
 Tennant, John Hunter, '92, LL.B. '94
 Tesky, Edith A., '91, M.A. '93
 Thacker, Caroline Louisa, '91
 Thackeray, Barton Earl, '00
 Thompson, George Atcheson, '02
 Tobin, Florence, '14
 Tucker, Alice Blyth, '96, M.A. '01
 Tuthill, Agnes May (Mrs Robt. Weaver),
 '12
 Waterhouse, Egerton F., '84
 Way, Vernon Elgin, '12
 Webb, Flora Mabyl, '98
 Webber, Frederick William, '81, M.A. '83
 Welwood, Daniel Lalor Leopold Augustus
 Wellesley, '95
 Wilkie, William McLaren, '03
 Wilson, Gilbert B., '94, M.A. '95, LL.B. '95
 Wilson, Grace Amelia, '98
 Wilson, Henry Ernest, '92

Graduates of Victoria College

- Austin, Edna Amelia, '12
 Aylward, Robert, '89
 Bannister, Albert Walton, '78, M.A. '86
 Barber, Ella Ursula, '89
 Barkwell, James Hooks, '77
 Bayley, Henry Edward, '90, B.D.
 Bingham, Charles Benson, '02
 Brown, J. Nelson, '92
 Buchanan, George, '10
 Campbell, Christopher George, '88
 Caskey, William D'Arcy, '98
 Cates, William George, '04
 Chisholm, Norman Starr, '14
 Connor, Josias Elliot, '88
 Dean, William Hope, '83
 Earl, Daniel, '91
 Edmunds, Frederick James, '77
 Eldridge, Gardner Spink, '83, D.D. '04
 Gardiner, William James R., '81
 Grey, Jeremiah Wilson, '84
 Hamilton, Frank Albin Ernest, '05
 Holland, Richard J., '89
 Hough, John Wesley, '80
 Hutton, Thora Evelyn (Mrs Victor Dal-
 mage), '13
 Jickling, Carrie Kathleen (Mrs H. Hebb),
 '05
 Kellington, Herbert Edgar, '01, M.A. '03
 Koyle, Charles Herschell, '77
 Law, Robert, '76
 McDonald, John Alexander, '87
 McDonnell, Adelaide Alice (Mrs H. E.
 Ridley), '93
 McKee, Kathryn Elizabeth (Mrs G. W.
 Mahon), '00
 Miller, Arnoldus, '80, M.A. '85
 Miller, William Edward Chambers, '03
 Monroe, John A., '82
 Mussill, J. A., '87
 Olds, Walter Purcell, '91
 Perrin, Evelyn May (Mrs E. A. Har-
 greaves), '96
 Rice, Lewis Melville, '11, M.B. '13
 Richardson, Lorne Melville, '11
 Robertson, William, '81
 Ruddell, Ernest Victor, '05
 Ruddell, Thomas William, '97
 Schell, Marjorie May, '20
 Shipley, John Lucas, '81
 Sifton, James William, '83, LL.D.
 Smith, George (ad eund.), '92
 Stonehouse, Aaron, '87
 Taylor, Allan William, '91
 Thompson, Archibald, '89
 Tremeer, James, '79
 Wallace, Arthur Buchan, '93
 Watson, Lorenzo Dow (ad eund.), '76,
 M.A. '77, LL.B. '77, LL.D. '78
 Werry, Frederic William Orion, '97
 Westwood, G. W., '91
 White, Percival Marshall, '82, M.A. '86
 Williams, Nelson, '85
 Wilson, A., '92
 Wilson, Eli, '97
 Wood, William Hamilton, '01, B.D.
 Wortley, John Robert, '79

Graduates of Trinity College

- Bradbury, Arthur Rhodes, '89, M.A. '90
 Campbell, William Clark, '89, M.A. '91
 Clare-Avery, Edward B. (ad eund.), '03,
 M.A. '03
 Clark, Edwin Coulson, '94, M.A. '96
 Coxe, Hanson Cleveland, '81
 Garrett, Mina (Mrs Tarrant), '98
 Hall, James McNairn, '94
 Hall, Robert Francis, '10
 Hare, Elizabeth Amelia, '97, M.A. '04
 Hunter, John Norris, '92
 Irvin, Benjamin, M.A. (ad eund.) '85
 Johnson, Cyril Paul, '94, M.A. '97
 Jones, Henry Osborne, '69
 McEwen, Kenneth Ogilvie, '98
 Macdougall, John Gladwyn, '98
 Marsden, Edith, '98
 Murray, Albert Leonard, M.A. '04
 Patterson, John Furzer Elliott, '92
 Powell, Agnes Elizabeth, '04
 Powell, George Edwin, '88
 Reeve, William Porteous, '96, M.A. '10
 Rolph, Helen Emma (Mrs Lawrence), '93
 Ruthven, Elizabeth Marie, '08
 Stearns, Chilton Rupert, M.A. '97
 Studen, Alfred, '78, M.A. '79
 Summerscales, Ernest William (ad eund.),
 '03, M.A. '04
 Todd, Frainec, '04, M.A. '07
 White, Joseph Francis, '86, M.A. '96
 Wily, Mona Louise, '06, M.A. '07
 Wismer, John Anderson, '88, M.A. '90

Charles W. Flint Appointed Chancellor of Syracuse University

By R. P. STOUFFER, ASSISTANT EDITOR, *Toronto Sunday World*

ANOTHER Canadian, a graduate of the University of Toronto, has been chosen head of an American University. The chancellorship of Syracuse University has been offered to Charles Wesley Flint, '00 Victoria College, now President of Cornell College, Iowa.

Dr Flint is the descendant of two remarkable country preachers and the pupil of two teachers of extraordinary individuality. His grandfather, George Flint, senior, a cabinetmaker by trade and an itinerant preacher by preference, was of great native ability and wit. To walk thirty miles, preach at three public services and conduct three class meetings, after a hard week at the bench—this was quite the regular Sunday rest for "Father" Flint. George Flint, junior, of frail physique but a burning passion for righteousness, gave a lifetime to the cause of prohibition and became as widely known throughout York and Ontario counties for "gospel temperance" orations as his father for camp meeting exhortations. Inheriting the robust and jovial character of his grandfather, Charles Wesley Flint early displayed pulpit gifts of no mean order.

Corrective discipline of a sternness seldom found outside an English public school was applied by Mr James Hand, of the Stouffville Public School, one of the most lovable and yet most severe of schoolmasters. Leaving the public school in his native village, Flint encountered at Markham High School the kindling enthusiasm of George H. Reed, principal and classical master, whose ability to make Latin prose the best-loved period of the day was something for all to envy. That Flint won the Prince of Wales scholarship on entrance to the University of Toronto is testimony as much to his teachers as to his parents.

As Prince of Wales man from this small school, C. W. Flint has since been rivalled by Herbert Jordan, now of Lawrence, Kansas, and Professor Frank H. Underhill of the University of Saskatchewan, the three having been born within three miles of each other, while Underhill and Flint are from the same village.

At Victoria College, Charlie Flint made many friends and his capabilities won the respect of all. Gifted with a wonderful memory and a quick mind, he took his

honours lightly and showed an increasing aptitude for the pulpit.

Following graduation he attended Drew Theological Seminary securing the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and Columbia University where he took a Master of Arts course. For some time he was pastor of the First Methodist Church, Middletown, Connecticut, and later of New York Avenue Church, Brooklyn. From this latter position he was called to the presidency of Cornell College.



CHARLES W. FLINT, Vic. '00

Dr Flint will bring to his new position—one of heavy responsibilities, for Syracuse is a large institution with some 5,000 students—abilities and experience admirably suited to the task. For five years he has guided with outstanding success the destinies of one of the leading Methodist colleges of the Middle West. He has shown himself to be an administrator of high order. His public gifts are no less, and his scholarship, nurtured in Canada, is well founded.

President Flint has never forgotten Canadian associations. He was among the first to congratulate Victoria on the re-organization of her Alumni Association. He is a frequent visitor in Toronto.

U. C. Women in Social Service Work

By EMMY LOU CARTER

THE field of social service presents tremendous opportunities. All those who take the responsibility of citizenship seriously, and who would understand and solve the problems of the community effectively, are serving society. But those who have acquired an intimate knowledge of modern social and industrial conditions, and are using their knowledge to raise the standard of living are making a vital contribution to the welfare of the state.

Although social service work as a profession for women is a comparatively recent development, University College already has several graduates who have won distinction. Miss Margaret Strong was at first Inspector of Public Schools in New Westminster, an unusual post for a woman to hold. Later she became secretary and confidential adviser to Dr Riddell in the Department of Labour for the Province of Ontario. She made the preliminary investigations, wrote the report and drafted the bill for the Mothers' Pensions Act. She is now secretary to Dr Riddell, head of the Agricultural section of the International Labour Office in Geneva.

The Womens' Section of the Government Employment Bureau of Ontario is being efficiently managed by Miss Marion Findlay, a graduate of 1908. For some time she was a resident worker at Evan-gelea Settlement, and while there was correspondent for the *Labour Gazette* at Ottawa.

Some splendid pioneer work in connection with Women's Employment has been accomplished by Miss Ethel McRobert of '09, who was in charge of the Government Labour Bureau in London, Ontario. She was offered a scholarship by the Women's Educational Union of Boston. There she took a course in vocational guidance—a training for social work along vocational lines. She is the only Canadian woman trained in this particular branch of social work. After broadening her experience by visiting other industrial cities she returned to Canada but so far there has been no opening for her.

The relationship between capital and labour in modern industry has a very marked effect upon the well-being and prosperity of the nation. Not only has trade unionism and industrial legislation demanded certain rights for labour, but it is of real economic value to the employer to provide the best possible conditions for his employees, and to reduce his labour turnover to the minimum. To obtain satisfactory employees and to keep them contented is the duty of the service supervisor. This post in the Imperial Cotton Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, is held by Miss Mono McLaughlin of '09. She first became interested in social work when she was appointed Secretary of the Neighbourhood Workers' Association by the Social Service Commission of Toronto. During the war she was official investigator for the Patriotic Fund. She next undertook the duties of Provincial Factory Inspector, seldom performed by a university woman. For the past three years she has been connected with the Imperial Cotton Co., Ltd. Associated with her is Miss Jean MacRae of '13, who was first, resident worker at the University Settlement for two years. For two years she was Employment Manager for the McCormack Mfg. Co. of London, Ontario, and is now doing employment and service work with the Imperial Cotton Co. Ltd.

In an entirely different direction Miss Vera Parsons '11 has been giving her services to the foreign citizens of Toronto. After securing her M.A. from the University she obtained a travelling fellowship from Bryn Mawr and intended to complete her Ph.D. abroad. Then war broke out. She took up residence in Central Neighbourhood House, and, being a fluent Italian and Russian linguist found ample scope for her abilities. She interpreted at hospital clinics, and the Juvenile and Women's Courts. Last year she spent in Italy continuing her studies. In the autumn of 1921 she registered at Osgoode Hall where she intends to specialize in criminal law.

Miss Gertrude Graydon of 1912 is one of the few women who has entered social service work immediately upon graduating. After taking her preliminary training at Central Neighbourhood House she became resident worker at Greenwich House, New York. She was investigator for the United States Department of Labour along employment lines and is now investigating a special branch of industrial medicine.

The demand for social service workers has become so great that, in 1914, the University of Toronto established the first training school in Social Service in Canada.

The department is so fortunate as to have Professor Dale, M.A. (Oxon) as director and associated with him Miss Agnes McGregor, director of field work. The course of one year can touch but briefly the multitude of subjects bearing upon social service, but it helps to prepare the student to meet the social, industrial and economic conditions with which she is confronted in welfare work. After which it is her broad sympathy, good judgment, and resourcefulness which bring individual success.

The Dean of Women at Victoria College

By EDITH FRANCES ADAMS, '12

MARGARET E. T. ADDISON is a connection of the great Joseph Addison of *Tatler* fame, and the daughter of a Methodist minister. From an early age she was dedicated by her parents to a life of teaching, and as it happened was the fourth in direct line on her mother's side to follow that splendid profession.

In the year 1889, while Victoria College was still in Cobourg, Ontario, Miss Addison, the youngest woman graduate of her time, took her degree of B.A. For some years after that, she taught in the Lindsay and Stratford High Schools, until in 1903 Annesley Hall was formally opened in Toronto as a residence for the women of Victoria, and Miss Addison was chosen as Dean. This position she filled until 1919-1920, when she took up the broader duties of Dean of Victoria women.

During all her life in Toronto and before, Miss Addison's interest in College matters generally has been very keen. The Women's Alumnae Association was formed in 1891, and she was its first president, and was instrumental in adding to it the undergraduate women of the College. To-day there is a branch of this Association in Karnizawa in Japan; while each graduate, scattered far over the world, receives once a year a long newsy letter from her former Dean—a letter outlining Ontario politics, College athletics and general news, increased enrolment and changes at Annesley Hall; so that many graduates who have not seen Toronto for years, gain a much better knowledge of college events than we who live here.

Miss Addison was a member of the Committee of United Alumnae who brought a protest to the President and the Board of Governors against the possible establishment of a separate College for women. In 1909 she assisted largely in compiling and distributing the Report on the need of a Dean of Women in residences. She attended the Conference of the Universities of the Empire in England in 1912, reporting these meetings on her return. For years she has been a member of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. and the Religious Educational Conference of Canada; she was president of the University Women's Club in 1911-1921, and is



MISS M. E. T. ADDISON

Photo by Farmer Bros.

now President of the Victoria Women's Association.

But the interest nearest to Miss Addison's heart has always been—women; their problems, and the solution of them; and in particular, the problems of girls in residence. For with the opening of Annesley Hall came absolutely pioneer work, since it was then the first women's residence in Canada of less than fifty population, that was not also a college in itself. The Dean's duties comprised all the nursing, the entertaining, and most difficult of all, the organization of discipline and government.

At first, the seniors refused to have student government; but by the end of the year they had asked for it; so that soon there was drawn up a working "agreement". With modifications in 1919 and

1921, this is now a more liberal form of government than that of any other residence in Toronto.

There are now 241 women undergraduates at Victoria College. Sixty-six are in Annesley Hall, and eighty are in the four annexes connected with it; and so successful has student government proved among this steadily increasing population, that fourteen institutions have written to the Dean with inquiries and requests for advice.

Miss Addison has always held that since residence life is simply a world in miniature, it must aim to acquire and sustain an atmosphere in which the problems of living can be most sanely solved.

With Lord Rosebery she might remark "I care less for their brains than their character"; for always she has endeavoured through her unflinching patience with personal difficulties whether trivial or terrifying, her graciousness of mind and manner, the ever-increasing wisdom of her own experience,—and above all, through her splendid moral courage, to bring out and strengthen in each undergraduate her best and finest quality—her real self.

Tell your friends about the FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Alumni Federation
University of Toronto
in Convocation Hall, 8 p.m.

Jan. 31st—"The Washington Conference,"
by Professor George M. Wrong.

The place of this epoch-marking Conference in history; why it was assembled; the obstacles it met; what it has accomplished; its probable effect on the future of the world.

Feb. 7th—"The Art of Lewis Carroll," by
Principal Maurice Hutton.

Feb. 14th—"Academic Freedom," by Sir
Robert Falconer.

Feb. 21st—"Engineering Activities in Canada,"
by Brigadier-General C. H. Mitchell.

The place of the engineer in the development of the country; what important works are being undertaken this year; why these enterprises are going forward; what they mean to Canada.

Feb. 28th—"Principles of a Sound Immigration Policy," by Professor C. R. Fay.

That Canada urgently needs more population is undeniable. How can the dangers involved be avoided? Where and how should immigrants be selected? What assistance should they receive? The whole subject will be dealt with thoroughly.

Physics Building, 8 p.m.

Mar. 7th—"Disruption of Atoms with a Consequent Release of Atomic Energy,"
by Professor J. C. McLennan.

This lecture will be illustrated with experiments and diagrams. The structure of atoms, as revealed by recent experiments, will be described and the methods of artificially disrupting atoms will be discussed.

CLIP THIS AND KEEP FOR YOUR
REFERENCE

Dates to Remember

February 21-25—Hart House Play, "Playbills", arranged by Bertram Forsyth.

February 3, 10, 17, 24, etc.—Sir Bertram Windle will deliver a series of lectures in Convocation Hall at 4.30 p.m.

College Sermons will be continued at the regular hour, 11 a.m., in Convocation Hall. The list of speakers will be:

Feb. 12—President McKenzie, Hartford, Conn.

19—Principal Bruce Taylor, Queen's University.

26—Universal Day of Prayer.

Alumni Lecture Series will be held every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. in Convocation Hall. The lectures are free to the public.

Feb. 7—"The Art of Lewis Carroll" by Principal Maurice Hutton.

14—"Academic Freedom" by Sir Robert Falconer.

21—"Engineering Activities in Canada" by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell.

28—"Principles of a Sound Immigration Policy" by Professor C. R. Fay.

Mar. 7—Physics Building, "Disruption of Atoms with Consequent Release of Atomic Energy" by Professor J. C. McLennan.

Sport News

ALLAN CUP HOLDERS EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTIES

Hockey predictions have again gone awry. Our Allan Cup holders after a brilliant tour in which they met the best teams of the Eastern United States, winning seven games in almost as many days, have suffered three successive defeats in the Senior O.H.A., the league in which they have elected to take their chances of reaching the 1922 Allan Cup series. But the night's still young. The O.H.A. series is a home-and-home-game one, and the runners-up play the winners for the championship, so Varsity's chances are by no means hopeless yet. An easing up in the schedule, a break or two, and the old fighting spirit may keep the Canadian championship cup in Hart House after all.

But no matter how the score boards read, Varsity may always be proud of its Hockey Team—clean and gentlemanly players, they are ever a credit to the University of our affections. Of their work in Boston, the *Transcript* said: "The University of Toronto Hockey Team has done more for ice hockey in Boston in two nights than ten years of effort on the part of the game's supporters here. They are by far the best and cleanest team that ever played here The feature of their play was always the unselfish cohesive, co-operative pass work of the players, no one seeking laurels for himself, each striving for the success of the team."

Varsity should win the Intercollegiate Series without great effort. Queen's did not show strength in the game at Toronto on January 21. Varsity piled up a large score and then allowed a number of easy ones to be scored in the last period. The score was 12-6.

Varsity will play McGill in Toronto on January 28 and in Montreal on February 17; and Queen's in Kingston on February 10.

PROFESSOR COCKBURN BUILDS A BOAT FOR ROWING CLUB

A crypt beneath the old Red School House has been converted into a boat building shop. Here under the supervision of Roy Cockburn a fifty-five foot, eight-oared, work boat for the Varsity Rowing Club has been laid out and is rising from the earth, ribs first, like an ocean liner. Professor Cockburn admits that his experience in the building of wooden boats is limited but claims that by reason of his knowledge of steel ship construction his boat is going to be better than other boats of its kind, albeit in many ways different. It will weigh only about half that of the usual work boat. The work is being done chiefly by students. Tommy Loudon has had his men working on the rowing machines in Hart House for some time. There is a wealth of good material around the University and the Rowing Club supporters are predicting great things. A trip to England and a crew at the next Olympiad are among the projects Coach Loudon has in mind.

Meanwhile there is the question of quarters for the summer. The Argonaut Club is moving and it may not be possible to renew the arrangement with them. A University boat house on the bay is what is needed.

GOOD BASKETBALL TEAM THIS YEAR

On its Christmas vacation tour the Varsity Basketball Team won five out of eleven games, which, considering the calibre of the clubs they engaged, is a good showing. They were beaten with only a small margin by the Colgate University team which is in line for the championship of the Eastern States. In a game at Toronto on January 21, Queen's were defeated by a score of 47-17.



JACK LANGTRY

popular captain of the Hockey Team. In the recent war he won the French *Médaille Militaire*, the British D.C.M., and Military Medal.

HOCKEY FOR WOMEN

Intercollegiate Hockey for women is the latest agitation. There have been Faculty teams for some years, why not a University team to play against Queen's and McGill? Lack of funds is the great difficulty in the way. But perhaps an intercollege women's hockey feature in the Arena would draw a big gate. Who knows? We may see it yet.

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WATER POLO TO THE FORE

Water polo has become one of the major inter-faculty sports. A double schedule is being played. It is a more strenuous game in the Hart House tank than it used to be in the old gymnasium tank in which the tall man could keep his feet on the bottom and his head above water without difficulty. The Hart House tank is six feet deep throughout, and is twenty-five yards in length.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILLIAMS

Hundreds of graduates will learn with regret of the death of Alfred Williams, affectionately known to many generations of students as "Prof" Williams. Mr Williams came to the University as instructor in charge of the gymnasium in 1890 and for over twenty years was in active charge of indoor athletics. His previous army experience gave him particular prominence in fencing and floor work. During the recent war he served as instructor with the 48th Highlanders.

With the Alumni**The University of Toronto Monthly**

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Deaths

KEFFER—At Maple, in the latter part of December, Thomas Dixon Keffer, M.B. '66, in his seventy-ninth year.

SLOAN—At his home, 191 Dunn Avenue, Toronto, on the evening of Christmas Day, 1921, William Sloan, M.D. '65, in his ninetieth year.

MEEK—After having been in ill-health for some months, Henry Meek, M.B. '78, at his residence, 440 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. He was one of the most prominent of London physicians and contributed greatly to the building of the medical department of Western University.

CUMMINGS—On December 28, at his home in Wayne, Michigan, Richard B. Cummings, B.A. (U.C.) '78, a practising physician of that village.

ELLIOTT—Suddenly, on January 3, Rev James J. Elliott, B.A. (U.C.) '85, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church at Midland.

BAINES—At his residence, 228 Bloor Street West, on January 12, 1922, Allen Mackenzie Baines, M.B. '78, M.D., C.M. (T.) '84, well-known for his connection with the Sick Children's Hospital, and a former lecturer at Trinity College.

THOMSON—On January 7, 1922, at Kamloops, B.C., Robert Walker Thomson, Dip. '92, B.A.Sc. '93, M.E. '09, the resident engineer of the Central Mineral Survey, District No. 3, British Columbia.

WEIDENHAMMER—After a week's illness, at his home in Waterloo, Frederick John Weidenhammer, B.A. (U.C.) '96, M.B. '05.

LOFTUS—At his residence, 198 Spadina Avenue, after a brief illness, James J. Loftus, D.D.S. '93, at the age of fifty-eight years.

LUCAS—At his residence, 394 Queen Street South, Hamilton, Alan Stanley Bruce Lucas, B.A. (T.) '00, aged forty-two years.

ABBOTT—After three months' illness, Henry Randolph Abbott (Hon.) D.D.S. (T.) '01, a prominent dentist and physician of London.

Dr Gordon Laing, New Dean of Arts at McGill

Dr Gordon J. Laing, '91, has taken up his duties as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Head of the Department of Classics at McGill University.

Following his graduation from the University of Toronto, Dean Laing studied at Johns Hopkins University and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For a time he was lecturer at the University of Toronto and lately has been on the staff of the University of Chicago.



VINCENT MASSEY, '10

who has been elected President of the Massey-Harris Co.

New King's Counsel

Twenty-two graduates figured in the Ontario list for King's Counsel honours at New Year's time.

The Toronto men are as follows: E. P. Brown '01, W. J. Elliott '04; I. S. Fairty '04, J. D. Falconbridge '96, John Jennings '96, W. M. Lash '94, J. W. Mallon '90, R. U. McPherson '83, H. W. Mickle '82, D. P. O'Connell '90, J. G. O'Donoghue, '01, R. H. Parmenter '99, T. N. Phelan '02, W. H. Price '09, Norman Somerville '99. Those in other parts of the Province are: H. Cleaver '17, Burlington; H. P. Cooke '05, Kenora; J. H. F. Fisher '99, Ottawa; A. G. Murray '99, Fort Francis; W. E. N. Sinclair '96, Oshawa; H. E. Stone '87, Parry Sound; A. B. Thompson '85, Penetang.

U.C. Association to send Memorial to Governors

A meeting of the University College Alumni Association Executive was held on the evening of January 10. Mr H. F. Gooderham, President of the Association, presided, and in addition to Toronto members of the Committee there were present Mr Hume Cronyn, of London, and Mr Graeme Stewart, of Montreal.

Principal Hutton told of how University College was working under a great handicap by reason of the congestion existing in the College building. It was decided to send a memorial in the name of the Association to the Board of Governors, urging that the administrative offices of the University be removed from the building at the earliest possible date. A discussion took place on the advisability of graduates offering advice in academic matters. Plans were made for the continuation of the campaign for membership; and working by-laws were passed.

L. J. Ladner Elected to House of Commons

Our attention has been called to an omission in the list of "Toronto Graduates in the New House of Commons" published in the January issue of THE MONTHLY. Leon Johnson Ladner, B.A. (U.C.) '07, of Vancouver B.C., was another successful candidate at the last election. He has lived in British Columbia for some time and is a member of the legal firm of Ladner and Cantelon of Vancouver.

School Men Meet at the Coast.

The annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the University of Toronto Engineering Alumni Association was held on December 28 in the University Club. Officers elected for 1922 were as follows: *Hon. President* J. H. Kennedy C.E. '82; *President* W. J. Johnston '09; *Vice-President*, G. P. Stirrett, '08; *Sec.-Treasurer*, C. E. Webb, '09; *Executive, Vancouver*, T. H. Crosby, '09, C. T. Hamilton, '07, H. L. Batten, '11; *Ex-Officio*, J. A. Walker, '08; *Victoria*, Major N. C. Sherman, '10; *New Westminster*, D. J. McGugan, '07; *Interior*, C. E. B. Corbould, '14.

Notes by Classes

'60 **Vic.** David Wm. Dumble, K.C., has retired from the position of Police Magistrate of the City of Peterborough after thirty-nine years of active service in that capacity.

'80 **U.C.** J. M. Lydgate, the Pastor Emeritus of the Lihue Union Church, is occupying himself as territorial land agent and engineer and surveyor in Lihue, Kanai, Hawaii.

'80 **M.** Dr George B. Smith, recently of 80 College Street, Toronto, is spending the winter in California, where his address is c/o General Delivery, Hollywood, Cal.

'84 **U.C.** John Simpson, the writer of "Sobieski and other Poems" which has just recently been published, has moved to New York where his address is 359 West 55th Street.

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'89 **U.C.** The permanent address of Mrs Alfred T. Watt (Madge R. Robertson) is c/o The Bank of Montreal, Victoria, B.C.

'90 **U.C.** The appointment has been made of Donald Hector Maclean, who has been practising law in Ottawa, as Registrar of Carleton county.

'91 **U.C.** Rev Herbert F. Thomas is the new pastor of the Presbyterian Church which has recently been opened at Todmorden.

'93 **U.C.** Howard S. Rosevear, formerly science master of the Port Arthur Collegiate Institute has accepted the position of principal of the Kenora High School and Night School.

'94 **M. (T.)** A. G. Ashton Fletcher, 37 Auburn Ave., Toronto, has been appointed supreme physician of the Independent Order of Foresters.

'95 **U.C.** Dr D. Bruce Macdonald has been in England attending the Headmasters' Convention and will extend an invitation on behalf of the Sportsman's Patriotic Association to various English rowing clubs to send over crews for the aquatic meet at the Exhibition next fall.

'95 **U.C.** Louise Duffield Cummings, who visited Toronto for the convention of the American Association of the Advancement of Science, is the associate professor of Mathematics at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

'95 **U.C.** Ruby E. C. Mason, Dean of 2,100 women at the University of Illinois was in Toronto in December for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

'95 **U.C.** Mrs F. A. Stafford (Jessie Dowd) is living at 102 Hamilton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, where she is teaching at the Columbus School for Girls.

'96 **U.C.** Jessie Orr White is the teacher of Rhetoric and English Composition at the Misses Masters' School, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N.Y.

'97 **Vic.** Rev W. E. Gilroy, who has recently been at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, has received the appointment of editor-in-chief of the Boston *Congregationalist*.

'98 **U.C.**, '01 **M.** At the Cottage Hospital, Toronto, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs F. A. Cleland, on December 21.

'99 **D.** At Simcoe, on December 29, the marriage took place of Lawrence Craig Wadsworth and Margaret McNight. Dr and Mrs Wadsworth are living in Simcoe.

'99 **U.C.** Mrs C. McLeod (Helen S. Woolverton) is now living at 1320 Lyons Street, Evanston, Ill.

'99 **U.C.** Professor Wm. A. R. Kerr of the University of Alberta has discovered a new ether mixture for starting airplanes and motor car engines in zero weather after two years of experimenting along that line.

'99 **U.C.** Mr and Mrs Robert Gregg Hunter are living at 87 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto.

'00 **M.** Dr V. H. McWilliams has been appointed to the staff of the Public Health Department of Toronto.

'00 **D.** In December a son was born to Dr and Mrs Stanley Floyd, at the Cottage Hospital, Toronto.

'00 **D.** James H. Kelsey has been appointed to represent the University of Toronto in the University Club of Erie, Pennsylvania, and is anxious to keep in touch with all the Toronto graduates in that vicinity. His address is 714 Sassafras Street, Erie.

1922

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'02 T. At the Cottage Hospital on December 26 a son was born to Mr and Mrs Archibald Douglas Armour, Toronto.

'02 U.C. The present address of Ralph Dunn Stratton is 1034 Fifth Street, Santa Monica, Cal., U.S.A.

'04 T. Rev H. R. Mockridge has officially taken charge of All Hallow's Church, Main Street and Doncaster Avenue, East Toronto.

'04 U.C. Geo. Wm. Ballard, of the law firm of Ballard and Morrison, Hamilton, has been appointed crown attorney of Wentworth county.

'05 S. At Summerhill Gardens, on December 21, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Joseph Vaughan, Toronto.

'05 U.C. Margaret Cowan is teaching classics at the High School, Paris.

'06 Vic. Elmer L. Luck is living at 11144 87th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

'08 Vic. A son was born on December 28 to Mr and Mrs Emerson Taylor Coatsworth, 17 Dinnick Crescent, Toronto.

'07 Vic. On December 18 a son was born to Mr and Mrs W. T. Brown, 398 Eglinton Ave. West, Toronto.

'07 Vic. Mrs B. P. Steeves (Olive Neata Markland) is living at present at Grand Forks, British Columbia.

'07 S. At the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on December 19, a son was born to Mr and Mrs J. W. Melson, of 69 Walmesley Blvd.

'08 S. Walter S. Malcomson is a superintendent on building construction. His home address is 189 Willard Avenue Toronto.

'08 D. On January 1 a son was born to Dr and Mrs Earl S. Ball, 17 Glen Grove Avenue West, Toronto.

'08 U.C., '13 U.C. A son (Donald Hunter) was born on January 2 to Mr and Mrs James Gilchrist (Jean Georgina Hunter), 65 Braemore Gardens, Toronto.

'08 S. The present address of Ernest Wesley Neelands is New Liskeard, Ont.

'08 S. At Regina, Sask., on December 21, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Adam P. Linton.

'09 Vic. Reba V. Fleming, who has spent the past three and a half years doing mission work in China, is now at home in Toronto on furlough.

'09 S. E. R. Birchard has joined the General Motors, Limited, of Canada, as Factory Representative for the Chevrolet Motors, Limited, of Oshawa, Ontario.

'09 U.C. The permanent address of John M. Swain is c/o Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

'09 S. The recent wedding is announced of King A. Farrell to Nellie Jenkins of New Orleans. He is with the Underwood Contracting Corporation, New Orleans, La.

'09 M. At St. Catharines, on December 8, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Douglas V. Currey.

'09 U.C. Rev John H. Tuer has moved from Chesley to take charge of St. Paul's Church, Port Arthur.

'10 U.C. Rev Wm. Arthur Earp of Clarksburg has become the rector of All Saints' Church at Windsor.

'10 U.C. Walter Ellis is Principal of the Vancouver Bible College. His address is Latimer Hall, Vancouver, B.C.

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'10 U.C. Vincent Massey has been elected president of the Massey-Harris Company, of which he has latterly been secretary.

'10 U.C. On January 3, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Walter T. Smith (Olive Bonnar).

'10 S. Mr and Mrs W. Gordon Turnbull (Nora Dignum) are living at the Shorncliffe Apartments, 250 Heath Street West, Toronto.

'10 M. John Edward Montgomery is practising at Ladysmith, B.C.

'10 S. Charles Andrew Grassie is residing in Smithville and is connected with the good roads in the County of Lincoln.

'10 S. At the Gladstone Private Hospital, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs C. Edgar Brown, 8 Churchill Avenue, Toronto.

'10 M. Wm. Frederick Imrie Dey is practising his profession at 306 Boyd Building, Winnipeg, Man.

'11 U.C. At Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs A. Woodburn Langmuir, on December 23.

'11 U.C. The latest address of Mrs Winfred G. Sells (Irene O'Neill) is 762 16th Street, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

'11 M. The appointment has been made of Frederick Stephen Baines as a full-time physician on the staff of the Public Health Department of Toronto. His home address is 876 Broadview Avenue.

'11 U.C. At Squamish, B.C., a son was born to Mr and Mrs Heber H. K. Green on December 19.

'11 M. At Crómarty, on December 28, Edwin H. McGarvin was married to Charlotte H. Hoggarth.

'12 S. On December 27, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Alan E. Stewart, 308 Davenport Road, Toronto.

'12 U.C. George Frederick Saywell has become a Foreign Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. His permanent address is 24 Norton Road, Wembley, Middlesex, England.

'12 T. At St. James Rectory, Hanover, Ont., a son was born to Mr and Mrs C. F. Langton Gilbert on December 26.

'12 U.C. Frederick James Alcock is a geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.

'12 Vic. A son was born in December to Mr and Mrs Henry Wm. Manning, 50 St. Leonards Avenue, Lawrence Park, Toronto.

'12 Vic. F. A. A. Campbell, who has been for the last five years a member of the firm of Gregory, Gooderham and Campbell, has entered into a partnership with G. Cameron Macnaughton, for the practise of law. His offices will be at Room 511, McKinnon Building, corner of Jordan and Melinda Streets, Toronto.

'12 Vic. The birth is announced of a son (Lawrence) to Mr and Mrs Wm. Hughes Beatty of Port Credit.

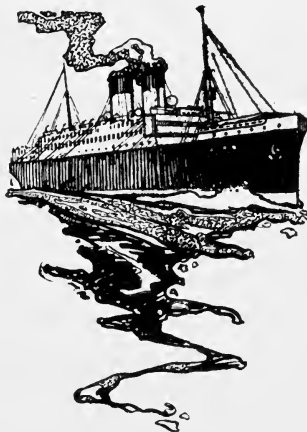
'13 U.C. In New York City, on January 1, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Hubert W. Lofft.

'14 U.C. Rev C. H. Quartermain has moved from the mission of Athabasca to take up new work at Grande Prairie, Alta.

'14 U.C. John S. Reid is at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester.

'15 U.C. Rev John Brooke Elliott, is now chaplain to the Woolwich Garrison Church, Woolwich, Eng.

'15 S. The marriage was celebrated in January of Hugh Kennedy Wyman, of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, and Eva May Ransom.



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'15 **M.** A son was born on December 23, at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, to Dr and Mrs John Chassels.

'15 **M.** Frank L. Letts, who has been practising in New York for some time, has moved from Irving Place to 32 Grenville Street.

'15 **S.** C. Roy Keys is vice-president and general manager of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, whose offices are at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. His home address is 116 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island.

'15 **Vic.** Manton A. Wilson, a former student at the Inns of Court, London, England, has opened up an office at 411 Continental Life Building, 157 Bay Street, Toronto, for the practice of Law.

'16 **U.C.** Mrs F. A. Williams (Florence S. Buchner) is living at 5121 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

'16 **U.C.** Jessie Isabel Cowan is teaching classics at the Dundas High School.

'16 **S.** Norman Benjamin Brown is experimenting on electric furnaces for the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

'17 **U.C.** At Toronto, on December 27, David Stanley Fuller was married to Grace Annie Ellerby. They are living in Stratford.

'17 **U.C.** Mrs J. E. Wilson (Ruth Agnes Frost) is living at 6454 Bosworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'17 **S.** W. A. R. Offerhouse, who has been with the Hydro Electric Power Commission at Niagara Falls, is now with the Dominion Chain Company, Niagara Falls.

'17 **D.** The marriage took place in Wallaceburg, early in January, of John Warren Coates and Edna Albert Ronson.

'17 **U.C.** The birth is announced of a daughter to Rev and Mrs Robert Shields Boyd.

'17 **Vic.** Alfred H. Bell has left Toronto and is living at 5520 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'17 **U.C.** At the Wellesley Hospital, on December 30, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Harold Geo. Fox, 155 Clendennan Avenue, Toronto.

'17 **U.C.** Rev James Bertram Bunting, who has been in Battleford, Sask., has moved to Duck Lake.

'18 **D.** A son was born in December to Mr and Mrs James Wesley Ingram, 82 8th Street, New Toronto.

'18 **M.** The wedding took place quietly in the latter part of January of Vernon Carlisle and Helen Macdonald Cringan of Toronto.

'18 **D.** A son was born in December at the Strathcona Private Hospital to Dr and Mrs N. Basil Temple, 249 Quebec Avenue, Toronto.

'18 **U.C.** Victor George Lewis has moved from Port Whitby to Holmfield, Man.

'18 **M.** Early in January the wedding was solemnized of Frank Patrick McNevin and Kathleen Cecelia Moran. Dr and Mrs McNevin are living at 1909 Queen Street East, Toronto.

'18 **U.C.** Adam A. Ibsister is employed with the export department of the Good Year Rubber Company. His address is 157 Glen Holme Avenue, Toronto.

'19 **M.** Wm. Sinclair McClinton is living at 119 Holbein House, Chelsea, London, England.

'19 **Vic.** One of the members of the Oxford University Hockey Team that is travelling through Europe is Lester B. Pearson. All the members of the team are Canadians but one, who is an American. They had a victorious career, defeating Cambridge, the Belgian Olympic team and the Swiss national team.

'19 **D.** At the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, on December 16, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Chauncey Daryaw, 36 Hall Avenue.

'19 **M.** Lucy Grace Neelands is practising medicine at Forest, Ont.

'19 **M.** At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on December 23, a son was born to Dr and Mrs Francis Wesley Forge, Lion's Head.

'20 **D.** The wedding took place late in January of George T. Walker and Violet Margaret Harris of Toronto. Dr and Mrs Walker will live in Capreol.

'20 **Ag.** Harold Campbell Mason has published a book called "Bits of Bronze", a collection of short stories and poems descriptive of a private's life in France.

'20 **M.** The wedding was celebrated in December of Norman Hodgins Russell and Helen Margaret Hall of Brampton.

'20 **M.** George Stanley Jeffrey is the doctor at the Burwash Prison Farm where he has been since last June.

'21 **Vic.** James T. Phillips is employed in the actuarial department of the New York Life Insurance, New York. His address is the Ampere Apartments, 6 North 21st Street, East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.

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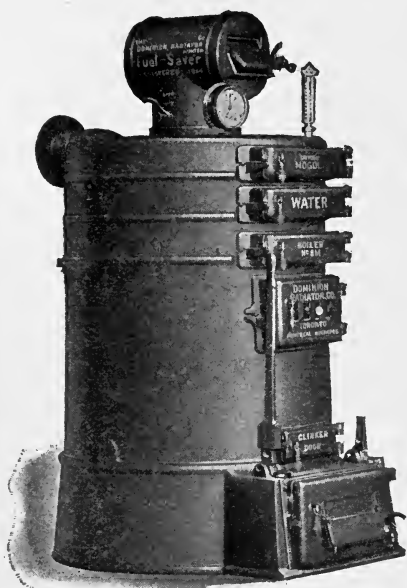
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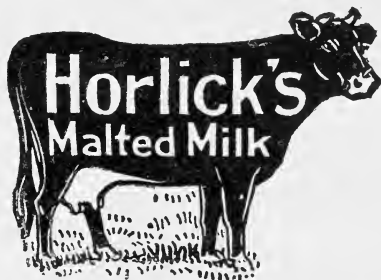
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In the educational system of Ontario provision is made in the Courses of Study for instruction to the child of four years of age in the Kindergarten up to the person of unstated age who desires a Technical or Industrial Course as a preparation for special fitness in a trade or profession.

All schools established under the Public Schools Act shall be free Public Schools, and every person between the ages of five and twenty-one years, except persons whose parents or guardians are Separate School supporters, shall have the right to attend some such school in the urban municipality or rural school section in which he resides. Children between the ages of four and seven years may attend Kindergarten schools, subject to the payment of such fees as to the Board may seem expedient. Children of Separate School supporters attend the Separate Schools.

The compulsory ages of attendance under the School Attendance Acts are from eight to sixteen years and provision is made in the Statutes for extending the time to eighteen years of age, under conditions stated in The Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919.

The several Courses of Study in the educational system under the Department of Education are taken up in the Kindergarten, Public Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and in Industrial and Technical Schools. Copies of the Regulations regarding each may be obtained by application to the Deputy Minister of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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“Later as I made my way up toward executive positions I found I needed to know the fundamentals of sales and merchandising, of advertising and factory management, of office organization and corporation finance.

“These I picked up from books as best I could. Probably my college training made it easier for me to acquire them; but the college training alone certainly was not an adequate preparation for business in my case. I doubt if it is for any man.”

More than 155,000 men in 11 years

The Alexander Hamilton Institute was not founded early enough to be of service to this man; but it grew out of an appreciation of the needs of men of just this type.

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Every college man in business is interested in business training. He is interested in it either as a factor in his own progress; or as a factor in the progress of the younger men associated with him, who are constantly turning to him for advice.

To put all the facts regarding the Modern Business Course and Service in convenient form the Alexander Hamilton Institute has prepared a 120-page book, entitled “Forging Ahead in Business.” It tells concisely and specifically what the Course is and what it has done for other men. There is a copy of this book free for every college man in business; send for your copy today.

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News and Comments

Mr E. W. Beatty has recently written the President offering on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, three permanent graduate fellowships of \$500 a year each. The fellowships are open to graduates of Western universities who wish to pursue graduate work at Toronto. A fellowship of \$500 value for next year has also been given by Sir Edward Kemp.

Graduate Fellowships Donated

These fellowships were offered as a result of an appeal which President Falconer recently addressed to a number of industrial firms. The appeal was based primarily on the importance of attracting Western students to Eastern Canada rather than having them go to American universities for graduate work. Sir Robert pointed out that the linking of East and West is one of Canada's most serious national problems. At the present time many Western students go for advanced work to Chicago, Wisconsin, and other American institutions and return to become leaders in their native provinces without having any first hand knowledge of Eastern Canada. If these students were to receive part of their education in Eastern Canada, they would form important links between the two sections of the country. American universities are able to offer large fellowships and unless the universities of Eastern Canada are able to do the same they cannot hope to secure graduate students from Western Canada.

Under the will of the late Dr Moses Henry Aikins, '55, who was a member of the first graduating class of Victoria College, the College benefits to the extent of some \$95,000. Dr

Victoria College Benefits Under Will of Dr Aikins

Aikins left an estate of \$650,000 of which \$375,000 was willed to be divided equally among Victoria College, Toronto General Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children, and the Salvation Army. \$20,000 is to be used

for the establishment of matriculation scholarships to be designated as the Moses Henry Aikins Scholarships, and the balance as an endowment fund, the interest to be used for providing a retiring allowance for the professorial staff.

For the first time in a number of years a University Theatre Night was held on February 16. The performance was H.M.S. Pinafore at the Princess Theatre.

Theatre Night Again Inaugurated

It was reported that the audience was "exceedingly well behaved" and that the only sign of rowdiness was the throwing of paper between the acts.

Graduates of some years back will remember Theatre Nights of quite a different order, when the patrons of the "gods" were wont to come armed with much more formidable weapons. Since the night when a cow bell and similar musical instruments proved too much for Forbes Robertson, theatre managers have consistently shunned the approaches of student organizations wishing to hold a Theatre Night.

The *Varsity* recalls the fact that it was thirty-two years ago on the 14th of February that the disastrous University College fire occurred.

U.C. Fire Thirty-two Years Ago

As the guests were gathering for the Annual Conversazione of the Literary and Scientific Society the cry of "Fire" rang out and ere long the whole east end of the building was in flames. One of the employees of the University had tripped while carrying a tray of lamps from the basement to the Library with the result that the stairway was ignited. There was no fire fighting equipment available and nothing could be done to materially stem the fire's course. It smouldered for nearly a fortnight.

The students looked for a prolonged

holiday but were disappointed as accommodation was secured in the School of Practical Science and in Moss Hall. The following June, Convocation exercises were held in a tent.

Mr Angus MacMurchy, Chairman of the Directors of the Alumni Federation, who is spending a few months vacation in Europe, has sent in an account of Lord Milner's presidential address to the Classical Association of England.

Classical Spirit Not Opposed To Scientific

Lord Milner was of the opinion that there was nothing in the classical spirit which was in any sense opposed to the scientific spirit, and that if Plato and Aristotle were to re-appear among men to-day they would be the first to investigate the achievements of science. The whole controversy between the humanities and physical science was, he hoped, a thing of the past. A well-rounded education would include both. He drew attention to the danger involved in the advance of science unaccompanied by intellectual and spiritual progress. "For a restless and feverish age, distracted by a flood of new discoveries and new ideas which it had not time to digest, prone to excess and eccentricity and hasty judgments insufficiently tempered by remembrance and reflection, there was balm in the sanity, the calmness, the balance, the self-possession, above all in the sense of proportion, which were the distinctive qualities of classic art and literature."

The Directors of the Alumni Federation have again decided to endeavour to assist soldier-students who are receiving assistance from the Memorial Fund, and other needy students, in securing work for the vacation period. Readers who know of employment openings are urged to send information of them to the Alumni Office.

It is anticipated that it will be quite as difficult for students to secure remunerative employment this summer as last. There seems very little prospect of large industrial firms desiring temporary workers. The public schools in the West which used to absorb so many students as teachers

now find sufficient teachers among the students of Western universities. Hard times, too, have fallen upon the canvassers. The selling of books, maps, and stereoscopic views has become a very hazardous venture. Apparently students will have to depart from the beaten paths to secure work during the coming summer.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell has been appointed to the Board of Governors of the University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Home Smith.

N. W. Rowell Appointed to Governors

Mr Rowell has been for many years closely identified with the affairs of Victoria College, having been a member of the Senate and Board of Regents. He has been prominent in public affairs, particularly since 1911 when he was chosen leader of the Liberal Opposition on the Ontario Legislature. In 1917 he entered the Union Government at Ottawa and became president of the Privy Council.

Among the international relationships which the World War interrupted are the exchange professorships, which had just begun to serve a useful purpose in promoting a better international feeling and understanding. So far as the Central European nations are concerned, more time will have to pass before these faculty exchanges can be restored to their full pre-war basis.

But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. It was quite natural that in the first years after the war, numbers of foreign students seeking a German-speaking university should turn to the universities of Switzerland instead of going to Germany. Nor were these universities slow to perceive this trend and to encourage it.

Now the leading Swiss university, Zurich, has evinced a desire to enter into closer academic relations with America, a project which is being supported by the Swiss government through its department of education, and has invited Professor William A. Braun, of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures in

W. A. Braun Invited as Exchange Professor to Zurich

Summer Work Wanted

Columbia University, as visiting professor for the winter session of 1922-23, this being the first appointment of an American professor at a Swiss university. Professor Braun will give a course of lectures in the German language on conditions in the United States. He will begin the course some time in October, having been granted a special leave of absence for this purpose for the first half of the next academic year.

Professor Braun is a graduate of University College of the year 1895. Shortly after his graduate work at the University of Chicago and in Germany, he was appointed to the staff of Columbia University, where he has been for twenty years. Although so long expatriated and now a citizen of the Republic, he has kept in close touch with his Alma Mater, which he visits at least once a year on his way to or from his summer home in Muskoka.

The University College Alumni Association is preparing a memorial to be presented to the Board of Governors urging that every effort be made to restore at an early date to University College the building now known as the Main Building.

**U.C.
Association to
Present
Memorial to
Governors**

Attention will be drawn to the congested condition of the rooms now occupied by the College, both in the matter of class rooms and of professors' private rooms. It will be pointed out that until the building is relieved of the administrative offices the College cannot perform its proper functions. The College was better off for space forty years ago although the building then harboured the Museum, Convocation Hall, Library, Science Departments, and a residence, than it is to-day when all these have been moved to other buildings.

DR JOSEPH BARCROFT, who was a member of an expedition which recently visited the Andes with a view to investigating physiological effects of high altitudes, lectured before the Royal Canadian Institute on February 4.

He told of how the blood of the natives showed thirty-three per cent more of red pigment than that of those who live in lower altitudes. The natives were small in stature but had chest expansions of an ordinary man of six feet.

The members of the expedition were all violently mountain sick.

FEBRUARY IS THE GIDDY MONTH in undergraduate life. It is the time of relaxation preceding strenuous preparation for the spring examinations. Almost every organization of any size has held a dance or some similar function during the past month. The "Dents" and "Meds" were ambitious and held their at-homes in the new ball-room of the King Edward Hotel. The other Faculty at-homes were held in Hart House. On the whole, however, the session has been characterized by a passing of the dance craze which during the two former years was evident.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN UNIVERSITY DEBATING was made on February 18 when representatives of the McGill and Toronto Menorah Societies argued on "Resolved that the convocation of a Jewish congress in Canada at the present moment is both feasible and necessary". Toronto was represented by David Eisen, and J. M. Stuchen, '21. The decision was given in favour of McGill.

DR C. E. SILCOX, U.C. '09, minister of First Church of Christ, Fairfield, Conn., preached the College sermon on January 22. Dr Silcox will be remembered by many as being very prominent in undergraduate affairs during his time at the University.

AN INDICATION OF THE GROWTH of the University is found in the fact that twenty-five years ago an appeal was made to the Ontario Government to make good a deficit of \$18,000; the total revenue of the University at that time was \$410,000, approximately one-fifth of what it is to-day.

THE GRADUATE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY have an organization known as the Graduate Students' Union. Its object is to create a spirit of solidarity among its members and to promote social intercourse among them. At a recent meeting Mr H. R. Kemp retired from the Presidency and Mr M. L. Stokes was elected in his place.

THE PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has sent a letter to the parents of all Princeton undergraduates asking them

to refrain from giving their sons automobiles for use while in College. It is his opinion that automobiles are detriments to students.

THE REGISTRAR HAS RECEIVED a letter from the Board of Education of Saskatchewan, pointing out that it is expected that there will be a sufficient number of qualified teachers within the Province to man the Saskatchewan schools during the coming summer, and that students of Eastern universities who are not fully qualified need not apply for positions.

DURING THE SESSION which from the standpoint of undergraduate extra-academic activities is now drawing to a close, the Music Committee of Hart House arranged a very fine series of afternoon musicales. These were held in the Music Room, Hart House, and were largely attended by the music lovers of the University constituency.

H. R. CHRISTIE, B.Sc.F., Toronto, '12, has been appointed assistant professor in the Faculty of Forestry. Mr Christie is at present professor of Forestry at the University of British Columbia. He enlisted with the Engineers during the first year of the war and spent four years in active service.

AT A RECENT MEETING of the University Senate, a resolution of sympathy with Mrs James Ballantyne in her bereavement was passed. At the next preceding meeting, Professor Ballantyne had moved a similar resolution in reference to the death of Dr John Hoskin.

THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT has announced the Summer Session Course for Teachers which affords an opportunity for teachers to secure university credits on the course leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. Any subject will be given for which a reasonable number of applications is received prior to May 1.

THE FORESTRY CLUB of the University held a banquet in Hart House on February 9. Sir Robert Falconer, Dean Howe, Mr W. C. Cain, Mr E. J. Zavitz, and Mr R. H. Campbell were among the speakers.

AN AGITATION HAS BEEN STARTED to have the graduating classes present a picture to Hart House. Since the opening of the House a number of very fine pictures have been loaned at different times, and the suggestion is that at least one each year should be purchased.

DURING FEBRUARY the two choral organizations of the University, the University Glee Club and the Victoria College Glee Club, gave their annual concerts. Both Clubs gave fine concerts and were favoured with large and appreciative audiences.

THE *Varsity* ADVOCATES a course in advertising at the University, claiming that students who intend entering the professions as well as those who are preparing for business should have some knowledge of advertising.

THE FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE arranged a course of lectures in water power development to be given by five eminent hydraulic engineers from Canada and the United States. It was designed to be of special value to fourth year men, but all interested in the subject were invited.

A BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET in honour of the Ontario Medical men who served during the war was unveiled at the Academy of Medicine on January 31. A number of portraits and books were on the same occasion presented to the Academy.

ACCORDING TO THE SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR at the Lillian Massey School, women students make splendid swimmers. He claims that girls are more courageous and daring than men, especially when it comes to diving.

THE OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION of the University of Toronto Schools held its second annual dinner in the Great Hall of Hart House on February 15. J. B. Brebner was elected President, succeeding Frank Denton.

THE BRITISH FEDERATION of University Women has offered an international fellowship of the value of £300 to be open for competition to women research workers.

Why Not More Generous Support for the University

By W. C. GOOD, '00, M.P.

WHY, I am asked, does not the University of Toronto receive more generous support from the Province? Before attempting to answer this question I would ask another: Is it a fact that the Province does not support the University generously? In order to answer the latter question one must have some way of measuring what is called *generous support*, some way of comparing the support which the Province gives to the University with what it gives to other educational institutions and to other causes. And I am not sure that, as compared with other educational institutions, the University of Toronto has not received generous support. I am prepared to admit, of course, that the Province does not attach sufficient importance to *higher* education. But that holds also with respect to many other things. Without assuming, therefore, that the University of Toronto is not getting its fair *share* of support, I will venture to make the following suggestions looking towards increasing the interest of our citizens generally in the work of the University.

(1) More short courses and extension work could be undertaken with advantage. The experience of the O.A.C. is significant in this respect. For years, through Farmers' Institutes, the work of the O.A.C. was brought home to the farmers of the Province. For years, every summer, thousands of farmers with their families visited, and were entertained by, the O.A.C. And for years short winter courses whetted the appetites of those whose time and resources were limited. The experience of many of the American universities in extension work is also significant.

(2) The control of the University and its activities should be made thoroughly democratic. With all its limitations the principle of democracy is sound, and it should be applied to political, educational, industrial, and other social institutions. Without making any definite proposals I would suggest the propriety of overhauling

the whole University machinery in order to make it conform as closely as possible to democratic principles and practices.

(3) But, while success in life is generally measured by the accumulation of dollars, the two previously suggested reforms will fall short of attaining much. While commercialism of the modern variety remains dominant we may look for more or less popular disdain of true education. Education conceived of as an end in itself is, indeed, scarcely compatible with the prevailing materialistic ideals. Technical education, as a means towards money making, tends to be more popular than that type of education which Huxley so admirably defined a good many years ago, a type which had as its end and purpose, the development of the best qualities of body, mind and soul. When the principle of co-operation in service for a common good replaces the law of the jungle we may expect a larger and more cordial support of higher education—of all *true* education.

(4) I would suggest finally that the *demand* for additional support might be lessened by carrying on some of the undergraduate work elsewhere in the Province. Something has been done in this respect already, in raising the standard for entrance. It remains to be seen what effects this will have. It is quite possible that something may be done along other lines too. Frequently quality suffers from bigness or too rapid growth, and I should not like to see any deterioration in quality arising from overcrowding, etc. The University of Toronto might gain, rather than lose, by the greater development of other institutions which can do some of the work now being done in the Queen City. At all events the idea is worth considering.

The foregoing suggestions are submitted for what they are worth. The writer professes to have no special qualifications for diagnosis or prescribing a remedy. He feels, however, that the whole question is worth thorough discussion, and therefore submits his view of the situation.

The University's Need of a Reasonably Permanent Income

By T. A. RUSSELL

CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE, BOARD OF GOVERNORS

IN my opinion, there has never been a time when the general public of the Province had a higher appreciation of the University of Toronto and the work it is doing than at present. Not only are the Arts faculties (which have always been to the fore) carrying on their work over a greater range and with larger attendances than ever before, but our Science Departments have enlarged and touch phases of activity undreamed of a generation ago. Our Engineering Faculty is making its influence felt in every corner of the Province. Our Medical Faculty, although subject from time to time to criticisms in detail, is being more widely recognized as one of the great medical schools of the continent.

Nor has the present Government proved unfriendly to the University. On the contrary, it has met the representatives of the University with a frankness and sympathy that perhaps is not widely enough realized. Salaries, which even yet are perhaps hardly adequate, have, however, been adjusted on a more equitable basis than at any time during the last fifteen years. The completion of the splendid new building for Electrical Engineering and the commencement of the new Anatomy Building, indicate that they have not been unmindful of some of the needs of the University in its growth.

The recent University Commission took the stand that the University of Toronto must be regarded as the Provincial University; that no aid given to other institutions must result in a withdrawal of or diminution of support to the Provincial University; that post-graduate work should be restricted to the University of Toronto and that new faculties should not be added in the other Universities in duplication of those existing at Toronto.

What, then, is the issue to-day? Frankly, as I see it, it narrows itself to this: that the Provincial Government of the day desires to commit itself no further with

regard to the University than from one year to another; that it has sought to have the estimates for the year brought in each Session and made a subject of debate in the House, if necessary, prior to their acceptance.

On the contrary, the attitude of the Board of Governors (and on this they were supported by the unanimous report of the University Commission) was that the best results could not be obtained by the adoption of a policy of this kind, which looks no further than one year ahead. The report of the University Commission recommended that the principle of granting to the University of Toronto an annual amount equal to one-half of the receipts from Succession Duties, be continued at least for another five years. It was pointed out that the experiences in the last fifteen years have shown that this sum expanded in about the same ratio as the needs of the University. The adoption of the University Commission, report would enable the Governors of the University to look farther than one year ahead and to plan their programme over a period of five years. In an institution so large and with developments of such importance, it must be obvious that a proper outlook of this kind is essential if the University is to attain anything like its maximum development.

In making this recommendation it was not the thought of the Governors nor of the University Commission's, that the Governors should have a free hand over any five-year period. The practice which has continued since 1906 of preparing estimates and laying same before the Governor-in-Council each year would be continued, but it would enable the men charged with the financial responsibility of the University to plan for some reasonable period ahead, with some confidence as to their income, instead of being left in uncertainty beyond the particular year in which they are involved.

I feel, therefore, that every effort should be made to convince the present Government—not of the need to support higher education, because I believe they are alive to that; not of the soundness of regarding the University of Toronto as the Provincial University, because they have accepted that policy; not of the need of liberality with regard to educational matters, because they have proven themselves willing to consider the educational needs of the Province—but of the absolute necessity of an institution of the magnitude

and far-reaching character of the University, having its policy set for more than one year in advance and having the sources of its income reasonably secure for more than one year in advance, so that the most efficient results can be obtained from its administration.

Surely it cannot do better than adopt the unanimous report of the Commission expressly appointed to fully consider the University question as a safe policy to pursue for at least the next five years.

Toronto Conservatory of Music Develops as a Unit of the University

"HANDEL and his crew of fiddlers gave a performance in the Theatre". In this sentence, the *Oxford University Magazine* of July, 1732, alluded to the visit to the University of one of the greatest musicians of all times. But *tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*. The time has long passed when musicians as a class were looked upon as long-haired, irresponsible and erratic. Today the profession is universally esteemed and occupies a commanding position in the general educational and cultural life of the world. Most, if not all, great British and the leading American universities announce courses of study leading to degrees in Music to undergraduates who have passed a matriculation examination, and our own University of Ontario has maintained for many years a system of local examinations.

In 1919, a regular Faculty of Music was formed in the University and courses of lectures were announced. In 1920, a further and most important development took place, which, in effect, means the establishment of a state school of Music in Ontario. The control of the large and influential school of Music known as the Toronto Conservatory of Music was, in accordance with the terms of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, placed in the hands of a special Board of Governors appointed by the University and responsible to the University Board of Governors. The importance of this movement it would be difficult to overstate. Since its founda-

tion thirty-five years ago, with a comparatively modest equipment and a roll of about 200 students, the Conservatory has developed into the largest and one of the most completely appointed schools of Music in the British Empire, with a registration of students drawn from all sections of the Dominion, Newfoundland, the West



Dr A. S. VOGT, Dean of the Faculty of Music

Indies and several states of the adjoining Republic. It has for some years occupied an unrivalled position in Canada as a Music school of the first rank, while the distinction of its faculty, the superior character and capacity of its buildings, and the efficiency of its general equipment are equalled by very few of the great schools of Music of either Europe or America. As in the case of colleges which have been brought into federation with the University, the Conservatory retains its name, its distinction and its characteristics; its purpose being to give instruction in all branches of the art and science of Music. This it has done for many years, supplying a complete technical and theoretical education in Music, from the instruction of very young pupils in its preparatory departments, to the training of teachers and artists competent to appear as public performers and to assume professional responsibilities in a manner worthy of the institution and its recent formal absorption by the University. In Theory and Composition, the courses are equally compre-

hensive and complete. Such courses are not a regular part of the work of a University, whose chief function is rather to provide lectures and to conduct examinations leading to degrees.

That the University of Toronto has now under its supervision and control a splendidly equipped and internationally important school of Music is another and a remarkable instance of the University's ever-widening scope. As the Conservatory has long maintained throughout the Dominion a carefully graded and highly successful system of local examinations, whose prestige and influence has extended beyond the borders of Canada, the University's local examinations will in future be taken over and conducted by the Conservatory, an arrangement which, it is expected, will tend to establish and standardize examinations, under the supervision of the Faculty of Music of the University of Toronto, and thus more than ever to advantageously affect the musical life of the Province and country generally.

The President's Annual Report Published

IN glancing through the President's Report for the year ending June 30th, which has recently been issued by the King's Printer, two things in particular strike the eye,—first, the development of research work, and second, the growth of the Extension Department.

No less than 112 researches conducted by members of the staff are enumerated. The subjects covered and the number of researches in each case are as follows: Psychology, 2; Physics, 20; Botany, 7; Zymology, 6; Biochemistry, 7; Physiology, 9; Chemistry, 10; Geology; Mineralogy; Medicine, 20; School of Engineering Research, 31. The list is a comprehensive one and shows that members of the staff are alive to the advantages of research from the standpoint of undergraduate teaching as well as from that of the results of the investigations.

A considerable part of the work was done by senior and graduate students in co-operation with members of the staff. Perhaps the most remarkable thing in regard to the entire report on research is

that the committee in charge of the fund for experimental research had only \$5,000 to administer. Apparently the research workers had to rely on departmental budgets and outside contributions for the greater part of their financial maintenance.

In the report of the Extension Department, Mr Dunlop tells of work carried on in ten different divisions: Summer Session; Course for Teachers during the Term; Correspondence Courses; Extension Lectures; Workers' Educational Association; Tutorial Classes; Extra-mural Classes; Short Course for Farmers; Short Course in Journalism; Household Science Short Course.

The total staff of the University for the year was 558 of whom 68 were professors, 48 associate professors, 41 assistant professors, and the remainder, lecturers, instructors, and demonstrators.

In that portion of the Report which appears over the President's name considerable attention is again given to the financial problems with which the University is faced. Sir Robert says in part:

"The problem of entrance still faces us. The first year of University College was so large that the accommodation was not only quite inadequate, but is such that there are many rooms in which students should not be required to take instruction. The situation in Economics was even worse, for one old dwelling-house was the headquarters of a department that has to provide instruction for 763 pass and 240 honour students. But perhaps worst of all was the condition of the students in Botany. Not only are the laboratories of this rapidly growing department quite inadequate for the present, but it was necessary to break up the teaching museum in order to get space for the routine instruction. Graduate work is curtailed, and necessary additions to the staff cannot be secured to take care even of present needs as there is no place in which to have the teaching done. It will be difficult to attract good men to the staff until better quarters can be offered.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that the delay in carrying out the building programme set forth by the Governors last year to the Commission is seriously crippling the efficiency of the University. Every indication goes to show that even with the rise of standards the numbers in Arts will not be reduced in such a way as to make the demands for buildings less urgent. The best work cannot be done in the kind of space we have at our disposal."

Residences Needed for University College

"Collegiate life will never be what it should be in University College until residences for men and women with a Union for the latter have been provided in addition to proper class-room accommodation. Our students, drawn as they are from every section of Ontario as well as other parts of the Dominion, and from all classes in society, are material of first-rate quality, but without suitable buildings to live and work in they are not getting what they should from their college life; they are not educating one another as they might; they do not enjoy those rich gifts which are so uniquely afforded in the

English and the old American College, a historical institution which both branches of the English-speaking world have preserved as distinctive in their educational system. It remains for us also in Canada to preserve as a centre of liberal education the college bearing our own individual mark and affording opportunities for intercourse and friendship through the constant commingling of students."

"Again I cannot but refer to the effect in retarding the development of the University which has been produced by our uncertainty as to what financial support can be relied upon. The staff are anxious as to their own future, it is difficult to make offers to men who are called to fill vacancies, and the youth of the country in attendance are not getting all that with some reasonable and reliable annual increase we should offer them. Nor can the University reach out through its extension to meet the opportunities which have been so splendidly manifested by Mr Dunlop even in the first year of his work. His report shows what lies to our own hand to do if only we have the financial means. The people, young and old, want education. Only in a widely cultivated and diversified society such as higher education creates will even those economic interests be constantly called into being which both make and satisfy a productive population. Mere material development will soon exhaust itself by producing a narrow people with few interests, whereas a broadly and highly educated community will become not merely increasingly efficient, but will afford occupation for skilled workers both urban and rural, and will demand a more varied production to meet the growing needs of an enriched country."

Sir Robert refers to the work of the Alumni Association as follows:

"I cannot overlook the valuable co-operation of the Alumni Association during the year in making known the needs of the University to a very wide constituency. Many of our graduates devoted valuable time and energy when it was greatly needed, and without singling out any one above another it may be said that such a large number of graduates have never before been so actively devoted to the welfare of their Alma Mater."

The Department of Chemical Engineering

By H. M. LANCASTER, CHIEF CHEMIST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

ONE of the chief characteristics of the late Dean Ellis was his sound judgment. With this quality of mind was combined an ability to adapt new features of scientific development to the requirements of the times. He had the opportunity of viewing chemical science from many angles. The speculative theories so essential to advancement; history, without which no science can achieve its fullest development; analytical work of the most exacting character; chemistry as applied to the science and practice of medicine and to the industries—all of these passed in review, as it were, in the experience of this wise man, whose life was a broadening inspiration to all who worked with him.

It is most significant that of all the branches of chemical work with which he was concerned, the Department of Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry held a very prominent place in his affections. The purpose of establishing such a Department was not only to present the applications of chemistry as a minor subject to classes of students in the several branches of engineering such as mining, civil, mechanical and electrical and to special groups of students from other Faculties of the University, but also to fit a connecting link between our industries and the University. The very existence of many of the industries of our country depends upon chemical processes conducted in some cases in wasteful and careless ways. On the other hand, in every university there is a wealth of information and scientific lore packed away in every science department which is concerned entirely with the mental training derived from the study of mere abstrusities without any regard for usefulness in the ordinary sense of the word "useful". The function served by the Department of Chemical Engineering, is, then, to train men to deal with technical industrial problems in a scientific way and to bring scientific knowledge into practical application on an industrial scale.

With this ideal, Dr Ellis gathered about him men with natural ability, who have added to this the training and experience necessary to carry on successfully. The Department is now under the guiding hand of Professor J. Watson Bain. With him are associated Dr M. C. Boswell and Professor E. G. R. Ardagh, as divisional heads. With enthusiastic co-operation of the staff both senior and junior with a vigorous student body, the present organization is flourishing in every sense of the word. The junior staff is made up of two lecturers and four demonstrators. The students number one hundred and seventy-two. Some idea as to the growth of the Department can be obtained from the records which show that in the year 1910 the total registration of students was forty-eight.

Indeed, the last few years have seen many changes in the attitude of our people towards many things. Of all the lessons learned from the recent war none was more definite and clear than that Chemistry was of prime importance in the so called "key" industries without which no nation is on a sound economic basis. Our industries are passing from the ultra-conservative policy of cherishing traditional trade secrets. Those in charge have begun to see that the application of modern scientific methods brings results. Chemistry is being recognized as the basis of industrial progress.

In this department of Applied Chemistry there is no danger of education being sacrificed to the mere accumulation of practical details. The courses of instruction are sufficiently broad to foster the creative spirit and to develop good judgment. The research problems in this field are quite sufficient to stimulate and to bring out the best features of pure science. Every student is required during the final year to carry on an investigation of some hitherto unsolved problem. Such researches deal with features of industrial processes. This training is most excellent and is useful in all walks of life. Even if through lack of opportunity or from

other causes the graduate does not follow up chemical work as a life occupation the value of such training will assert itself. A man trained to think clearly and to apply scientific methods to the solution of chemical problems will be the better prepared to meet the obstacles encountered in any other line of activity. In addition to these student researches, this Department carries on the chemical investigations of the School of Engineering Research, which is organized for research in the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering. Three graduates are engaged in this work.

In order to obtain best results in all

these various lines it is necessary that both staff and students have contact and co-operation with organizations and with individuals who are concerned with industrial management. The alumni can do a great deal in assisting such work by sympathetically remembering that there is such a department in the University and by giving it additional points of contact with the industrial world. It is the duty of those in charge of government affairs to see that such scientific departments are provided with adequate staff and equipment, because the ultimate effective results are of national value.

The Veterinary College to be Moved to Guelph During the Coming Summer

The Ontario Veterinary College which for sixty years has carried on its work in Toronto will be moved to Guelph during the coming summer. A new building on the grounds of the Experimental Farm and in close proximity to the Agricultural College is now in the course of construction. The present Veterinary College building on University Avenue will be used for Government Offices.

The Ontario Veterinary College was established in 1862 under the principalship

of the late Dr Andrew Smith who guided the destinies of the institution with rare ability for forty-six years. Principal Smith was succeeded by the late Dr E. A. A. Grange and in 1918 the present head, Dr C. D. McGilvray was called to the principalship. The College is the only one in Canada which offers veterinary training for English speaking students. Its student body is probably the most cosmopolitan of any unit of the University. This year there are students in



Architect's drawing of Veterinary College building which is in course of construction at Guelph. The building will be fully modern with the best equipment for scientific instruction

attendance from every province of the Dominion, from Newfoundland, the British West Indies, and the United States.

The transfer of the College to Guelph will not affect its affiliation with the University. The University will still have control over entrance requirements, examinations, and the conferring of degrees. Instruction in certain science subjects which the Veterinary students now receive in the University will be provided by the Agricultural College.

Principal McGilvray expresses himself as well satisfied with the change. He anticipates an improvement in the facilities for clinical teaching by reason of the close relationship which will exist with the O.A.C. On the other hand he says that if the University had been able to provide all the instruction in science which the College desired, he would have preferred to remain in Toronto. But this the University, on account of lack of facilities, has been unable to do.

In recent years the attendance at the Veterinary College has fallen off, apparently because the profession has not appealed to the youth of the country as other professions have. Dr McGilvray points out, however, that the profession to-day offers great opportunities. The old "horse doctor" of little or no scientific training is gone and in his place there is a man scientifically trained in all the diseases of animals. Private practice has greatly improved with the development of the stock breeding industry, and with the coming of the motor car which enables the practitioner to cover a much wider field. Veterinary graduates go also into many other lines of work—government inspectorships in abattoir and field work, municipal service in safeguarding the supply of milk and meat, commercial work with firms distributing biological products and side lines such as fox farming.

University Publicity

By CLARK E. LOCKE, '11, ADVERTISING MANAGER, ROBERT SIMESON CO. LTD.

IT is generally conceded that the day has arrived when the University of Toronto should receive some tangible manifestation of whole-souled sympathy and support. In the business world it is not until a great measure of public approval and goodwill is felt behind an enterprise that its directors feel free to plan confidently for the spacious days of the future. Such goodwill is a guarantee of success and progress.

So with the University. Growing yearly from strength to strength on the value of its products, and its contribution to the State, it builds public sentiment and is nourished by it.

Business, however, has gone much further in recent years. Not content with waiting for a gradual growth in popular favour, it has set out systematically to stimulate and develop a sustained interest in its existence and valuable material results have accrued. The instrument which produced these results is PUBLICITY.

University sympathizers in Ontario to-day are in agreeing that some step should be taken to eliminate the annual

recurrence of financial stringencies. A year-to-year anxiety as to maintenance is no longer tolerable. Unhindered by embarrassments of this character the University should be free to step forth and become in greater measure a directing influence in the citizen life of Canada.

To achieve this happy facility a quickened sense of loyalty and sympathy is required. Systematized publicity is the agency which will accomplish this task.

With the object of having the University, its claims, its functions and its needs brought definitely and consistently to the attention of those who support it, the establishment of an organized Publicity Department is recommended.

In the first place, the University would be pictured to the world as it should be pictured. The diffusion of useful information and the humanizing of the institution through familiarity with its operations and activities, would bring to the farmer in the back-townships, the president in his office and the citizen at large a new, vital realization of its importance as a great educational factor. The years of student life will then

be regarded not merely as the finishing of an education, but as the fundamental training of men to whom will be entrusted in time the gravest concerns of the country.

There are four fields in which an organized Publicity Department could serve the University of Toronto to advantage, viz.: the Press, the Alumni Association, the Schools and the various Club organizations. Each of these, if properly utilized, would lend itself to the dissemination of University propaganda in ways and in places eminently desirable. Stress should be laid, however, on the necessity of proper methods of approach.

Take the Press, for example. The University is perhaps one of the greatest sources of news that exists. New phases of thought, staff changes, new buildings, its needs and ambitions, the way students live, the equipment their education gives them—here is information that the public thirsts for, and the Press would be glad to supply. But the Press demands this information in the shape of "news". Provided in interesting form, prepared from the standpoint of an interested public, university facts are welcomed by every newspaper and will be carried broadcast purely because of their news value. Such publicity is gratis and most valuable.

This does not apply alone to the local or daily press, but to the weeklies and also to the press agencies and services which have a very wide field of circulation. There are farm papers which through their columns would become willing apostles spreading broadcast the gospel of university training. Their influences would go far towards creating a permanent rural enthusiasm in this regard. Magazines, too, are seeking live, expert expositions of the problems which face educational authorities and the tasks to which their students and young men are setting their hands.

The Alumni Association, now re-organized and active, can well take upon its shoulders definite responsibilities in crystallizing a university sentiment in the country. Alumni scattered throughout various towns and cities could be enrolled as speakers to set forth on various occasions the advantages of higher education and the claims of the great parent institution itself. Organization would see that each alumnus should go forth as a missionary to extol his Alma Mater.

Loosely-organized bodies such as Alumni Associations can hope to acquire strength and effectiveness only when charged with responsibilities calling for active work. An organized publicity endeavour would lay upon this body responsibilities calculated to increase the value of its own organization and to benefit the University by enlightening and instructing the public.

In the high schools and collegiates of the Province is a field where desirable propaganda can be spread with great effect. Every school paper should be an agency to promote the value of university training and its significance from a national standpoint. At every Commencement Day programme the voice of the university should be heard from the platform. The staff could supply some of these speakers, the Alumni Association others, and definite request would stimulate the school authorities to emphasize the importance of the advanced training which comes to the student after he leaves the school behind.

Not least among all the agencies which can be utilized to promote these aims are the Canadian Clubs, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations which exist in practically all the towns and cities of the Province. Here would be points of contact greatly to be desired, for here practical support must be looked for. It is a fact that certain large business corporations to-day are inclined to contribute in a concrete fashion by endowments, the establishment of chairs, etc., but they are waiting to be approached with definite proposals.

There are in Ontario 1,700 United Farmer Clubs. Periodic meetings are held where matters of particular interest to rural residents are presented and discussed. What more effective means of retailing University information could be found than occasions of this character.

In summary, if the University is to gain the support of the tax-payers which it merits, it should take definite steps to cultivate a sympathetic appreciation. Agencies which may be enlisted effectively abound in the Province. An organized endeavour to link them up in an active and consistent programme of publicity would create a public sentiment which, guaranteeing the future, would at the same time ensure that year-to-year embarrassments would be minimized.

Extension Work in American Universities

SEVERAL writers in recent issues of THE MONTHLY have hinted that the real cause of the University's financial trouble lies in the fact that at the present time the University does not reach in a direct way many of the citizens of the Province. In order, to secure some conception of what American universities are doing to serve their constituencies as a whole THE MONTHLY wrote for Extension work information to the University of Wisconsin and to the University of Iowa, two typical state universities of the United States. The following is a digest of the material received.

Wisconsin Extension Activities

Extension work of the University of Wisconsin falls for the most part into five divisions: Correspondence Study Courses, Package Library, Lectures and Entertainments, Municipal Information, and Motion Pictures and Lantern Slides.

The Correspondence Courses have a wide range, covering practically every subject in the university curriculum and are designed to meet the needs of any adult from the near illiterate to the highly educated person. In 1920 there were 20,116 registrations on the active roster. Business and commercial studies stood first with 6,896 registrations, and Engineering and Industrial studies second with 4,998. Seventy-three per cent. of the registrants were men.

Through the Package Library service material is sent out on request. A package library consists of an average of forty articles selected from books, current publications, etc., chosen to answer the specific enquiry. During the two years ending July 1st, 1920, Wisconsin sent out 16,256 such packages. They went to individuals, debating clubs, high schools, public libraries, rural clubs, and other organizations.

During the 1918-1920 biennium, 1,800 lectures and entertainments were given in 350 different centres of the State.

The Department of Municipal Information conducts researches into various matters of government and supplies information on request. In the 1918-1920 period 740 investigations were made for city officials, 70 conferences were held, and 878 communities were given special service.

The American State University Ideal

"The campus of the state University has come to be co-extensive with the borders of the state whose people tax themselves for its support. . . . Wherever men and women labour in the heat, or toil in the shadows, in field or forest, or mill or shop or mine, in legislative halls or executive offices, in society or in the home, at any task requiring an exact knowledge of facts, principles or laws, there the modern university sees both its duty and its opportunity".

P. P. CLAXTON,
*United States Commissioner
of Education.*

The Motion Picture and Lantern Slide work at Wisconsin is highly developed. Slides and films are sent on request to various community organizations. In the 1918-1920 period, 125,000 slides were shown 553,950 times and 3,600 films were shown 15,132 times.

Wisconsin also conducts tutorial classes (some 3,000 enrolled in 1920), carries on Medical extension work (clinical courses held in fifteen centres in 1920), and provides a text-book service (138,360 texts sold in 1918-1920).

The Iowa Extension Division

The Iowa Extension Division is organized to cover much the same ground as that of Wisconsin. The work is carried on in a somewhat different way, however, and emphasis is placed on different subjects.

Iowa has done much in the field of Public Health and Social Welfare. Highly trained specialists are employed by the Division and placed at the disposal of organizations which are endeavouring to improve conditions in their local communities. For each session of the Legislature a study is made of legislation which would raise the standards of living in the State. Surveys are conducted and local conferences held.

Aggressive educational work is carried on with a view to assisting the teachers of the State and improving pedagogical methods.

Business administration and accounting service is placed at the disposal of business organizations and there is a Municipal Information Department which is at the service of municipal bodies. Correspondence courses and classes are conducted with and without university credits. A Lantern Slide Department operates as at Wisconsin.

An interesting and effective part of the Iowa Extension work is a fortnightly bulletin service. These bulletins range from 12 to 72 pages and cover a very wide sweep of subjects—"How to Feed the Baby", "Diet for the School Child",

"Newspaper English", "Store Lighting", "High School Plays", "Income Tax Problems", "School Finance in Iowa Cities", "Parent and Teacher," "Municipal Accounting", "Outlines of Great American Problems", "Suggestions to Teachers of French and Spanish", are among some of the bulletins recently issued. The bulletins are distributed to organizations and individuals interested in the particular subjects discussed. Of some not more than 1,000 copies are printed while others have a very wide distribution. The bulletin, "Diet for the School Child", for example, has exceeded 100,000 copies.

Professors on the Squash Courts

THE conventional cartoon, intended to portray the professor in a characteristic pose, shows us a bespectacled and mortar-crowned individual

trailing not "clouds of glory" but a tattered gown. Around this University, however, the professor would be even more readily recognized were the artist to sketch



The sensitive professor seeks the elixir of youth upon the squash floor.

a semi-nude figure solemnly batting a little ball around with a long-handled racquet. For the patrons of the Hart House squash courts are almost without exception professors, associate professors or lecturers and the challenge list posted there reads for all the world like those pages in the *Calendar* devoted to "Officers of Instruction".

Why the game of squash racquets, as we believe it is technically called, has obtained such a hold upon the "members of the staff" particularly, admits of several explanations. An incident during the recent visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when it was announced by the Press that he had graced our squash courts for an hour or so, is thought to have given the first impulse to that recreation's high-brow popularity. Our Canadian graduates, who have returned from Oxford with an accent and a superfluous lower vest-button, are suspected of having promptly added squash to their overseas affectations.

Others again, who still believe in the myth of the struggling professor, would account for the cult of squash in intellectual circles upon economic grounds. What we mean is, there is probably no other athletic diversion which demands so modest an outlay for equipment. Apparently the only requisites are a racquet, running shoes and an utter lack of self-consciousness. It is the undress sport *par excellence*.

Probably one would be nearer the mark though in merely ascribing to these learned men a pardonable ambition to keep in shape or rather get into shape. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin", and the same basic element of personal vanity, which impells the fat youth who jogs his perspiring way around the track, brings the philosopher to the squash courts to reduce an expanding waist-line or build up dwindling calves.

We live in an age of vitamins, Pelmanism and setting-up exercises. The dullard athlete poring over the *Keys* to the classics envies the scholar his brain; the spindle-shanked lecturer sighs for the Herculean frame of the half-back. Until the years have brought indifference, all the volumes of ancient philosophy afford no solace for the nickname "Fatty" or "Slats". Accordingly the sensitive professor seeks the elixir of youth upon the squash floor. To what avail? One is tempted to paraphrase words of a squash devotee given to

epigrammatic comments on the French Revolution—"Ten men who do nothing but puff! Twenty men who do nothing but make faces! Futile dreams of mediocre intelligences!"

We have alluded above to the primitive way in which the professor throws away most of his attire as well as his dignity when engaged in this pastime. There is apparently no standard costume. It is largely a matter of individual modesty. Out of eight squashees observed in action one afternoon, only two wore anything above the equator. They were in their B.V.D.'s.

The professor is obviously not restricted by any regulations in the choice of his "shorts". While the majority wear the usual white gym variety, we entertain a sneaking suspicion that a certain lantern-jawed history lecturer, with an incipient bald spot and a mannerism of hitting the wall an experimental tap with his racquet before serving, had simply cut the legs off his fleece-lined at the knees. The wearing of socks is purely optional, but we do think that in the best interests of the game garters might very well be dispensed with.

On the first court, a slight, blue-eyed and clean-shaven professor with greying hair, whose voice was familiar upon the campus in the war years of the C.O.T.C., was matched with a swarthy, black-haired young man whose modern history lectures the flappers declare "Simply killing". The former was clad in a sleeveless, knee-combination, black socks and black slippers. As additional concessions to the proprieties he had left on his garters and wore one tan glove on his right hand. His opponent appeared at first in a soiled white jersey which he later discarded to emerge a veritable Esau. They played with a grim concentration, punctuated by disgusted grunts of "Ah, ah" from the younger man when his vicious left-handed returns struck below the red line.

The occupants of the central court were a short, somewhat undernourished Greek professor and a recent addition to the U.C. staff, a trifle inclined to *embonpoint* with big, appealing blue eyes and a worried smile. The latter was, we presumed, a first offender for he had retained his athletic underwear and cast frequent embarrassed glances to the gallery above. Exhausted by the effort of serving, he

would collapse pathetically against the wall and pluck nervously at the top of his suit in a shivery gesture reminiscent of September Morn.

After every stroke he would crouch defensively against either side in frequently ineffectual attempts to keep out of his classical opponent's line of fire, only emerging at the last moment from his refuge to take a frantic swipe which often drove the ball out of the court into the corridor above. The lighter and more active professor, however, played a more aggressive game, taking up an exposed position in the centre of the floor. There he waited on the alert, only an involuntary hunching of his neck and a visible tremor up his spine affording a clue to the lack of confidence he felt in the other's wild returns.

It is typical of the professors that no unseemly levity marks their squash sessions. They go through the solemn ritual of making wicked preparatory slashes through the air with the same earnest absorption in the task to hand that they display in the lecture room. They take the game and themselves so seriously that one refrains from smiling at what, to our uninitiated gaze, appears merely a glorified form of "strip poker".



As an additional concession to the proprieties he had left on his garters.

So long may they enjoy their innocent diversion, without "let" or "hinder", as they say in squash parlance. May they shed their years like a sweater and, when the shadows widen round others, though poor and even homely may the professors still retain that girlish figure.—A. F. MacL.

A. H. Young Granted Leave of Absence

By LLOYD HODGINS

AFTER thirty years of unselfish devotion to the service of the University of Trinity College, Professor Archibald Hope Young has resigned his position as dean of Residence in order to take a well-earned rest. At the end of a year's leave of absence he will resume his duties as professor of German and will be freed from the onerous demands of administrative detail which, for so long a time, he has discharged faithfully and well.

Of necessity any estimate of Dr Young and his work must be incomplete but this brief sketch may serve in some slight measure to call attention to some of the more salient features of his long-standing connection with Trinity College.

Throughout his whole collegiate career Dr Young has shown the deep rooted regard for ideals with which he was imbued in his early training at Upper Canada

College. As a boy there he came under the influence of two great scholars, John Martland and John Buchan, both of them men whose lofty aims and high standards were a source of inspiration to so many students of Upper Canada College. From the days when he was Head Boy in 1882 Dr Young has maintained a devoted and unbroken connection with his old school. He was a master there for five years; he was treasurer and later corresponding secretary of the Old Boys' Association and at the present time he is a member of the Board of Governors. His preparation of the *Roll of Pupils*, published in 1916, was an invaluable contribution to the history of Upper Canada College and a monumental tribute of his affection for his old school.

After his graduation from the University of Toronto, Dr Young spent five years

as a master in Upper Canada College and at the same time acted as examiner in Modern Languages for the University. In January 1892 he was appointed lecturer in Modern Languages and Philology in the University of Trinity College. In 1900 he became professor of Modern Languages and three years later when increasing duties necessitated a division of his work he was made professor of German. Together with his professional duties Dr Young has at one time or another held practically every office of administration in the College. From 1896



PROFESSOR A. H. YOUNG

until 1902 he was librarian and to his wise selection and sound literary judgment the library owes a great debt. From 1903 until 1914 he was registrar of the College and from 1907 until 1914 he was also registrar of the University of Trinity College. For over twenty years he has been clerk of Convocation and during the greater part of that time he has acted as editor of the *Trinity Year Book*.

In 1914 he was made dean of Residence and during the changing conditions of the past eight years he has exercised a particularly intelligent and sympathetic oversight of the students. Apart from his official connection with them his personal interest in their undertakings has been

many-sided. He was for years honorary president of the Athletic Association; he assisted in the founding of the Glee Club and has acted as honorary president since 1905; for more than thirty years he has been actively connected with the publication of the *Trinity University Review*. In his dealings with the students sincerity of speech and courtesy of expression make his counsel to be sought and his opinion to be valued. Moreover he is not without the saving grace of Scotch humour which seasons all his pronouncements. In his college room many an undergraduate has found friendly encouragement and a stimulating influence to high endeavour. Many an alumnus comes from the activity of busy professional life to enjoy the privilege of companionship with one who combines the cultivation and the charm of scholarship with the insight of a mind exceptionally well informed as to modern affairs, especially those of his own country.

His keenness for Canadian History amounts almost to a passion. His research into the early chronicles of Ontario has resulted in the recent contributions to scholarship of two valuable and interesting publications, *The Rev. John Stuart, D.D., U.E.L. of Kingston and his Family*, and *The Parish Register of Kingston, 1785-1811*. For a great many years he has been accumulating material for a definitive life of the Hon. and Right Rev John Strachan, founder of the University of Trinity College and during the coming year he hopes to complete the preparations for publication.

With unswerving loyalty and unobtrusive service, with unusual gifts of intellect and character to share with undergraduate and alumnus alike, Dr Young has spent the greater part of his life in contributing to Trinity that element of permanence which is so essential a factor in the successful development of an educational institution. It is our pleasing duty to present this totally inadequate acknowledgement of Dr Young's services to the College and to the University. We wish him a very pleasant and restful holiday and shall look forward to his return to the institution where for so many years his fine intelligence, wide scholarship, and gracious courtesy have given such distinction to the College and have inspired and developed the lives of so many young men and women of Canada.

The Second Short Course for Farmers

How long does it take to arouse class spirit? Often it takes a very long time, sometimes it can be done in two short weeks. With the farmers who attended the short winter course at the University it was absolutely spontaneous. From the moment they registered in Convocation Hall until the last speech was made, the last toast was drunk, the last song sung, and the final cheer given in the Great Hall of Hart House at the class banquet which officially wound up the proceedings of the course, the farmers demonstrated that they possess class spirit, enthusiasm, and a zeal for organization to the nth degree.

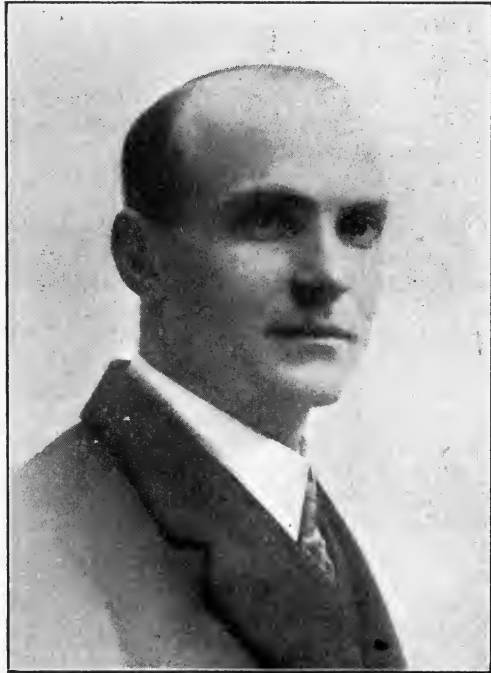
There were two hundred and twenty-five registered for the course, about fifty less than last year, but what they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in enthusiasm. The fact that it was a poor year for agriculture and that the legislature opened later than it was expected accounts for the decreased attendance, but as it was, many of the U.F.O. Members took advantage of their presence in the city to attend the lectures during the second week of the course. That the same conditions prevail elsewhere is shown by the fact that the attendance for the similar course at the University of Manitoba dropped from sixty-three to twenty-three this year.

Seventy-five of last year's students came back again to continue the work they had started the year before. As a result the course was divided into two sections. The subjects in the first section were, Psychology, Economics, History, Biology, Household Science, Public Speaking, Architecture, and Engineering. In the second section English, Hygiene and commercial Geography were substituted for History, Psychology and Architecture. The only two subjects that were compulsory were Public Speaking and Economics.

The social side played no small part in the entertainment of the students. They availed themselves of the privileges of Hart House and the University College Women's Union which were thrown open for their use. Moreover, they were entertained lavishly on all sides; tea at the College of Education, a tour of the buildings of Applied Science and Engineering under the guidance of the Dean,

several tours of inspection of the Massey-Harris works, and tea as guests of the U.F.O., winding up with an inspection of General Wholesalers. Besides these there were various lectures around the University, and especially they appreciated the University sermon on Sunday morning, February 12. In fact they thoroughly entered into every phase of University life during their brief stay.

To show that they had profited by their lectures in public speaking, a Farmers' Mock Parliament was held one evening in Hart House and matters of great gravity and importance were discussed. Formal parliamentary procedure was not lacking although various features showed an adaptation to rural culture and the mace borne so pompously by the sergeant-at-arms had a suspicious resemblance to a pitchfork. The subject for discussion was a bill regarding compulsory military training, to be given its second reading, and great humour and deep thought signalized the speeches. In the end Parliament was adjourned for a year, discussion



M. H. STAPLES, U.C. '11, Educational Director of the U.F.O., who was instrumental in organizing the Short Course for Farmers.

to be continued then, and the bill to be given its third reading.

The curtain goes down on the picture of the farmers at dinner in the sacred precincts of the Great Hall. There students and instructors met for the last time in a jovial gathering and the halls of learning resounded with the wit and merriment of the tillers of Ontario's soil, and perhaps its future legislators. In the

end, they returned to their own homes to carry back to the thirty-four counties of the Province which they represented, the story of what the University had done for them and what it is trying to do for all of Ontario's citizens. Let us hope that both the Province and the University may reap the harvest of mutual understanding and appreciation.

The Pros and Cons of the Full-Time System in Medicine

Some criticism has recently been directed at the administration of the Medical Faculty in respect to the inauguration of full-time professorships in the clinical subjects, Medicine and Surgery. A controversy which at times became quite vituperative began in some of the medical journals and spread to the daily press of Toronto. The present article is in no sense a contribution to that controversy. It is intended simply to give the laymen some idea of "what it is all about" and to set forth the facts of the situation.

Inquiries were made of students who had experience under both systems; and statements secured from two prominent medical men, one strongly in favour of the full-time system, and the other fundamentally opposed to it.

For many years full-time instructors have been employed in Anatomy, Pathology, and Biology, but it is only within recent years that full-time men have been engaged in the clinical subjects, Medicine and Surgery. On this continent the system was first installed at Johns Hopkins where it has been in force for some seven years. It is claimed, however, that even there it has not yet definitely passed the experimental stage. Some of the medical schools in which men are mainly and entirely in charge of medical and surgical teaching are: *English*, University College Hospital, London Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Thomas' Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital; *American*, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Washington University, St. Louis, Indiana University, University of Michigan, Columbia University Medical School, University of California, Yale University.

Before proceeding further it would be

well to define what is meant by full time clinical instructors. As a matter of fact "full-time" is a misnomer as applied to the system at Toronto and in most of the American schools. In Toronto the full-time man in the Medical clinic must devote from 9 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. to his hospital and academic duties, but during the remainder of the day he is free to engage in private practice within or without the hospital. In several of the medical schools of the United States the full-time man gives all his time to hospital or academic duties, or if he does see other than public ward patients these must come to the private wards of the hospital to which he is attached, and the fee which they are charged is collected by the hospital and used for the development of the clinic. In other schools the privileges of private practice are even less definitely defined, the understanding simply being that the full-time man will regard his medical school work as his chief vocation.

At Toronto the full-time system in Clinical Medicine was installed two years ago, and last autumn it was inaugurated in Surgery. In Medicine there are five full-time instructors—the head of the department and four assistants. In addition to these there are thirty part time clinical instructors, practising physicians, who (at present without remuneration) conduct certain clinics under the direction of the head.

Members of this year's graduating class who have had experience of both systems seem on the whole to be in favour of the full-time system. They find the work well organized and classroom and clinical teaching well correlated. On the other hand the majority of students express a

preference for the teacher who is in close touch with private practice and can constantly draw on his experience for illustrative purposes.

Advantages of the Full-Time System

By One in Favour of it.

THE disadvantages of the part-time system in clinical subjects may be divided into two groups or categories. In the one, which we may call general, is the indubitable fact that instructors have acquired their knowledge of disease solely by observation of symptoms, through the experience of clinical practice, cannot be in a position to direct the student's mind to seek out the underlying cause of the disease which is responsible for the symptoms. A teacher of this class, unless he be of exceptional ability, cannot expect to be able to stimulate in the student that enquiring habit of mind which alone will enable him to advance abreast of medical scientific knowledge, and unless our students are stimulated by their instructors in this way, we cannot expect them to become better physicians or surgeons than their instructors.

The second group of disadvantages are of a more *practical* nature and the chief of them may be enumerated as follows:

1. The demands of private practice must as a rule take precedence to those of the teaching clinic if the physician or surgeon is to build up and retain a large clientele. This principle is so well recognized that teaching appointments must often be considered as secondary to "urgent calls" from private patients.

2. The day of the general practitioner is usually so completely filled with the duties of his practice that he has but little time or energy left for the perusal even of the general medical journals and still less for serious study of the special journals and monographs in which the discoveries of modern medical and surgical science are expounded.

3. Under the conditions set forth above it is impossible for one man who is primarily engaged in practice to undertake control of all the teaching of medicine or surgery. This has to be divided among several, with the result, as experience shows, that there is but little correlation of instruction and the student often com-

pletes his course with a very poorly balanced knowledge of disease. With no one of the group of senior instructors personally responsible for seeing to it that the whole vast field of medicine or surgery is adequately covered and the instruction properly graded and correlated, it is inevitable that the instruction must be one sided. Under the part-time system, the hospital wards are usually divided into several services with a physician or surgeon in charge of each, and the students are sent either in groups throughout the year or as a whole at different periods of the year to the services with no one of the service heads endowed with sufficient authority to see that the instruction on one service is properly correlated with that of another.

The following are among *the most striking benefits of the full-time system*:

1. The instruction of the various parts of the subject is properly co-ordinated and systematized. Under the guidance of the head of the department, the various instructors meet frequently to discuss questions of policy in teaching, particularly with regard to nomenclature and classification of diseases and symptoms, theories of etiology, principles of treatment, etc. Unless someone is given paramount authority to require this correlation of teaching, it can never be successfully effected and without it the student is bound to get a poorly balanced course of instruction and to be bewildered by the divergent views of his different teachers. Experience has shown that this can be done without sacrifice of individuality in teaching.

2. The examination system is unified so that there is little chance of poorly trained students slipping through.

3. The cases in the wards are assigned by a carefully administered system to those men who are best qualified to treat them, and every aid to diagnosis is provided for by the team work of a group of specialists who are constantly working together.

4. Classes are not missed because the instructor is detained by a private case which it is impossible for him to leave. However well a service consisting entirely of part-time men be organized, this missing of classes is inevitable.

5. The students are brought in contact with different types of teachers at proper stages in their educational progress. They

are not asked to wander aimlessly in out-patients departments before they have become familiar with the principles of diagnosis in the wards.

6. All the clinical material of the hospital being available, it is possible to show to the entire class, cases that are illustrative of all the commoner diseases. Under the old system it was not infrequently the case that many students went through their course in Medicine and Surgery without actually seeing many types of disease.

Fundamental Weaknesses of the Full Time System

By One Opposed to it.

1. Full-time professorships and team or group practice are devices evolved in the attempt to bridge over the gap between the man in the trenches (the doctor in charge of sick folk in the home—and 95% of all sickness must be cared for in the home) and the G.H.Q. at the Base (the research laboratories on which progress in Medicine depends).

The lines of communication have been enormously extended in the past fifty years, and particularly in the past ten years, by the developments in Physics, in various branches of Chemistry, in Embryology and other special departments of Anatomy, in Physiology, in Psychology (if it can be called a science), and in other directions.

2. Workers in these latter fields have as a rule no sense of proportion. They fail to remember that the human mind is finite, and that the day is long past when any one living man can cover more than a fraction of the fields they are exploring. Confusion of thought has arisen, and they have forgotten that *quâ* Medicine their subjects are only a means to an end, not an end in themselves. They have erected their research, usually conducted on abstract lines, into an industry which they believe to have a right to exist on its own account. This position the physician or surgeon responsible for the lives of his fellow creatures can never admit to be either sound or justifiable in the relation between science and the healing art. Hippocrates, born 460 B.C. and in a pagan community, in one of his aphorisms puts the question right for all time when he says that "It is the duty of the physician in

undertaking the care of a sick person to place the sick man and his friends, and all his surroundings in train for his recovery."

3. Another confusion of thought has emerged in the failure of the pure science school to differentiate, in the curricula which they prescribe, between the scope and methods of teaching which suit the ends of the investigating and "researching" graduate, and those applicable to the floundering undergraduate. Cognate with this error is the very erroneous idea that research work in these subjects ancillary to Medicine is of itself cultural, and humanizing, and broadening. On the contrary the product obtained by these methods is, so far as contact with the sick is concerned, very apt to be a mere arid scholasticism rather than a humane and helpful scholarship capable of providing what the sick chiefly need, *i.e.*, moral support and relief in their times of fear and pain. The system is much more apt to produce technicians than clinicians.

4. This is very far from saying that research in general is not desirable; it is both desirable and necessary, but must be made to occupy its proper place in the scheme of medical training. Without it, progress, real progress that is, in Medicine is not possible. But the full-time professor, and his adjunct, the group or team system of teaching and practice, not only fail to give to the patient what he most needs, moral support, but fail to provide for the public a type of practitioner who can, without the technical skill required of the modern physicist or physiologist or chemist, appropriate for clinical uses in his contact with the sick the useful part of the research man's work, and be a source of comfort and encouragement and relief to the public whom he serves.

5. The teacher of Medicine would do well to note the synchronizing of the modern drift of the public to the irregular healer, to quacks and wonder workers and untrained pretenders, to Spiritualism and Christian Science (*sic*), with the advent of our modern methods of teaching, and present day ideas of the relative importance of the various subjects of the medical curricula of the day. There is more than mere coincidence in it, though it is not intended to imply that the one is the sole cause of the other.

Edward L. Cousins

By GEORGE T. CLARK, '06

BORN of Toronto parents thirty-nine years ago and educated in Toronto schools and the University of Toronto, the subject of this sketch is a purely Toronto product and one of whom his native city may well be proud. After matriculation from St Andrew's College he entered the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering. Between his first and second years he spent two years as assistant engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway and his work while in that position was so satisfactory that the same Company sought his services as division engineer of the Middle and Southern Division in the spring of 1907 before he had completed his university training. This offer was a compliment not only to Mr Cousins but also to the University, and the latter, learning the circumstances, granted the degree of B.A.Sc., with aegrotat standing without requiring an examination.

One of the important pieces of work carried out under his supervision as division engineer was grade separation between Brantford and Paris. In connection with this work an interesting anecdote was recently told to the writer by Mr F. H. McGuigan, then General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk. On one of his tours of inspection of this grade separation work he noticed some one assisting in the operation of a wheel scraper who did not look like one of the workmen. On enquiry he found that the teamsters had gone on strike and that Cousins, who had finished his instrument work for the day, had taken over a scraper for the afternoon in order that the grading work might not be delayed. This evident enthusiasm and interest in the progress of his employer's work is as characteristic of the man to-day as it was then.

Leaving the staff of the Grand Trunk Railway to become assistant city engineer, Department of Railways, Bridges and Docks, City of Toronto, in July, 1910, he was placed in a position where his interests were directly opposed to those of his former employer. This was in connection with grade separation in the City of Toronto between Strachan Avenue and the West City Limits and in the handling of this delicate situation there was displayed that same tact and business acumen

which won him not only the approbation of the City but also the respect of the Railway.

It was also during his tenure of office in the City Hall that the City made its start on a publicly owned and operated transportation system, the civic car lines on St Clair, Gerrard and Danforth having been planned and constructed at that time, and plans and report prepared for a subway from the waterfront to St Clair Avenue.



E. L. COUSINS, Sc. '07.

The Act incorporating the present Toronto Harbour Commission was passed in May, 1911, and the Commissioners soon after their appointment were faced with the problem of finding a suitable chief engineer. They appreciated the fact that to make their undertaking a success they required a man of tact and initiative, imbued with the energy and enthusiasm of youth, with the necessary technical training to deal with the purely engineering problems, yet with the vision of a dreamer and the experience of middle age. What a combination to expect in one individual!

Those who knew him best in the class of 1906 at the "Old Red School" do not

have to draw on their imagination to picture E. L. Cousins filling the above requirements to a remarkable degree. The same characteristic optimism in evidence the night before a stiff examination in the old days, the same ability to mix which elected him to many an office in undergraduate organizations, and the same student qualities which obtained for him a university degree without a final examination, all have fulfilled their promise in the production of the outstanding man of his University year.

The keen, hard-headed business men constituting the Harbour Commission were quick to recognize in this youthful applicant those qualities which they deemed necessary for the position, and it is absolutely safe to say that his choice from among a large number of applicants has never been regretted; in fact he seems to have been peculiarly adapted by training and temperament to carry out this many-sided development, the right man at the right time to plan and execute a great civic undertaking.

In addition to the harbour improvements many other undertakings have had the advantage of his technical training and sound business judgment during the past nine years. He prepared a comprehensive plan, in conjunction with the consulting architect for the Federal Plan Commission of Ottawa and Hull, in connection with a town planning scheme for these two

cities. During 1915 a complete plan was prepared, by a board of engineers with the subject of this sketch as engineer-in-charge, on rapid transit and radial railway entrances for the City of Toronto. He was Deputy Fuel Administrator for the Province of Ontario during the fuel shortage in 1917 and 1918, and Industrial Commissioner for the City of Toronto from December, 1918, to date.

And the performance of all these onerous duties and the associations incident to them have resulted in what?—a complete fulfilment of the promise of college days; a reputation among his business associates for broad-mindedness and soundness of judgment possessed by few men twenty years his senior; two or three breakdowns in health because the available supply of energy was not equal to the enthusiasm; and the creation of a feeling of intense loyalty on the part of all who have ever been in his employ, because they are invariably made to feel that they are working with him and not for him.

Such is E. L. Cousins, Chief Engineer and Manager of the Toronto Harbour Commission, still on the sunny side of forty, an outstanding figure in the life of his native city, possessing the entire confidence of its citizens, considered by his friends the whitest man they have ever known, and judging from past achievements, capable of rising to almost any height in business life or national service.

Additional Accommodation for U.C. Women Secured

The first decisive step has been taken in overcoming the cramped and otherwise undesirable conditions which have hitherto hampered the women students at University College. The Ontario Government has approved the purchase of the old Nicholls residence at 79 St George Street, and this building, after various alterations and extensions, will become the Women's Union, the pivot of the women's activities of University College. The building at 35 St. George Street, which is now used for that purpose, is to become a residence of the same order as the one at 94 St. George Street, and will accommodate twenty-five students.

The Nicholls property is a fine old residence although it is not much larger

than the old Union, and has fewer rooms. But the rooms are larger, more attractive and can be more easily adapted for common-rooms, and there is on the whole greater room for expansion on the new property. As it stands at present there are three large rooms, a sunroom and a large hall on the ground floor, and four good-sized rooms on each of the second and third floors.

In order to make 79 St George Street habitable much more accommodation is needed and it is proposed to build an addition to the rear of the house. Some plans are on view at the office of Colonel Le Pan, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of the University, but these are merely tentative and will probably be

altered considerably before they reach their final form. As they stand at present the plans allow for an addition about ninety feet deep which will extend almost to the fence-line at the rear of the property. The main floor of the extension contains two dining-rooms, one considerably larger than the other which may be isolated for special purposes. In addition there will be the necessary kitchens and pantries. The dining-hall accommodation on the whole will be 170 for dinner in the evening and twice that number for the cafeteria luncheon. Above the dining-room will be a large lecture or assembly room, equipped with a stage or dressing-room which will be suitable for entertainments of various kinds.

The great difficulty that must be faced is the lack of adequate servant and office accommodation in the new building. There are only seven rooms on the first and second floors and these are scarcely enough for the common rooms, library, magazine room, guest rooms and offices for the resident head and dietitians, which are absolute essentials for a complete Union. The four rooms on the third floor are certainly not enough for the bedroom accommodation for the staff and servants, and do not even compare favourably with the seven rooms used for that purpose at the present Union.

The University College Alumnae have been for years the chief agitators for new buildings for women and during the last few years they have been raising a fund for this end and have been developing plans for the proposed building. In order to consider how the defects in 79 St George Street may be remedied, Principal Hutton has asked that two members from the Buildings Committee of the University College Alumnae be appointed to sit with the sub-committee of the University College Council. The Alumnae desire, above all, to have the new Union adequate and not merely another temporary makeshift that involves huge expense. As Mrs Henderson, the chairman of the Building Committee said, "The committee feels that it is a very great misfortune to have such a very good thing as this without making it better." To this end they are co-operating with the University College officials and they hope that a satisfactory result will be attained.

Gems from the Alumni Lecture Series

The series of public lectures arranged by the Alumni Federation with a view to interesting a larger number of Toronto people in the University has been pre-eminently successful. The lectures have been of a particularly high order, and Convocation Hall with its 1800 seats has been filled on nearly every occasion. Several hundred people were unable to gain admittance to the first of the series.

In the opening lecture Professor Wrong gave an able and brilliant review of the conditions which lead up to the calling of the Washington Conference and told of what the Conference had done. Unfortunately Professor Wrong spoke under the handicap of the fact that the Conference had not at that time concluded its deliberations. As Professor Wrong spoke from notes we are unable to give extracts from his address.

The following are extracts from lectures which have been given previous to the time of going to press.

THE ART OF LEWIS CARROLL BY PRINCIPAL MAURICE HUTTON

A word of introduction. I read in the *Globe*, which has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Ontario—with me—that my valued colleague Professor Wrong would lecture on the Peace Conference in Washington and that I should follow—I am trying to keep my "woulds" and "shoulds" correct—a hard matter in Toronto—with "Alice in Wonderland". And some people asked is this a stroke of sardonic wit in Professor Wrong or of cynicism in Professor Hutton; or can it even be a rare stroke of subtle humour on the part of the *Globe* and a few of them added academically *o si sic omnia*. But it was none of the three, just a piece of nonsense on the part of the committee organizing these lectures, as a fitting introduction to Lewis Carroll.

To return to Lewis Carroll. If only he had maintained that absoluteness of separation between Carroll and Dodgson to the end! But the devout clergyman in him would not down (it will not down in me, you will see before this lecture is over) and so as laughter and health failed, and they failed early (before he was sixty years of age), not unnaturally for this lonely clerical and mathematician. As nonsense became unnatural and impossible, instead of lapsing into silence or mathematics, as a wiser man would have done, he allowed his newer sermonizing and elderly self to invade that lighter and more youthful and more genial self which was also his only genius, and to mingle itself with books for children, and to well nigh spoil Sylvie and Bruno (I have split infinite there, thank Heaven! I love them; they are very Greek).

A little girl between seven and twelve is the

most delightful object on this dubious and chequered earth, and Alice made us see it if we were too blind to see it of ourselves before; as Barrie also made us see in Dear Brutus (especially when Miss Helen Hayes acts the child). It even seems a pity almost that the development of young women cannot be arrested at this perfect age and stage. The half is greater than the whole; and let no one suspect here a cynicism. I am quoting Through the Looking Glass and Alice is never quoting.

There is the doctrine, ancient, simple, true; girls should leave off growing older at seven—instead of at twenty-seven.

He had a sound instinct for words. Here is a part of the scene where Alice suddenly begins to grow abnormally large. "Curiouser and curiouser" said Alice. She was so much surprised that for the moment she quite forgot how to speak good English. "Now I'm opening out like the largest telescope that ever was. Good-bye feet. Oh my poor little feet, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now dears. I shall be a great deal too far away to trouble myself about you. You must manage the best way you can."

"But I must be kind to them" thought Alice, "or perhaps they won't walk the way I want to go. Let me see; I'll give them a new pair of boots every Christmas." And she went on planning to herself how she would manage it. "They must go by carrier's cart" she thought, "and how funny it'll seem sending presents to one's own feet; and how odd the direction will look: Alice's Right Foot, Esquire, Hearthrug, near the fender, with Alice's love, etc." "Curiouser and curiouser" is good just as "nobled Queen" is good even though it be, as all other good modern jests are, an imitation of the classics, adapted obviously from Juvenal's *egregius coenat meliusque miserimus horum*. It is good none the less.

There is virtue in a pun in spite of this degenerate age which has lost the gift for tasting the bouquet of puns, as it has lost the gift for tasting the bouquet of wines. Lewis Carroll, by the way, was very proud of his gift for tasting this latter bouquet also. He was even appointed to choose the contents of the Christ Church wine cellars. I am making some of you feel thirsty. Here is a recipe for thirst from the Looking Glass. "I am so hot and thirsty", said Alice. "I know what you'd like" the Queen said goodnaturally taking a little box out of her pocket. "You'd like a biscuit". But one has to be mildly Victorian with a vivid memory of cracknels, to savour the full flavour of that offer. It has a savour, believe me, with the memory.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM BY SIR ROBERT FALCONER*

Universities are not pontifical colleges for the propagation of authoritative doctrines, but self-governing dominions inheriting assured truths which they test anew extending also the boundaries of knowledge. They cannot undertake to uphold orthodox creeds. The word "orthodox" does not fit the place. It implies fixity, whereas the comprehension of truth is always being enlarged. What university would adopt Marxian economics as its standard, or protection or free trade, or Kantian philosophy, or republican or monarchical govern-

ment? It discusses the principles of all; it must not be compelled to confess itself the subject of any. If Germany had had more scientific historians who were true to their philosophic freedom, and fewer Treitschkes who turned their classrooms into centres for patriotic propagandism, her students might not have had to perish on the battlefields to uphold a false theory of the State.

No more valuable experience can a student get than from observing a professor examine the weakness or the strength of economic or social systems not in the spirit of a cynic or an optimist, but as a sincere seeker for the truth wherewith to improve human society; or in philosophy than to have been led by a genuine thinker below the superficial and unstable assumptions of the average man to the foundations of human reason. . . .

"It is one of the most sacred privileges of a university that its professors shall enjoy academic freedom. In fact a university in which professors are overawed by political, social, or sectarian influence, cannot aspire to an honourable position in the Commonwealth of Learning. Just as we measure the progress of democratic government by its freedom from the spoils system so that faithful servants are not dispossessed whenever a new party comes into power, so we can measure the rank and stability of a university by the security given to a professor to pursue and expound his investigations without being compelled to justify himself to those who differ from him. . . .

The professor is a citizen with a right to all the privileges of a citizen, but at the same time like a judge or a great civil servant he has high functions the exercise of which may make it wise for him not to perform all the offices of the ordinary citizen. Especially is this the case in a state university. Take the question of his right to participate actively in politics. . . .

The experience of the United States is that in the long run political influence in universities has had even worse effects than sectarian, and now that the large state universities are receiving from the legislatures such immense annual revenues, which also constitute the overwhelming portion of their income, it is more necessary than ever that cause shall not be given for any charge that the university furthers political partizanship. Like the courts it must serve the people as a whole irrespective of party.

It is therefore expedient that a professor in a state university should take no active share in party-politics. But this expediency does not involve a limitation of academic freedom. At most it involves a limitation of his freedom as a citizen, such, however, as is expedient for the performance of certain other specialized functions of a citizen, as for example those of a judge or a great civil servant. Were he to exercise his full rights in active politics he might disqualify himself for his higher privileges of service. It must not be overlooked that the freedom of speech by a citizen is different from the freedom of investigation and exposition of his subject by a professor in a class-room. Government policies are mainly matters of personal opinion, and as a rule are not the result of calm thought and to be dignified as reasoned convictions. Should a professor at any time feel constrained, for what he regards as the higher good of his country, to enter the field of party-politics, he should ask himself whether he ought not to abandon the secure sea

*Copies of this address may be secured on application to the Extension Office.

which he holds as professor. Other men who enter politics take the risks to their positions that their action involves. They have no refuge to which to return in case of defeat.

Moreover, the professor is not a person who lives to himself; he is a member of the University community, the welfare of which depends upon the good-will of a government and of the people as a whole. When he makes public utterances therefore he does not involve himself alone. The public is prone to assume that he has some backing in the University for what he says, and that he is a representative of a wide circle of thought. Indeed his views are likely to be given much more importance because he is a professor than if he spoke as a private person. His words flash with a reflected influence on which he cannot divest them. This means also that as a member of a community his action affects the fortunes of his fellows.

BRIG.-GEN. MITCHELL ON "ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES IN CANADA"

Well! there *is* an uplift. It is the uplift and the objective of Canada for the Canadians. Canadian industries and their products for Canada first and it is Canadian brains for Canada. We have many problems. Many for the engineer, the financier and the statesman. I should have said when trying earlier to describe to you the place and functions of the engineer, that there was another definition one that linked the engineer with the financier and the economics of the country's development; it is "The engineer is one who can make a dollar do the most work". He is, or ought to be, a technical business man who can do the most, make the most, get the most for one dollar". So then this is the kind of problem that is before Canadian engineers and Canadian engineering to-day. My time is up but just let me state in conclusion, some of the many problems that are now before us in Canada, problems which Canadian engineering coupled with Canadian finance and business must endeavour to work out, to attack and deal with.

1. The solution of the economic organization and operation of our National Railways. This is our key problem and its correct solution will solve many more with ease.

2. The economic electrification of steam railways, as distinct from the construction of new electric ones.

3. The economics of building new electric inter-urban and trunk railways alongside existing steam roads.

4. Profitable long distance electric power transmission. It is now 250 miles, may it be 500 miles or 700 miles in this country? Is it going to be solved by direct current transmission?

5. Consolidation of our electric power supply in Ontario on a permanent economic basis to stabilize industries with power at the lowest possible price. Power from Niagara Falls now appears likely to increase rather than decrease in price.

6. Means of getting cheap electric power delivered to farming communities.

7. The operation of Hydro Electric power plants in the very cold climate and frozen rivers of the far North from which with long transmission lines to centres of population we can distribute power to the vast West.

8. Recovery from our low grade ores and wastes from mines.

9. Electric smelting of our iron ores especially

in Central Canada by means of water power, at very low costs.

10. Continued intensive exploration, reconnaissance, appraisal and research on our national resources. What more can we learn for instance about the possibilities of: oil in the great Northwest, copper and gold in the central North, diamonds in the clay of Northern Ontario, iron in Labrador?

11. Construction and surfacing of our highways which will stand up under extreme traffic with our winter conditions.

12. The protection of concrete structures from attack by the alkali waters in the Western provinces.

13. Electric motor cars with light weight inexpensive storage batteries capable of operating over long distances.

14. The construction and operation of aeroplanes for very cold winter conditions.

15. The manufacture of motor fuels, as substitutes for gasoline, from agricultural products, such as wood, corn and potatoes.

16. The development of apparatus for using electricity for heating and heat processes in the manufactures (based on very cheap power).

17. Development of uses for our very large nickel resources, as an essentially Canadian metal.

18. The production of nitrogen and its compounds from the air by electric processes with water power, to make Canada independent, especially for re-fertilizing our Western agricultural areas.

These are some of the things which we must set ourselves to solve as a nation of energetic, alert people and it is clear that engineering plays a most important part and must take its active responsibility in their solution.

It is our national duty at this time to look with cheerfulness on the future and to attack these problems with the best possible combination of our human and material resources.

Sport News

VARSITY OUT OF ALLAN CUP SERIES

Although they have gone down to defeat in the Senior O.H.A. series, thereby losing the Allan Cup, the Varsity Hockey team hold the championship of the Intercollegiate Union series, which they have won without suffering a defeat. In this way they have eliminated the chance of either McGill or Queen's being runners-up for the Allan Cup. That Varsity spirit never dies was shown by the fact that Varsity won her last two games in the O.H.A. series, although she, herself was definitely out of the race.

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP TO TORONTO

Varsity holds the Intercollegiate Championship in swimming as a result of defeating the McGill team 37-31 at the meet in Montreal. The teams were neck and neck until the last event, the relay race, which was so close that only the judges could decide the winner. Additional interest was added to the meet by the fact that three intercollegiate records were smashed, two of them by Varsity. In the long plunge, Wladron of Varsity made the fine distance of 71 feet 3 inches, which is also a new Canadian record.

LADY HOCKEYISTS WIN FROM MCGILL

Women's Intercollegiate Hockey is an established thing. The Varsity women established a precedent at the University of Toronto when they played McGill in Toronto on February 24, at the Arena. Varsity put up a fine game and the women proved that they can be trusted to defend the honour of their College quite as well as the men, by defeating their opponents 4-0. The natty uniforms of the McGill team as well as their good playing won the cheers of the 4,000 spectators but they failed to break through Varsity's staunch defence and score a tally. A number of McGill and Queen's supporters were on hand and rooted vigorously. A comedy interlude between the first and second period was an exhibition game put on by strangely bedizenized and beskirted figures, chiefly from Meds and School, of "Women's Hockey as it used to be". Suffice it to say that Women's Hockey as it is to-day, although it has lost some of the comic flavour makes up for it by the real thrills and the interest that it arouses.



PROFESSOR "TOMMY" LOUDON, Rowing Club Coach.

ROWING

BY GORDON HOGARTH

Rowing, the most recent addition to the University of Toronto athletics, possesses great possibilities for furtherance of international competition in a way hitherto untouched by Canadian universities, for a contest between a Canadian university eight-oared crew and a crew representing another country has yet to be witnessed. Professor T. R. Loudon, honorary coach of the U. of T. rowing association, took the first step in this direction when he extended, through Principal Macdonald of St. Andrew's College, an invitation to Oxford and Cambridge universities to have a composite crew representing the two universities meet the

Toronto senior eight in a match race during Exhibition in August or September. It is hoped that a crew representing one of the American universities will also contest this race, and thus, for the first time in the history of rowing, provide a contest between England, America, and Canada.

While rowing at the University may be said to be only commencing, yet, under the coaching of Professor Loudon, University oarsmen last year won the senior and junior eight-oared championship of Canada, and the intermediate National Regatta championship of America. They came very close to capturing the senior National Regatta championship of America. The 140 pound eight were beaten in their race at the Canadian Henley, after an excellent showing, and the crew of the Lachine Boat Club of Montreal which they defeated, won the special event for this class on the following day.

The senior crew developed into one of the finest eights ever seen in Canada. In 1920, this crew carried off the junior and senior eight-oared events at the Canadian Henley, and with one or two exceptions again won the Hanlan Memorial trophy in the senior event last year.

In the senior event at the National Regatta at Buffalo, they were beaten two feet by the Duluth Boat Club crew and rowed a masterly race. Choppy water, a poor position on a bad course helped to prevent them winning the event, although Coach Loudon and the crew offered no excuses for their loss.

The keenest rivalry existed between these two crews in training, although the senior boat undoubtedly was the more finished and faster of the two, and the intermediate boat averaged five pounds a man heavier than the seniors. Commencing the year, the intermediates were absolutely new to rowing, and their first few trials in a shell boat were difficult, yet they developed rapidly and fought hard in an effort to beat the more experienced senior crew. Their victory in the junior event at the Canadian Henley was anticipated, but in the senior race, only those who had watched them at work knew how closely they would finish to the senior crew. The finish saw the seniors first, with the juniors about two lengths of open water behind in second place, a very good showing for a green crew. Coach Loudon was able to take them to Buffalo, where they again proved their speed and won the intermediate race.

The showing of these two eights startled rowing circles but convinced every one that victories may be expected of the University of Toronto.

The University is particularly fortunate in having the services as coach of Professor Loudon, one of the oldest members of the Argonaut Rowing Club, where he learned rowing and as coxwain, piloted many Argonaut crews to victory. His early days as coxwain were in crews stroked by Joe Wright, now coach of the University of Pennsylvania crews, probably the greatest oarsman ever produced in Canada, and whose crews hold many American and Canadian records. A story is related of an incident that happened some years back, when Professor Loudon was coxwain of an Argo crew stroked by Wright that had won an important event in Philadelphia. Professor Loudon had unstintingly, verbally flayed Wright and the other men of the crew throughout the race, but drove them to victory. After the boat crossed the finish

line, Wright picked Coxwain Loudon from the boat and dropped him into the Schuylkill river. Consequently, the contests between the Argonaut crews, coached by Wright and those of the University of Toronto, coached by Loudon, last year were watched with interest.

Professor Loudon's last victorious Argonaut crew was the junior boat of 1914 which won the junior event at the Canadian Henley and competed in the People's Regatta at Philadelphia, where, at the finish of the race, news of the outbreak of war was received.

It is hoped that the University will now extend

their activities to four-oared crews, doubles and sculling but the cost and maintenance of shell-boats, and the equipping of a suitable rowing quarters on the bay or lake front, have to be seriously considered.

Suitable material for oarsmen and scullers abounds throughout the University. In an effort to unearth it Professor Loudon at the opening of the term had the faculties polled and a report made on every man over six feet in height.

It brought out an excellent number of candidates for the junior boat who are now learning the early stages of the game on the rowing machines in Hart House.

With the Alumni

Deaths

McCARROLL—At his home, West Palm Beach, Florida, John Reid McCarroll, M.B. (Vic) '79, M.D. '80, a former assistant rector of Grace Church, Toronto, and Dean of Missions for the diocese of Michigan.

IVEY—Suddenly, at Naples, Italy, Charles Henry Ivey, B.A. (Vic) '80, of London, Ont., head of the firm of Ivey, Elliot, and Ivey, barristers, president of the Dominion Manufacturers, Limited, and vice-president of the London Street Railway Company, and the Empire Brass Company.

HOUGH—At South Fredericksburgh, on January 15, 1922, John Wesley Hough, B.A. (Vic) '80, aged seventy-three years.

MASON—At his residence, 119 Annette Street, West Toronto, on February 4, Homer Mason, M.D., C.M. (T) '89, in his fifty-eighth year.

BAIRD—At Brantford, on January 18, Andrew Leslie Baird, K.C., LL.B. (Vic) '89, former president of the Brant County Law Association.

GRISDALE—At Winnipeg in his seventy-seventh year, Right Rev John Grisdale, D.C.L. (Hon) T. '93, former Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

FIELD—At Winnipeg, as a result of pneumonia, Corelli Collard Field, M.D., C.M. (T) '94, head of the children's department of the Winnipeg General Hospital and a member of the staff of Manitoba Medical College.

JAMIESON—In Barrie, after a long illness, David Jamieson, M.D., C.M. (T) '96, formerly of Whitechurch.

BLACK—Suddenly in Moose Jaw, on January 20, Hally Johnston, B.A. (Vic) '12, beloved wife of Howard Black, M.B. '15.

HODGSON—At her late residence, 48 Gwynne Street, Ottawa, on January 21, 1922, after an illness of six months, Elizabeth M. Hodgson, wife of Ernest A. Hodgson, B.A. (U.C.) '12, M.A. '13.

McFEETOR—Suddenly, at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, H. Earl McFeetor, D.D.S. '21, of Hespeler.

MONTREAL ALUMNI ENTERTAIN VARSITY ATHLETES

Montreal alumni took advantage of the occasion of the McGill-Varsity hockey match, swimming meet polo and basket ball games on Friday and

Saturday February 17 and 18 to show their interest in the University's athletics, and to get together. While the hours for the various games, and the departure from the city on Friday night of the hockey team, made it impossible for a general measure of support to be shown, there was at least a good turn-out at the hockey game, and following the polo game on Saturday night, members of the teams then in the city, joined the smoker at the Ritz and were received with the greatest pleasure on the part of the Montreal men.

Rev Dr R. W. Dickie, chairman of the Montreal Branch, presided, and in the course of an informal and thoroughly enjoyable evening, short addresses were made by Dr Lang, U.C. '88, dean of the Faculty of Arts, McGill, Dr Percival J. Illsley, Muc. Bac. '93, Col. J. J. Creelman, U.C. '04, Walter J. Francis, Sci. '93, and others. Howard Fairlie, Sci. '10, gave some interesting readings from poems by the late Dr Ellis, beloved of all "School" men.

On behalf of the University Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal, Frank McGill, the noted swimmer, invited the co-operation of Varsity men.

Professor C. H. Carruthers, U.C. '12, played for the singing of a number of college and popular songs, and delightful parodies, of his own composition, which were sung with enthusiasm.

F. Wood, captain of the water polo team, responded to the congratulations of the Montreal members for the showing which the swimmers had made, and spoke with confidence of the outcome of the home-and-home games in water polo.

VICTORIA AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE WOMEN ENJOY JOINT MEETING

A large and interested audience filled the drawing room of Argyll House on January 19, when Mrs Pankhurst addressed a joint meeting of the University College Alumnae Association and the Alumnae Association of Victoria College. During the social hour which followed, the graduates of the sister colleges had an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and to meet the speaker of the evening.

Quite an innovation was introduced into the University College Alumnae Association this year when the social evening took the form of a Bridge party for the members and their friends, the Executive justifying such frivolity on the grounds that card playing really does demand such intelligence as the university graduate possesses.

OTTAWA ALUMNI HOLD BALL

On February 17, the university alumni associations of Ottawa gave a fashionable ball under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Byng. The affair was arranged by a joint committee of which S. J. Cook, U.C. '14, was a member. Mrs S. J. McLean was one of those who received.

COAST ENGINEERS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

The Pacific Coast Branch of the Engineering Alumni Association held its fifth annual dinner at the University Club in Vancouver on January 8. Thirty "School" men from different parts of British Columbia were present.

W. J. (Ginnes) Johnston was toastmaster and a great deal of the success of the event was due to his hard work in making preparations.

Addresses, chiefly reminiscent of undergraduate days at the "School", were made by J. H. Kennedy, '82, J. P. Stirrett, W. G. Swan, '06, and others. A very decorative menu card was prepared for the occasion and also some songs to be sung to old College tunes.

NOTES BY CLASSES

'68 U.C. John Pepper is living at 409 Stolp Avenue, Syracuse, N.Y.

'75 U.C. Luther Edmund Embree has retired from active work and is living at 108 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa.

'80 U.C. Thomas H. Gilmour is living in Penticton, B.C. and is carrying on a business there as an insurance and real estate agent.

'84 U.C. Alex R. Bartlet, K.C. is practising law with the firm of Bartlet, Bartlet and Barnes, Davis Building, Windsor. His home is at 539 Victoria Avenue.

'87 U.C. Thomas E. Elliott is the principal of the High School at Richmond Hill.

'88 U.C. After an active literary career which started with the editorship of the *Varsity*, and a clerical career extending over a period of thirty-two years, Rev Frederick B. Hodgins has been appointed to the rectorship of St Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church, East 156th Street, New York.

'89 T. Rev J. G. Waller who has been in Canada on furlough for the past twelve months has returned to Japan with Mrs Waller and will resume his work there.

'89 U.C. Professor and Mrs William C. Ferguson are settled in their new home, 42 Wychwood Park, Toronto.

'91 Vic. Professor Reginald A. Daly, who has been professor of Physical Geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1907, is at present in South Africa in command of the Harvard Geological expedition which is conducting important field investigations in all of the states and territories of the Union of South Africa.

'91 S. George E. Sylvester has resigned his position with the International Nickle Company. He is living at 347 Spadina Avenue.

'91 U.C. Frances G. Phelps is teaching at the Technical High School, Niagara Falls. Her home address is 97 Sheldrake Blvd., Toronto.

'92 M., '96 U.C. The latest address of Mr and Mrs C. C. Richardson (Elizabeth Rutherford) is 712 Victoria Avenue, Windsor.

'92 P. Dr. J. E. Cogan is a member of the American College of Surgeons and is practising at 707 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, where he is also attached to the staff of the St. Alexis and St John's Hospital and is specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

'92 U.C. The address of Ezra Hamilton is Nestor, California.

'92 U.C. Duncan C. Ross of Strathroy has been appointed County Court Judge of the County of Elgin. He will take up his residence in St. Thomas.

'93 M. Dr William Elliott, after spending a year in post graduate work in London and Edinburgh, has resumed his practice in Wolsely, Saskatchewan. He has been appointed physician for the Home for Infirm which has recently been erected there by the local government.

'93 U.C. On January 25, 1922, Edgar S. Burton was married to Jean Petrie, Toronto.

'93 Vic. Dr George H. Locke, Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library has been elected a member of the Board of the American Library Institute for the three years beginning January 1, 1922.

'94 T. On Sunday, January 29, Dr. C. C. Field, head of the Children's Department of the Winnipeg General Hospital died at his residence in Winnipeg following an attack of pneumonia.

'94 T. James McNairn Hall is a Judge of the County Court at Sault Ste Marie.

'94 U.C. Rev Gilbert B. Wilson is in charge of the 1st Congregational Church, Chicago. He lives at 1628 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

'94 U.C. Mrs George H. Mathewson has moved from Montreal to 464 Strathcona Avenue, Westmount, Quebec.

Poetry**"ELISE LE BEAU": LYRICS and SONNETS**

By **EVELYN DURAND, B.A., '96**
University College

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'95 U.C. Mrs Frederick A. Stafford (Jessie Dowd) has accepted a position with the Faculty of the Columbus School for Girls, Columbus, Ohio. She is teaching English and History, and is the supervisor of the Junior High Department.

'92 U.C. Mrs Turville (Edith Madeline Gibbs) has left Port Arthur and is now living in Windsor.

'95 U.C. John W. Forbes is the Mathematical Master at the Normal School, Stratford.

'95 U.C. Charles W. McLeay has a colonial appointment at Jarie, Nigeria, West Africa.

'95 U.C. Rev Wm Aitkin Campbell is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Tweed.

'96 U.C. Robena Elvira Millar is the proprietress of several very successful tea-shops in New York. Her address is "The Roof-tree", 5 West 8th Street, New York.

'96 U.C. Agnes R. Riddell is still teaching at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penna., where she is head of the Department of Italian.

'96 U.C. Geo. Alexander Scott is with Falls, Scott and Company, Heintzman Building, Windsor, Ont.

'96 U.C. George Young is practising law in Edmonton. His address is 9208-116th Street.

'96 S. Harris P. Elliott is practising as a consulting engineer in London, Ont. His offices are at 196 King Street.

'97 U.C. E. C. Dingman is with the Province Publishing Company, Vancouver, B.C.

'97 M. (T). William Hackney is living in Calgary at 3835-6A Street West. He is an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist and has a very flourishing practice.

'98 U.C. Mrs. F. Vining (Alice K. Healy) is living at 245 Wood Avenue, Tottenville, New York City.

'98 M. George Balmer is practising medicine at 135 Delaware Avenue, Toronto.

'98 U.C. Frenk D. Woodworth is Assistant managing editor and news editor of the Times-Despatch, Richmond, Va.

'98 U.C. Rev George Charles F. Pringle is with the Loggers' Mission, Vananda, Texada Island, B.C.

'99 Vic. Rev Frederick E. Malott of Peterborough has accepted the invitation of Bridge Street Church, Belleville, to be the new pastor. He will take up his post about June.

'99 U.C. Helen B. Alexander is still connected with the Auditor General's office in Ottawa. She has moved from Arlington Avenue to 518 McLeod Street.

'99 U.C. Mr and Mrs Frank Owen (Amy Mary Morrison) are living at 93 Christie Street, Toronto.

'00 Ag. Daniel J. McCarthy is in the real estate, insurance and loan business in Sault Ste Marie. His office is at 178 McDougall Street.

'02 Vic. Rev Thomas Green will be at Dunnville until July when he will take up his new duties at the St James Methodist Church, Simcoe.

'02 U.C. Professor J. R. Roebuck is on the staff of the University of Wisconsin.

'02 Vic. C. B. Bingham is connected with the Canadian Division of the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N.J.

'02 M. Dr Oskar Klotz, formerly professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Pittsburgh, is at present Director of the Pathological Institute, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The work which Dr



MISS ADELAIDE MACDONALD
Captain and goal keeper of the University Women's Hockey Team.

Klotz has undertaken in conjunction with the plan of the Rockefeller Foundation to assist medical education in Brazil, and will keep him another year at the medical school of Sao Paulo.

'02 M. (T). Dr Thomas C. Clark is practising medicine at Clamuth Falls, Oregon, U.S.A.

'03 P. The most recent address of Thomas M. Lepard is 512 West 207th Street, New York City.

'03 U.C. Fred M. Rutter has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of the London Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

'03 S. Harold D. Robertson is a director of the Harbour Brick Company, 408 Lumsden Building, Toronto.

'03 U.C. At Wellesley Hospital, a son, William Edward, was born to Mr and Mrs Edward M. Gladney, 16 La Plaza Apartments, Toronto.

'03 P. Arthur Henry Dorr lives at 405 Maple Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

'04 Vic. Wm George Cates is with the Press Gallery, Ottawa.

'04 Vic. Archer H. Booth is teaching school at Poplar View, Sask. His post-office address is Raymore, Sask.

'04 U.C. Irving S. Fairty who was appointed a King's Counsel at New Year's has been elected President of the County of York Law Association.

'05 Vic. Frank A. E. Hamilton is practising law in Winnipeg. His address is 949 MacMillan Avenue.

'05 U.C. Harry R. Bray is now practising law in Vancouver. His address is University Club, Vancouver.

'05 U.C., '13 Vic. In Mount Forest, on January 22, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Thomas E. Spiers (Emily Irene Gilroy).

'07 U.C. Thomas H. Stanley is the Anglican minister at Havelock.

'07 D. Dr Ashley W. Lindsay, the Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry in West China Union University, has been visiting in Toronto during the past month and addressed the students of the University on the work of the Medico-Dental

College in training Chinese physicians, surgeons, dentists and nurses.

'07 S. Norman R. Robertson is practising law with the firm of Chisholm, McQuesten and Robertson, 69 James Street South, Hamilton.

'08 S. David Ross, who is living at 21 Lawlor Avenue, Toronto, is assistant engineer with the Hydro Electric Power Commission, 190 University Avenue.

'08 U.C. Harry P. Mills is the head of the Mills Cabinet Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

'08 Ag. The marriage took place in February of Wilfred A. Barnett and Dorothy E. Whistler, of Leamington.

'08 S. On Monday, January 9, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs C. W. B. Richardson, 229 Wright Avenue, Toronto.

'08 U.C. Sherman C. Swift is the librarian for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, College Street, Toronto.

'08 Vic. A daughter was born in January to Mr and Mrs Wm Warren Davidson, 90½ Spencer Avenue, Toronto.

'09 U.C. Harriet E. Black is teaching French and German at Havergal College and is living at 177 Leslie Street, Toronto.

'09 U.C. H. Marjorie Bruce is a ward aid at the Brant Hospital, Burlington.

'09 S. Beresford H. Segré is the Dominion land surveyor for the topographical surveys branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

'09 U.C. At Rochester, Minnesota, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Norman M. Keith.

'10 D. The marriage took place quietly on January 25, of Charles Edward Williams, Oakville, and Hazel Murphy, of Toronto.

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'10 M., '12 U.C. A son was born on January 25 to Dr and Mrs W. G. Penney (Ellen J. Walters) 1469 Danforth Avenue, Toronto.

'10 U.C. Fred M. Marter is now editor of the *Prairie Farmer* as well as religious news editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*. His address is c/o Free Press, Winnipeg.

'10 U.C. At Calcutta, India, on January 30 a son was born to Rev and Mrs Leonard A. Dixon.

'10 M., '12 U.C. Ivan Wanless Dickson and his sister, Violet Dickson are living at Normanhurst, Royston Park, Hatch End, Middlesex, England.

'10 U.C., '17 U.C. The wedding took place on February 6 of Norman Alexander Keys and Alice Margery Lewis, Toronto. Mr and Mrs Keys are living at 3025 Queen Street, East.

'10 Vic. Frederick L. Tilson is teaching school in Lamont, Alta.

'10 T. On January 18 a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs George W. Morley, 273 Russell Hill Road, Toronto.

'10 T. Rev. C. J. S. Stuart has taken complete charge of St Thomas' Anglican Church during the illness of the pastor. He has been the vicar of the parish since 1920.

'10 S. Kells Hall is division engineer of construction for the Canadian National Railways. His address is 10340 Wadhurst Road, Edmonton, Alta.

'10 Vic. On January 26 a son was born to Mr and Mrs Alfred Leroy Burt, Edmonton, Alta.

'10 Ag. William Robert Reek, former Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has been selected as the director of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown.

'11 U.C. On February 1, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Winfred G. Sells (Irene O'Neil), 762-16th Street, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

'11 U.C. George R. Smith has left Kingston and is living at 188 Second Avenue, Ottawa.

'11 S. A son was born on January 27 to Mr and Mrs Herbert C. Barber, Toronto.

'11 U.C. William Bruce Henderson is a member of the firm of Judd and Henderson, barristers-at-law London.

'11 T. At the Wellesley Hospital on February 7, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Austin Meredith (Edythe Mary Wilson), Balmoral Avenue.

'11 Vic. Rev A. E. Marshall has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Methodist Church at Tillsonburg.

'11 S. Harvey A. Barnett is at present located in Manistee, Mich.

'11 Vic. Rev Charles A. Bridgeman is with the Methodist Missions in China. His address is Fow Chow, Szechwan, China.

'12 U.C. At Dewas, Central India, a son, Douglas Alexander, was born to Rev and Mrs Charles Davidson Donald.

'12 U.C. Reginald M. Fairbairn is living in Massey, Ont.

'12 T. On February 11, John Wellington Beaton, of Montreal was married to Florence Belinda Wallace, daughter of the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace.

'12 S. At Timmins on February 14, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs William Hamilton Wylie.

'12 S. The post office address of Wm Boyd Davis is Lakefield, Ont.

'12 U.C. At Rio de Janeiro, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Kenneth Howard McCrimmon.

1922

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'12 U.C. George E. Gollop, who until recently has been living in Philadelphia has now taken up his permanent residence at 417 Moy Avenue, Windsor.

'12 U.C., '12 Vic. A son was born on February 10 to Mr and Mrs Irving R. Pounder (Susie Margaret Findlay).

'12 S. William B. Davis is the assistant engineer on the Trent Canal and has until recently been stationed at Lakefield. He is now living at Washago.

'13 Vic. George Clairmont Grant has been superannuated for a year as the result of illness and is at present visiting in Lakefield, Ont., for a few months. His permanent address is Lochlich, Ont.

'13 Vic. A son was born to Mr and Mrs Norman L. Murch, 27 Northcliffe Boulevard, Toronto, on February 13, 1922.

'13 M. Dr William Devonald Brace is living at Biggar, Sask.

'13 U.C., '16 M. Dr William P. McCowan is working up a practice as physician and surgeon in Winnipeg. His address is 311 Balmoral Street.

'13 S. A son was born on January 31 to Mr and Mrs K. S. MacLachlan of St Catharines.

'14 M. Ralph E. Coleman is living at 996-14th Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

'14 U.C. J. W. Hill is associated with the firm of Martin, McEwen and Hill, Barristers, Leader Building, Regina, Sask.

'14 U.C. Aileen Garland is living in Winnipeg, where her address is 67 Furby Street, and where she is teaching at the Kelim Technical School.

'14 U.C. Florence B. Tobin is in the head office of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

'14 Vic. Ina H. McCauley is teaching English and History in the Technical School, London, Ont.

'14 Ag. Clarence W. Stanley is a chemist with the Corn Products Company, Dundas Street, London. His home is at 923 Lorne Avenue.

'14 S. A daughter was born on February 11 to Mr and Mrs Eric P. Muntz, 139 Herkimer Street, Hamilton.

'14 Vic. F. James T. Maines is the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at St Catharines.

'14 P. The marriage took place in Toronto of Hugh J. Henderson and Jean Elizabeth Cumming of Chatham.

'14 T. A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Selwyn P. Griffin, at the Wellesley Hospital, on January 15.

'14 S. Bernard H. O. Hughes, formerly of 34 Dalton Road, is now in Emugu, Nigeria, Africa.

'14 S. At Bishop, California, a son, James Morrison, was born to Mr and Mrs J. M. Carswell.

'14 M. Dr and Mrs W. E. Sinclair are now in their new home, 198 Glen Rose Avenue, Moore Park, Toronto.

'15 S. Clarence E. Hogarth is living at 2628a Waverley Street, Montreal, Quebec.

'15 S. John W. H. Ford is living at 2553 Hutchison Street, Montreal, where he is working with the Roads Department of the Milton Hersey Company.

'15 U.C. Robert Steele Gillespie was married on February 8, at River John, N.S. to Amelia Archibald MacLennan. The address of Mr and Mrs Gillespie is Avonlee Apartments, Calgary, Alta.

'15 St M. Gertrude Ryan is teaching at the Collegiate Institute, Windsor.

'15 **Vic.** Marmaduke P. Pearson is with the Armour Leather Company, 6733 Clyde Avenue, Chicago.

'15 **Vic.** Helen M. B. Carscadden is on the staff of the Picton Collegiate Institute.

'15 **M.** Dr D. E. S. Wishart, who has been pursuing post graduate in oto-laryngology in Boston since February 1920, is now in Philadelphia taking Dr Chevalier Jackson's special course in bronchoscopy. After a short visit home he will proceed to England for further study.

'15 **U.C.** At the Manse, Alvinston, a daughter was born to Rev and Mrs William Alex. Monteith.

'15 **S.** James Clarence Wilson is in the Power branch of the civil service at Ottawa. His present address is 387 McLaren Street, Ottawa.

'15 **U.C.** Irene V. Morgan is teaching school in Hamilton and is living at 85 Grant Avenue.

'16 **S.** John E. Pringle is at present a superintendent in building construction. He is living at 40 Stanley Avenue, Hamilton.

'16 **U.C.** Russell W. Kirn, who has been living in Tecumseh, Michigan, has moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where his address is 2700A Avenue, East.

'16 **St M.** Charles P. McTague is practising law in Windsor. His offices are in the La Belle Building.

'16 **M.** At the Belleville General Hospital, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs George H. Stobie.

'16 **S.** Roy S. Dale is living in London at 313 Huron Street and carrying on a business as a general contractor.

'16 **U.C.** Ethel Hammell is in Picton, teaching at the Collegiate Institute there.

'16 **M.** The marriage took place in Halifax of Aubrey Vernon Greaves and Alys Gentle, of Dundee, Scotland.

'16 **U.C.** L. C. R. Batten, formerly of Saskatoon, is practising law in Watson, Saskatchewan.

'16 **Vic.** At River Bluff, Chunking, West China, on November 4, 1921, a son, Victor Robertson, junior, was born to Mr. and Mrs V. R. Butts.

'16 **M.** Dr and Mrs William Clarke Givens are living at 51 Dawes Road, off Danforth Avenue, Toronto.

'16 **T.** Grace Messervy is teaching at Weston High School. Her residence is 94 Isabella Street, Toronto.

'17 **D.** John W. Coates is practising dentistry in Bothwell.

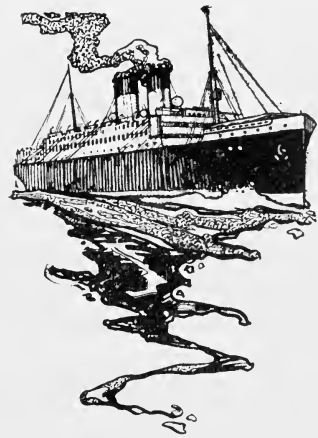
'17 **U.C.** F. W. Kemp is with the legal firm of Gregory and Gooderham, Continental Life Building. He is living at 741 Broadview Avenue, Toronto.

'17 **P.** Robert J. Mayness is running a drug store and pharmacy at 163 St Paul Street, St Catharines. His home address is 29½ Church Street.

'17 **S.** A card from Joe Banigan announces that he is representing the Canada Life Assurance Company in Toronto. His office is in the Canada Life Building, 44 King Street West.

'17 **U.C.** Norma Mortimer has left Toronto to take up educational work in China. Her address there for the time being will be c-o Canadian Missionary Society Secretary, East Parade, Canton, China.

'18 **Vic.** Douglas Blatchford is the head of the mathematics department at Albert College, Belleville.



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'18 Vic. Olive Gale is resuming her post graduate studies at Toronto after two years spent in teaching at Norway House.

'18 U.C. Archibald F. Jamieson, a former member of the staff of the *Toronto Mail and Empire* has just been appointed assistant librarian of the Alberta provincial library.

'18 Vic. Rev Roy W. Frid has accepted a call to St Paul Street Methodist Church, St Catharines, and is expecting to take up his duties there next June.

'18 Vic. Edith E. Roach is leaving Ingersoll Collegiate Institute this month to join the staff of the Port Hope High School.

'18 Vic. Ruth Strangways is on the staff of Regina College, Regina, Sask.

'18 Vic. Georgia Brown is in charge of the commercial department of the Strathroy High School.

'19 M. A daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Leon Amiable Pequegnat, Dovercoat Road, Toronto.

'19 U.C. Marjorie Tennant has finished her training for a nurse. Her address is c/o Mrs F. G. Quick, Royal Oak, Victoria, B.C.

'19 P. A daughter was born on January 6 to Mr and Mrs John Henry Prudham, 39 Landsdowne Road, North, Galt.

'19 S. G. H. Hopper has moved from Niagara Falls to 3 Rusholme Park Crescent, Toronto.

'20 U.C. Mr and Mrs James E. Hahn (Dorothy McLagan) are living at 209 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

'20 Vic. Ruth B. Davison is engaged as a dietitian at the Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.

'20 S. The address of Roy Alan Crysler formerly of Niagara Falls, is 207 Glencairn Avenue, Toronto.

'20 St M. Rev W. J. Storey is attending the College of Education and living at St Michael's College.

'20 Ag. In January a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, was born to Mr and Mrs Harold J. Cudmore.

'20 U.C. Isabel Forin is living at home with her father, Judge Forin, Nelson, B.C.

'20 U.C. Mrs W. H. Ford (Mary Inez Jessie Ford) is living with her husband at 33 St Clair Avenue, Hamilton.

'20 U.C. Olive E. Parker is on the staff of the Picton Collegiate Institute.

'21 Vic. Mr and Mrs Leslie D. S. Carver (Gertrude Harwood) are living in Toronto at 48 Appleton Avenue.

'21 U.C. A daughter was born on January 18 to Mr and Mrs Thomas T. Faichney.

'21 D. Earl Marshall is doing post graduate work in New York.

'21 U.C. The wedding was celebrated on the 18th of February of George Murray Fraser and Margaret S. Butler of Toronto.

'21 S. Henry K. McLean is a demonstrator on the staff of the Faculty of Applied Science.

'21 M. Walter W. Woodhouse is now on the staff of the Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pennsylvania.

'21 St M. Thomas S. Melady has been appointed inspector of Separate Schools for Perth, Huron, Grey, Kent, Bruce, Wellington and Lambton counties.

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Appreciation Oils the Wheels

This is one of the seven complimentary notes received on our February issue. We thank the writers for their courtesy.

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AND THE ARTS

MR. DYMENT'S OFFICE

February 10, 1922

My dear MacQueen:

My compliments on the February number of The University Monthly, which is distinctly the best number I have seen in years.

Sincerely,

Eugene, Oregon

Boein Dymen
'00

If THE MONTHLY has improved, its improvement is due to the disinterested action of the alumni who pay their fees. Increased circulation involves benefits all round—more money from advertising, more money from subscriptions, greater ease in securing worthwhile editorial contributions.

The growth in membership has recently been very satisfactory. Four years has witnessed an increase from 590 to over 2,400—this despite the fact that the fee has been raised from \$1 to \$3.

But 2,400 is only a small percentage of the total alumni body. To approach the standards of American universities, our membership must be doubled.

You who appreciate THE MONTHLY and believe in the usefulness of the Alumni Federation, will you not speak to some non-member alumnus friend and secure his signature for the blank on the opposite page?

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FROM TORONTO

DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Lv. TORONTO (Union) *8.00 A.M.
 Lv. " (Union) *3.20 P.M.
 Lv. " (Union) *6.45 P.M.

MONTREAL AND EAST

Lv. TORONTO (Union) *8.50 A.M.
 Lv. " (Yonge St.) †9.45 P.M.
 Lv. " (Union) *10.50 P.M.

OTTAWA

Lv. TORONTO (Union) †1.00 P.M.
 Lv. " (Union) *10.25 P.M.

SUDBURY AND NORTH BAY

Lv. TORONTO (Union) †9.20 A.M.
 Lv. " (Union) *8.30 P.M.

WINNIPEG AND WEST

Lv. TORONTO (Union) *10.00 P.M.

* Daily. † Daily Exc. Sun. ‡ Daily Exc. Sat.

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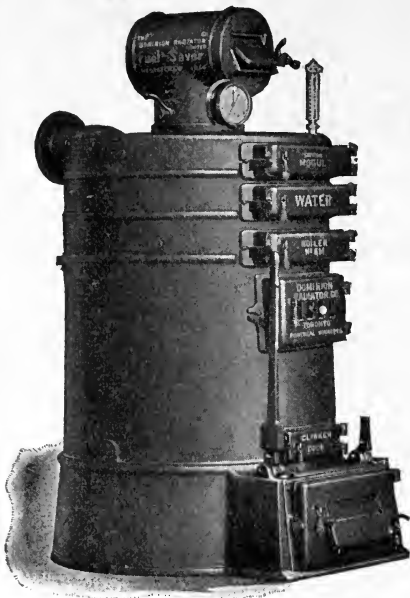
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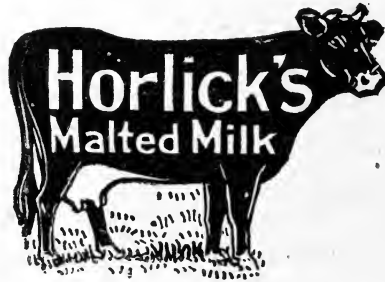
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For general information and copies of calendars write the Registrar, University of Toronto, or the Secretaries of the Colleges or Faculties.

Department of Education for Ontario

SCHOOL AGES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

In the educational system of Ontario provision is made in the Courses of Study for instruction to the child of four years of age in the Kindergarten up to the person of unstated age who desires a Technical or Industrial Course as a preparation for special fitness in a trade or profession.

All schools established under the Public Schools Act shall be free Public Schools, and every person between the ages of five and twenty-one years, except persons whose parents or guardians are Separate School supporters, shall have the right to attend some such school in the urban municipality or rural school section in which he resides. Children between the ages of four and seven years may attend Kindergarten schools, subject to the payment of such fees as to the Board may seem expedient. Children of Separate School supporters attend the Separate Schools.

The compulsory ages of attendance under the School Attendance Acts are from eight to sixteen years and provision is made in the Statutes for extending the time to eighteen years of age, under conditions stated in The Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919.

The several Courses of Study in the educational system under the Department of Education are taken up in the Kindergarten, Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and in Industrial and Technical Schools. Copies of the Regulations regarding each may be obtained by application to the Deputy Minister of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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THE FACULTY UNION DINING ROOM, HART HOUSE

News and Comments

The University has suffered a severe loss in the resignation of Dr B. P. Watson, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, who has accepted a similar chair in the University of Edinburgh.

Professor Watson goes to Edinburgh

Since coming to the University ten years ago Dr Watson has endeared himself to students and colleagues, and has rendered outstanding service to the University and the General Hospital. Dr Watson attributes his appointment to the reputation of the University of Toronto Medical School. "The eyes of the world are upon the scheme of re-organization which has been going on here for the past two or three years," he said, "and my experience here is what Edinburgh looks to, to give an impetus to the work there and to introduce the new methods which we have had an opportunity of trying here."

The Department of Mechanical Engineering recently conducted a special conference on water power development in order to supplement the regular courses and to give practising engineers an opportunity of coming in contact with the leaders in hydraulic work. Lectures were given by Mr Lewis Moody, consulting engineer of Philadelphia; Mr W. M. White, of the Allis Chalmers Co., Milwaukee; Mr Max V. Sauer and Mr T. H. Hogg, of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power commission engineering staff; and Mr N. R. Gibson hydraulic engineer for the Niagara Falls Power Commission. Design and control of hydraulic turbines, power house design and construction, intakes and surge tanks, the testing of power house machinery, and the economic features of water power development were among the subjects discussed.

Conference on Water Power Development Held

Those who attended the lectures, both engineers and students, were highly pleased with the series.

It is significant that while the majority of the recommendations of the Geddes Committee on National Economy were hailed with general approval by the press and people of Great Britain, the recommendations regarding cuts in educational expenditure raised a veritable storm of opposition. Army, navy and civil service cuts were opposed by small sections of the community but educational cuts were universally condemned. The loss of two bye-elections by the Government were in some quarters credited to the educational recommendations.

Educational Economy Not Popular in England

The Geddes Committee recommended steps designed to effect in educational expenditures, a saving of £18,100,000 out of a total of £82,500,000 spent the previous year by the Government and local bodies. Reduction of salaries, exclusion of children under six years of age, the closing of small schools and the formation of larger teaching classes were among the methods proposed. The Government, whether because of the popular agitation or not, did not accept these recommendations. The cut of £18,000,000 was abandoned for £6,500,000, and later £5,500,000 was taken as the saving to be effected. Nearly one-half of this will be secured through requiring teachers to contribute five per cent. of their salaries to their pension fund and the remainder by a closer scrutiny of general expenditures. Grants to universities will remain unchanged.

Critics of the Geddes proposals regarded them as entirely reactionary and claimed that if they were put into effect the educational development of Great Britain would be put back at least a decade. Starvation would stop all progress and clog the mechanism of the entire educational system of the country.

Education is undoubtedly a dangerous thing upon which to exercise economy. Unless it grows it becomes spiritless and

inanimate and, as is shown many times in history, an unprogressive system of education means an unprogressive state.

During the first week of March the returned soldier-students in receipt of loans from the Memorial Fund

Employment Work Again Undertaken were informed that the Federation was prepared to assist them in securing summer work. Announcement

was also made to the general student body that the Alumni Secretary would be glad to interview all seekers after work, although in many cases advice would be all he would have to offer. Since these announcements have been made the Alumni Office has been a popular student resort.

In the neighbourhood of one hundred and seventy-five positions have been secured, chiefly on the lake boats and in offices in Toronto, where extra clerks are employed for the summer. It is a striking fact that at least seventy-five per cent. of these openings were secured as a direct result of the activities carried on by the Federation during the past two years, without which they would not have been available for any students. This is an indication of the service which an employment office might render. The opinion is often expressed that the best way for students and graduates to secure jobs is to "get out and hustle for them". To a certain extent this is true, but on the other hand the service which an Employment Bureau might render in impressing upon employers the advisability of using university-trained men and women is inestimable. A bureau would open up to graduates and undergraduates avenues of employment and of service which heretofore have been closed.

Alumni, who know of openings suitable for graduates or undergraduates, should communicate with the Alumni Federation Office, 184 College Street, Tel. College 5032.

The John H. Moss Memorial Award, the endowment for which was raised as part of the Memorial Fund, has been awarded for 1922

The Moss Memorial Award to F. L. Hutchison, of University College. The Award is of the value of

\$300, and is made to one of four candidates selected as the best all round man or woman

in the year by the graduating classes in each of the Arts Colleges. The Committee of Award for the year was: President Falconer, Mr Justice Masten, Mr Hume Blake, Mr C. S. MacInnes, and Mr S. T. Blackwood.

Mr Hutchison has occupied a very prominent position in undergraduate life during his course. He has been president of the U.C. Literary and Athletic Society, vice-president of the Students' Administrative Council, and clerk of the Students' Court, and is permanent president of the 1922 U.C. class. He has an enviable war record, having enlisted as soon as he reached the required age, and served with distinction with the Royal Naval Air Service. He entered the University with an Edward Blake Scholarship and has taken a good standing in the Honour Chemistry course. He expects to take post graduate work next year.

A WOMEN'S VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE was held under the auspices of the Women Students' Administrative Council on Monday, March 13, in the Physics Building. The general idea of the conference as described by Miss Skinner of Victoria College, who presided, was to discuss openings for College women in the business world. Miss Jane Thomas, of Jarvis Collegiate Institute, spoke on "Education" and Miss White, of the *Canadian Farmer*, discussed "Journalism". The openings in the various branches of Social Service were considered by Professor Dale, of the Social Service Department.

STRIKING EVIDENCE OF Varsity's athletic prowess is found in the championship cups and shields which are now displayed in glass cases on the landings in Hart House. Among the most prominent are the Intermediate International Rowing Cup, the Canadian Senior Challenge Cup, the Allan Cup, and the Intercollegiate Hockey Cup. There are over twenty cups and shields in all displayed.

Out of ten intercollegiate championships in major sports Varsity this year won six—football, soccer, hockey, swimming, assault-at-arms, and harrier. Thirty-eight men were given their colours.

MR J. MURRAY GIBBON, general publicity agent of the C.P.R., recently arranged the taking of a series of motion pictures of Hart House and the University buildings. Among the pictures taken were the Great Hall with some 250 students at lunch, the gymnasium floor with a class at work, the swimming pool, the Hart House Theatre with a play in rehearsal, views from the Tower of the Main Building, and views of the various buildings.

The pictures will be given wide distribution in Great Britain, the United States, and Western Canada.

TO AN EVER INCREASING EXTENT the graduates are making use of the University Library. The privilege of borrowing books from the Library is open to all graduates on the payment of a nominal deposit which is held against the return of the books borrowed. Out-of-town graduates have the same privileges as those resident in Toronto with the difference that the cost of postage must be borne by the borrower.

The University Library now has in its stacks, 170,000 bound volumes and some 55,000 pamphlets, covering all phases of learning.

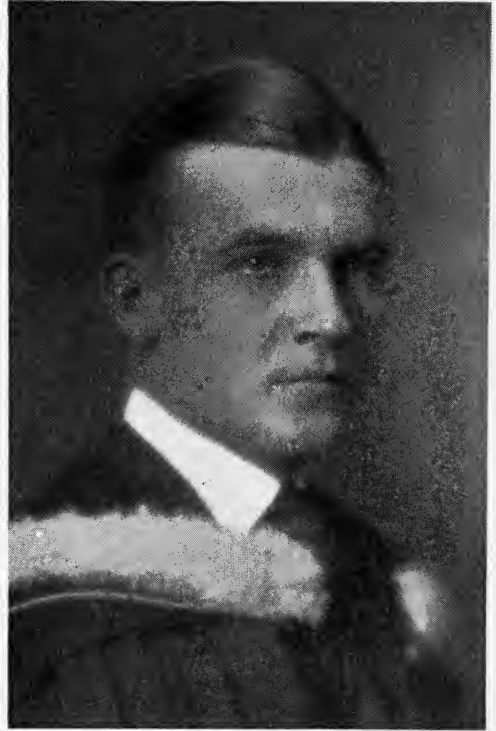
DR STANLEY RYERSON, Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, has published a pamphlet entitled *The Process of Study*, in which he offers advice to students on methods of study. He emphasizes the value of studying with a purpose, of concentrating the attention on the subject in hand, and of working systematically.

Dr Ryerson has been adviser to the students of first year Medicine and in the course of his interviews with them has been much impressed with the faulty, indefinite methods of study which were employed.

PROFESSOR J. G. FITZGERALD, director of the Connaught Laboratories and professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, has accepted an offer to occupy the chair of Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology in the University of California for the coming year during the absence of the regular professor of the department, who has been called to Washington on special duty. The appointment is considered a high compliment to Dr Fitzgerald and the University.

PROFESSOR F. C. A. JEANNERET represented and purchased a number of volumes for the University in the auction sale of the library of Louis Papineau, which was held at Papineau's old home at Montabello, P.Q., early in March. Some 6,000 volumes were sold. Many of them, collected by Papineau in Paris during his seven years' exile, were of great historical value.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CLASS OF 1922 held its graduation dinner in Hart House on March 9. President Falconer, Sir Bertram Windle, Principal Hutton, and Professor Fay were among those who spoke. Mr Lorne Hutchison, permanent president of the Year, appealed to the members of the class to identify themselves with the alumni organizations.



F. L. HUTCHISON, '22
Winner of the Moss Memorial Award

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE has arranged for three "refresher" courses to be given at the University from May 23 to 28 in Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics, and Gynecology. The courses are open to all doctors in the Province.

THE FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, unable to enter teams in the women's intercollegiate athletics, is consoling itself by offering a cup to be emblematic of the Women's Intercollegiate Hockey Championship. The Engineering Society has appointed a committee to select a design and make the purchase.

OSGOODE HALL won from the Dental College in the final debate of the Inter-college Union, defending the negative of "Resolved that Canada should have power to amend her own constitution".

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION has asked that a short course in Journalism be given at the University again this year. It will probably be held in September.

MR ROBERT NICHOLLS, prominent as one of the New Elizabethan poets of England, was a visitor at the University during the third week of March. He lectured at Victoria College.

ANOTHER INDICATION of the spring examinations is the discontinuance of *Varsity*. The last number for the year was issued on March 10.

THE REV. HOWARD MOWLL, Dean of Residence of Wycliffe College, has been appointed assistant bishop of West China.

THE *Goblin* STAFF were responsible for the second last issue of *Varsity*. The winning of a moving picture beauty contest by Joseph C. DePencier, an undergraduate, was featured.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of the University of Michigan has entered upon a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for a women's union; \$750,000 is for a building and \$250,000 for an endowment.

MAJOR-GENERAL VICTOR WILLIAMS inspected the C.O.T.C. on March 25. This concludes the work of the Corps for the session.

MISS AGNES MCPHAIL, M.P., who was recently elected to the House of Commons on the Progressive ticket, registered for the Farmers' Short Course but was unable to attend the classes.

AS PART OF THE COURSE in physical training, Northwestern University, Chicago, has started a course in golf for women students.

The Epigrapher

By E. J. Pratt

His head was like his lore—antique,
His face was thin and fallow-sick,
With god-like accent he could speak
Of Egypt's reeds or Babylon's brick
Or sheep-skin codes in Arabic.

To justify the ways Divine,
He had travelled Southern Asia through—
Gezir down in Palestine,
Lagash, Ur and Eridu,
The banks of Nile and Tigris too.

And every occult Hebrew tale
He could expound with learned ease,
From Aaron's rod to Jonah's whale.
He had held the skull of Rameses—
The one who died from boils and fleas.

Could tell how—saving Israel's peace—
The mighty Gabriel of the Lord
Put sand within the axle-grease
Of Pharaoh's chariots; and his horde
O'erwhelmed with water, fire and sword.

And he had tried Behistun Rock,
That Persian peak, and nearly *clomb* it;
His head had suffered from the shock
Of somersaulting from its summit—
Nor had he quite recovered from it.

From that time onward to the end,
His mind had had a touch of gloom;
His hours, with jars and coins, he'd spend,
And ashes looted from a tomb,—
Within his spare and narrow room.

His day's work done, with the last rune
Of a Hammurabi fragment read,
He took some water spiced with prune
And soda, which imbibed, he said
A Syrian prayer and went to bed.

And thus he trod life's narrow way,—
His soul as peaceful as a river—
His understanding heart all day
Kept faithful to a stagnant liver.

L'ENVOI

When at last his stomach went by default,
His graduate students bore him afar
To the East where the Dead Sea waters are,
And pickled his bones in Eternal Salt.

Preserving the Health of the Student Body

By GEORGE D. PORTER, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

THE University Health Service aims at promoting the health and physical fitness of the students. Its first contact with the students is in the physical examinations given them, for only after a careful examination can a proper estimate of their fitness for physical training be made, and so each one is classified and if necessary re-examined and re-classified, by specialists. Students are also advised in regard to their defects and in health matters generally, and supervised in their physical training during the term. The Service also endeavours to control any infectious diseases which may arise from time to time among the student body, and lectures are given upon the principles of personal hygiene.

As physical training is made compulsory only for the students' benefit it is but reasonable that he should receive proper medical examination so that he may take the form and amount of exercise which will best suit his needs. For this purpose a staff of eight physicians chosen by the Professor of Medicine, and a staff of as many specialists, have examined the first two years' students, and also the University Athletic Teams, very carefully. This year 1450 were examined and 288 were called up for re-examination by specialists.

The results of these examinations are most gratifying as regards the general health standard of our students, as it has been found that practically 96½% are able to take physical training, and also that those showing any evidence of diseases whose presence are generally traceable to immorality (venereal diseases) are less than ½ of 1%.

On the other hand we have found some serious disabilities such as heart lesions, chest, kidney and surgical diseases among the 3½% not able to take gymnasium work. While we are not treating any of these fifty students in a medical or surgical way, they have our advice and counsel, and we desire the co-operation of their own physicians in seeing that they are properly looked after.

Then there are 10% of the remainder (146 students) who while able to take physical training have some disability requiring a more careful form of corrective

exercise and supervision under the Physical Director. Naturally students are graded upwards and downwards as any changes in their physical condition is noted during the term. The desirability of changing courses of study owing to disabilities has also been discussed with a few students to their advantage. Students with faulty vision, diseased tonsils, bad teeth, etc., are advised to consult their physicians or dentists for their correction and treatment.

Summarizing then we find that among the 1450 students examined there were:

Physically fit and able to take all gymnasium work	86½%
Men with some disability requiring supervised exercises	10%
Physically unfit (some temporarily and a few permanently) and exempt from all gymnasium work	3½%

Lectures on personal hygiene have also been delivered to first and second year students in all faculties. While the Health Service does not assume the responsibility of caring for the sick, it should be one of its functions to see that any student who may be ill is properly looked after by his own or some responsible physician. Already the Service has been able to help a number of students in this regard and as the co-operation of all the different House authorities and the Athletic Directorate has been so hearty and spontaneous this year, we can only hope for an increased all round efficiency as time goes on. The funds for the Service (for the first two years) have been furnished by the Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories, and particulars regarding medical findings will be tabulated later on as a demonstration of health conditions in our student body.

The University has also appointed a very capable woman physician, Dr Edith Gordon, who is examining and advising the women students. As physical training is not at present compulsory among the women students this examination is not compulsory, but that it is much appreciated is evidenced by the fact that over five hundred have already taken their physical examinations, and many others have sought her advice.

Working Their Way Through

TOM SMITH AT YALE AND BILL JONES AT TORONTO

When Tom Smith was in his final year at the Newton, N.Y., High School he decided that he wanted to go to Yale. His great problem was financial, as his family was not in a position to help him. The story of how he worked his way through the University is told in the *Yale Alumni Weekly*.

Not being familiar with the conditions at Yale, he wrote asking for information and received a booklet entitled "Student Self-Support at Yale" and a letter from the Director of the Bureau of Appointments giving full data regarding expenses and the amount of money which he might expect to earn during the course. So Tom decided to attempt it. He managed to save about two hundred dollars during the summer and with this amount in his pocket went down to Yale. On arrival he sought out the Bureau of Appointments, had a talk with the Director, and registered. He was given a card which enabled him to secure the required text books on loan and was referred to a student boarding house where in return for serving as a waiter he secured his meals without charge. During the session the Bureau of Appointments secured for him many odd jobs which brought in considerable money without making too great inroads on his time. He acted as usher at the football games and worked at the Athletic Office; he tended furnaces, and washed windows; he worked in a store on Saturday afternoons and as a mail clerk during the Christmas vacation; he found shovelling snow and mowing lawns healthy and not unremunerative pastimes. He earned a reputation for willingness and reliability which won him frequent consideration at the Bureau.

An investigation was made into Tom's financial need, his character, and his ability, and these being judged entirely satisfactory he was granted a tuition scholarship which awarded him 80% of the tuition charge.

In the spring he won a place on the freshmen baseball team and on the recommendation of the Bureau of Appointments

was given free board at the training table.

As the vacation approached it became evident that he must earn a large sum of money during the summer if he were to get a good start in the autumn. House to house canvassing did not appeal to him but he undertook it and was able to save several hundred dollars.

This was apparently the turning point in Tom's university career. He had established himself and from now on things were easier. He organized a table at the eating house and was no longer required to wait on tables; he left the furnaces, the sidewalks, and the lawns to newcomers. In a competition he secured the highest number of sales (a commission with each) of the Undergraduate Calendar and was awarded the managership for the following year. He won a position on the tutoring staff and made considerable money in this way. But to be on the safe side of the balance sheet for his third year he went back to the canvassing job for the vacation. A fatiguing summer but very satisfactory from the money standpoint.

Tom's third year was a pleasant one. He was appointed head waiter at an eating house—apparently very much of a sinecure. He made considerable money as manager of the Calendar, and in the spring made the Varsity baseball team which gave him free board.

No more canvassing for Tom. At the end of the year he had money in the bank so through the Bureau of Appointments he secured a position as tutor and companion to a youthful member of a wealthy family and spent the summer at Murray Bay and other pleasurable spots.

Thus Tom came to his senior year. He was made manager of his eating house which gave him a commission as well as his meals, and manager of the Tutoring Bureau; which two things carried him through the year. On his graduation the Bureau of Appointments arranged for Tom to interview a number of prospective employers which resulted in his securing a position suited to his abilities and training.

Bill Jones at the University of Toronto

So the university history of Tom Smith. Bill Jones who matriculated in the University of Toronto with a profound desire to take the course found his task much more difficult. Bill was an exceptional lad as was Tom and possessed of no less determination and grit, and of no inferior ability, but the machinery to assist him was lacking.

He wrote to an undergraduate of his acquaintance and was told that he would need about \$700 each year, and that the chances of his earning anything during the term were slim. There was no fund through which he might secure his tuition. So Bill took a job as teacher in the north country and there spent three years, saving in all \$1,000.

With this on hand he registered in the first year Arts. He lived as cheaply as possible preparing many of his meals over the bed-room gas lamp (cooking strictly forbidden) and picking up what odd jobs he could; but at the end of the session he had only \$350 left. He, too, took a canvassing position for the summer and by

reason of perseverance earned several hundred dollars.

At the end of the second year, however, he found himself out of funds. So, much against his will, he was forced to remain out of the University for a year, breaking the continuity of his work and dropping the pleasant associations of his class.

He came back the following year with a sum which, with the aid of two hundred dollars borrowed from a friend, saw him to the completion of the course. He got his parchment.

But Bill's troubles did not end with the *admitto te*. He wanted to enter the manufacturing business but did not have the entree. He felt that if he were given a chance he could make good but he had no one to help him gain the necessary foothold. He interviewed several employment managers and was told that they had no openings for men of his training.

Finally, by concealing the fact that he was a university graduate, he did get a job. Some day he will doubtless be managing director of the firm.

Why We Need Trained Foresters

By C. D. HOWE, DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY

I HAVE been asked briefly to state what the necessity is for training foresters in a country of such vast forested areas as Canada possesses. In the first place I will say that there are forests and forests; there are trees and trees. It does not follow that an area covered with forests is commercially valuable because of their presence, or that one tree is as good as another for the various purposes of the market. In the neighbourhood of seventy different kinds of trees have been used in this country in the wood and timber trade, but a very few species contribute the greater portion of the output. About four billion feet of lumber are cut in Canada every year. Their value as rough lumber is approximately \$122,000,000. When time, labour, and thought have been expended upon them they become worth around \$250,000,000. Thus our forests in terms of the manufactured lumber products increase our national wealth a

quarter of a billion dollars each year. Over two-thirds of the above values are contributed by six different kinds of trees. The comparatively few kinds of trees in our forests that are utilized in large quantities are still more strikingly shown in the case of the pulpwood. Of this material around four million cords are cut each year, valued in the rough at \$45,000,000, and from which pulp and paper products are produced to the value of over \$200,000,000. More than ninety per cent. of these values is furnished by the wood of four kinds of trees.

These few trees enter so largely into the products of the forest not because they are plentiful and accessible, but because they meet the market requirements better than any others. Because of certain inherent mechanical and physical properties no Canadian wood, for example, is so well adapted to such a variety of uses as that of the white pine. The commercial supply

of this species is fast disappearing. Owing to this fact, we are already using poorer woods as substitutes—with little or no difference in price. And again, no wood fibre is so well adapted for paper making as that of spruce. Notwithstanding all that has been said and done with regard to employing various vegetable fibres as substitutes for wood-pulp, little has been accomplished, or probably ever will be accomplished, because of the quality, adaptability, and cheapness of production of wood fibre and among wood fibres those of spruce stand supreme as the result of certain inherent characteristics. When the supply of spruce is gone we shall be compelled to use poorer—but not cheaper—grades of paper.

Let us hastily examine our forested areas from the standpoint of commercially valuable trees. In the first place, of the 3.5 million square miles of land area in Canada, 1.6 million square miles, over forty per cent., are too cold or too high or too dry to produce trees of sufficient size to interest lumbermen. Around 100,000 square miles should be deducted for agricultural lands outside the grasslands of the West, they having been included in the above. Even with these deductions we have enormous areas covered by forests, some 1,900,000 square miles (over a billion acres), and again, having their utilization value in mind, let us ask: What kind of forests; what kind of trees? On at least 500,000 square miles climatic conditions are such as to produce only trees of pulpwood size, practically no trees of sawlog size, that is, twelve inches and above in diameter.

Destruction of our forests by fire has been incomprehensibly great. The amount of saw timber thus destroyed has been much greater than the amount removed by logging or farming operations since the settlement of the country began, in fact probably greater than all that has been cut in the past plus all that could be cut to-day. There is little doubt that from one-half to two-thirds of the forested area of Canada, or, in other words, around one million square miles (640,000,000 acres) have been burned within the past seventy-five years and because of such fires do not to-day contain forests of sawlog size. This reduces the areas containing trees of sawlog size to about one quarter of the

total forested area, that is around 500,000 square miles, or approximately twelve per cent. of the land area of the country. If we had the population of the European countries, or of the United States, this percentage would be far on the wrong side of the factor of safety. In fact, our supply of sawlogs would last the United States at their present rate of cutting not over fifteen years.

Just a little more about forest fires and their effect: Much of this million square miles has been burned not once only, but two, three, or even a half dozen times. These repeated fires on the same area make abortive nature's attempt to reclothe the old burns with commercially valuable trees. Whole townships that once supported magnificent forests of pine are now, because of repeated burning, covered with worthless brush or with trees of no market value. This forest devastation by fire is not a thing of the past; it still continues practically unabated, except in wet seasons, in some of the most valuable forest regions of the country. Over a million and a half acres of forest fell prey to the flames in Eastern Canada last summer.

Even on the areas which have been lumbered and have escaped burning, inferior trees usually take possession after the removal of the valuable pine and spruce. Nature has no economic sense. She takes no thought of market requirements. She accepts direction, however, and it has been demonstrated over and over again that intelligent direction of nature's forces in the forest while the lumbering operations are going on will lead to the replacement of the commercially valuable trees.

Under normal conditions forest trees die of disease. Very few die of old age. There is scarcely a healthy tree in a mature forest. Unfortunately, lumbering methods have been such as to increase rather than to decrease the susceptibility of trees to disease. Periodically there comes a combination of man-made and nature-made conditions that produces an epidemic in the forest. Just now the Eastern forests are being swept by a real scourge, the spruce budworm, which has already destroyed, at a moderate estimate, over ten years' supply of pulpwood at the present rate of production. The destruction of wood material through such epi-

demics, however, cannot be adequately measured by the trees killed at the time because the after effects continue for years. The weakened trees become susceptible to fungus diseases to which they were previously resistant. The fungus bodies are like cancers. They dissolve away the tissues of roots or stem at the base of the tree until it is overturned by the wind.

We don't know as much as we should about the rate of growth in our forests, but such data as we have indicate that the annual toll taken by fire, disease, and wind far exceeds the annual accretion of wood by the natural processes of growth. There is no actual annual increase in wood volume in a virgin forest. Nature's forces are in equilibrium; life and death are balanced. It has been stated that if a single spruce tree eight inches in diameter died on the average acre each year, the loss in wood volume thus ensuing would offset the average annual growth on certain cut-over pulpwood lands in Quebec. A similar statement, but involving even less annual growth, has been made in regard to the cut-over pine lands in Ontario. Recent studies on pulpwood lands in Ontario disclosed the fact that the trees, on the average

acre, left after the logging operations ten years ago, had since increased their volume at the rate of seven per cent. a year, but at the same time the loss by disease and wind-throwing had exceeded the annual growth rate, so that there was actually less wood material on the average acre than ten years ago.

Briefly, our forest conditions present this problem: Shall we accept for our lumbering and pulpwood industries the wood of constantly decreasing quality which nature unguided produces when the equilibrium in the forest has been upset by fire, disease, or logging operations, or shall we exert intelligent effort to maintain our pine, spruce, and other valuable forests and thus supply the forest industries with wood of incomparable quality particularly adapted to their needs?

It is both a challenge to human intelligence and the part of patriotism to keep the natural forest areas continuously productive in terms of commercially valuable trees—trees whose products annually increase the wealth of the country by nearly a half billion dollars. Hence, the reason for the existence of an institution for the training of foresters.



SHORTLY AFTER THE FIRE

Timber completely destroyed and top soil burnt



SOME YEARS LATER

The land which once supported a magnificent stand of pine is covered now only with shrubs and worthless willows

Recent Developments in Western Universities

By HAROLD S. PATTON,

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

HARD hit as agriculture and business may be throughout the West this year, the young universities on the north and south Saskatchewan do not appear to be noticeably involved in the prevailing depression. The number of students may be somewhat restricted by tense conditions on the farm—although Alberta has the largest number in her history—but the expansion of the work of the prairie universities is undoubtedly proceeding at a more accelerated rate than the growth of population in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The rising universities at Edmonton and Saskatoon have both the advantages and the limitations of extreme youthfulness. While tradition and associations lie in the formative future rather than the formulating past, these junior institutions have had the distinct advantage of launching out, both as to polity and physical equipment, in accordance with the proved experience and experimentation of older academic establishments. Instead of having to consider the federation of existing educational institutions and professional schools, independently and diversely evolved, the governing bodies of the embryo universities which emerged three years after the statutory establishment of the Western Prairie Provinces, were able to plan, not only a harmonious ground and architectural scheme, but also an organically unified institution of provincial higher education. Although the war overtook the Western universities while still in their merest infancy, and swept their undergraduates and handful of graduates, not to mention faculty members, into the sterner school of overseas service, the physical and departmental development was not allowed to remain stationary. Between 1909 and 1917 Saskatchewan had added to its nuclear faculty of Arts and Science (which opened its first classes in a Saskatoon business block), a splendidly equipped college of Agriculture, a college of Law, and Schools of Engineering, Pharmacy and Accounting.

Alberta, starting with forty-five students in a rented building in the fall of 1908, had before the war constituted four faculties, Arts and Science, Law, Applied Science, and Medicine. The Faculty of Agriculture, which called for considerable addition to the University land, opened its doors at the opening of the second year of the war, during which the school of Pharmacy, and the Departments of Dentistry and Household Economics were also inaugurated.

Both universities had the further initial advantage of extensive and admirably located ground sites,—each commanding the respective branches of the great river of the prairies. The building plan pursued in either case was, however, essentially different. Saskatchewan, adopting the collegiate Gothic style of architecture and availing itself of the proximity of excellent gray building stone, constructed her college and residence buildings to a standard which, while architecturally pleasing, tended by its very excellence to limit the rate of physical expansion if such standard was to be maintained. Alberta on the other hand, adopting a simple, neo-classic style of architecture, and limited to commercial brick, gave greater attention to utility and internal planning (with provision for physical extensibility), than to the aesthetic aspects. It is arguable that in a new agricultural province, serviceability for extending needs combined with adaptability to future requirements is more appropriate than the slow accretion of academic buildings which in a general environment of crudity and tentativeness give an unexpected impression of architectural beauty, unity, and permanence. At any rate it is not a deplorable sign, that, instead of following a uniform plan, each institution is pursuing a policy of its own. Until time gives range for the development of distinctive *esprit* or academic traditions in each University, it is the physical characteristics which must serve to differentiate provincial institutions so strictly coeval and contiguous.

Universities are Distinctly Provincial

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of these prairie universities is their essentially Provincial character—the capital “P” is employed advisedly. They exist primarily to subserve the peculiar higher educational needs of their respective provinces, rather than as institutions of pure learning. It is becoming, therefore, that the second faculty to rise at Saskatoon and the one to which the largest equipment is devoted should be the College of Agriculture, whose College Farm of 830 acres and Experiment and Increase Plots of 450 acres, adjoin the University campus with its own substantial 300 acres, while the College building is used jointly for lecture purposes by Arts and Aggies. (Let Torontonians contemplate a corresponding juxtaposition of O.A.C. and Queen’s Park!). Somewhat of a revelation to visitors to Saskatoon it is to find within a stone’s throw of the handsome stone Gothic College Building, the three-storied, factory-like, Agricultural Engineering Building, with its concrete work, gasoline engine, sheet metal working, pump and barn construction and farm implement departments; while an impressive, dome-covered brick building adjoining turns out to be a spacious live stock pavilion with judging arena, convertible lecture rooms for farmers’ short courses, and model abattoir in the (presumably) leeward portion of the building. While a high and liberal standard is set for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, and a combined six year course in Arts and Agriculture is offered for the training of those looking forward to teaching, research, or administration in agriculture, the needs of the young landworking farmer are met through the three years associate course, for which the entrance requirements consist not in the passing of an examination, but at least one year’s bona fide experience on a farm. To serve the needs of the adult farmer who cannot attend even an abbreviated residence course, the College of Agriculture carries on an aggressive extension service which assumes manifold forms—Farmers’ short courses in selected provincial centres during the winter months; lecture demonstrations after seeding in the pioneer districts; annual farmers’ excursions to the College Farm during July; judging and lecturing at district

horse shows, plowing matches, standing crops competitions, agricultural society fairs, etc.; organization of Farmers’, Homemakers’, and Junior Farm clubs, publication and circulation of agricultural periodicals and bulletins, etc. The wise course adopted at the time of the establishment of the college of Agriculture, by which the provincial department of agriculture transferred its educational work to the university, has eliminated in Saskatchewan the competition and overlapping, which only too frequently is to be found between provincial departments of agriculture and education—a relationship which Alberta has so far less conclusively solved.

Alberta being less completely an agrarian province than her eastern twin sister, the agricultural faculty of the provincial university at Edmonton, while very effectively conducted, does not occupy quite the same relatively conspicuous position in the university scheme as does the corresponding institution at Saskatoon. Alberta, on the other hand has developed further her Faculty of Applied Science, particularly in the Civil Engineering and Mining departments, as befits a province whose coat of arms bears mountain peaks as well as wheat sheaves, a province which leads the Dominion in coal resources and petroleum possibilities, and which is just beginning to tap the great waterways of the North. B.A.Sc. degrees are now offered in Civil, Electrical, and Mining Engineering, and in Architecture. The opening this year of the admirably equipped neo-classic Medical Building (for which \$25,000 annually has been made available from the Rockefeller Foundation for Medical training) represents the only Canadian Medical School west of Winnipeg—While the laboratory equipment is equal to that of most Eastern medical schools, the limitations in the way of clinical work make it necessary for the present at least that the work of the fifth and sixth years should be completed at Toronto or McGill (for which equivalent status is granted to Alberta students), while a similar arrangement applies in the case of the two senior years in dentistry. It is no small advantage to students in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, to be thus enabled to take more than half their professional work under the conditions of closer faculty supervision favoured by small classes,

without incurring the frequently prohibitive expense of six years attendance in the East.

The close relationship between the University of Alberta and the province of Alberta is well illustrated by the functioning of the Provincial Research Council, through which the laboratory equipment and the departmental researches of the University are directed towards the investigation of the Natural resources of the Province and the related developmental problems. In addition to soil and genetic experiments of the department of agriculture, the Research Council is at present engaged on such practical researches as the economic extraction of bitumen from the Athabasca tar sands for road dressing purposes, and carbonizing and briquetting methods for utilising the slack which forms so large and so unmarketable a percentage of the sub-bituminous and lignite run-off-mine in Eastern Alberta coal fields. The Industrial Laboratories of the University are equipped to conduct Chemical, Physical, Assay, Coal, Cement and Concrete tests in connection with the industries and resources of the province.

Alberta Seeks to Serve People at Large

From the very outset the policy of the University of Alberta has been to serve not only the students in full time attendance but also to take the university to the people of the Province at large. The Department of Extension which was formally established before the first class in Arts had graduated, reaches the scattered communities of the Province not merely through circulation of travelling libraries and bulletins of information and debating material, or by visual instruction through lantern slide and motion picture exchanges, but also by sending out a special corps of lecturers to meet the requests of U.F.A. locals, Women's Institutes, community leagues, G.W.V.A. branches, church guilds, etc. Within the past year a more intensive programme has been carried out through the appointment of an extension lecturer in Economics, who conducts weekly classes in Economic Principles and Institutions under the auspices of the Edmonton and Calgary Trade and Labour Councils

respectively, while short term courses in Agriculture and Economics are being given in March, for U.F.A. secretaries and delegates, both at Edmonton and Calgary. Perhaps the most far reaching, if least conspicuous service rendered by the Department of Extension is the information and reference material supplied in response to inquiries from every corner of the Province, ranging from League of Nations to hardening of the arteries.

While the faculties of the prairie universities have been recruited in representative proportion from the older institutions of eastern Canada, United States and Great Britain there is perhaps a larger percentage of Canadians among the younger members than is to be found in the faculties of the Eastern universities. While most of them have taken their graduate training in American or British universities, they are finding through these new western universities an academic career in their own land, and contributing to them an atmosphere of keenness and solidarity. In Alberta the infectious enthusiasm and outstanding leadership of President Tory, and the animated and largely attended monthly meetings of the Faculty Club, serve to engender an *esprit* and an intimacy amongst the staff members that is less easily attainable in larger institutions. Moreover the recent arrangement by which the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta send each year an exchange professor to visit the sister institutions tends to establish a very desirable relationship among the prairie universities.

For some time to come students of western universities must look to eastern institutions for their graduate work. Undoubtedly the thoughts of most turn at present towards Chicago, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, with their greater proximity and accommodating system of credits. With the development of advanced work in our Eastern Canadian universities, it is undoubtedly in the interests of Canadian unity that, as President Falconer recently urged, substantial fellowships should be made available to students of the western universities, for advanced work in the historic universities of eastern Canada.

The Training of Architects

A THOROUGH EDUCATION IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AESTHETIC SENSE

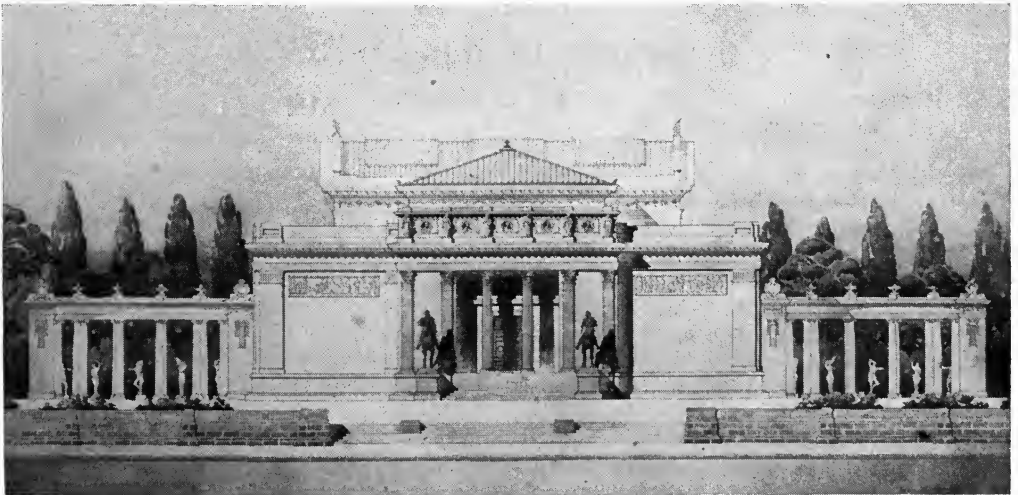
THE only department of the University which professes to teach art is not in an Arts College but in the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering. And the claim of the Department of Architecture to teach art is not an empty boast. The visitor to the north elevation rooms of the old Engineering Building will find the walls and work tables covered with student work which has high artistic quality. There he will find water colour sketches executed under the direction of Mr C. W. Jefferys, A.R.C.A.; statuettes and plaques modelled under the supervision of Mr F. Coates; and finely rendered architectural perspectives drawn under the guidance of Professors McConnell and Berrington.

The aim of the Department is to give a sound education in the principles of architectural design and building construction and at the same time develop the aesthetic sense and the creative instinct. The student architect is first given instruction in the history of architecture and is made familiar with the outstanding features and simpler architectural forms of the various periods. He is taught how to use instruments and

to apply colour and is required to execute simple designs. He is made acquainted with the rudiments of free-hand drawing and modelling. As many of the best books on architecture are in French, he is taught French. And on what may be called the more practical side he is given instruction in Statics, Strength and Elasticity of Materials, Sanitation, Heating and Ventilation. He also studies Mathematics, which he pursues until in the second year he has mastered the Calculus.

As the course proceeds greater emphasis is placed on the development of individual initiative and on the study of architectural forms which are applicable to modern conditions.

Towards the end of the first year a problem is set which, Professor McConnell points out, calls for somewhat the same skill as the trimming of a spring hat. The problem is to construct a pleasing design by grouping a number of simple historical ornaments and forms. The quality of the drawing of the individual designs, as well as the grouping, is taken into consideration in the judging. The drawings are rendered in colours and at first glance might be taken for a futurist water colour—here a column,



ORIGINAL PERSPECTIVE, DRAWN AND RENDERED BY A THIRD YEAR STUDENT

there a cornice, here a vase and there an arch, all blended into a single whole.

In the second year problems are set which call for further initiative. At the moment in one of the drafting rooms—or should we say studios?—there are displayed many drawings of a small railway station of varied designs. The class was given the problem—a station of a certain size with so many tracks and so much waiting-room accommodation. The student was required to make ground plans and elevations according to his own ideas of the practical and the beautiful. The fourth year have recently drawn plans and made perspectives of a group of university buildings, consisting of a library, a convocation hall, and an administration building. Several weeks' time is given in some cases for the completion of a problem, in others only twenty-four hours. This latter to develop speed and facility in the handling of the instruments.

In modelling, free hand drawing, and the application of colour, attention is also given to the creative instinct as the course proceeds. Drawing and modelling is done from life. No doubt many graduates will be surprised to know that within the precincts of the University, models—often in the nude to judge by the statuettes—a draughty old building that, too—pose, while white-smocked students make their likenesses.

Is it any wonder that the "Architects" look upon their fellow-students of the Faculty of Applied Science as "mere Engineers"?

But Architecture is not wholly divorced from Engineering. The instruction given by Professor C. H. C. Wright, head of the Department, and by Professor T. R. Loudon in the subjects connected with the practical construction of buildings occupies a very important place in the curriculum. The architect must be engineer as well as artist, and buildings must not only be pleasing to the eye but habitable and durable.

The classes in Architecture are not large. In all years there are at present thirty-two enrolled. This is well because for the greater part of the work personal instruction is absolutely essential.

Beginning with next year the degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.) will be given to graduates in the Department in place of the B.A.Sc. which is at present granted. This degree will differentiate the architects from the other graduates in Applied Science whose training has been along more general engineering lines.

The staff of the Department is at present as follows: C. H. C. Wright, professor; A. W. McConnell and Adrian Berrington, associate professors; H. H. Madill and W. J. T. Wright, lecturers; C. W. Jefferys, instructor in Drawing; and F. Coates, instructor in Modelling.

Psychology in the University

By G. S. BRETT

PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DURING the last fifty years a process of development has brought about the complete transformation of what used to be called mental philosophy. The sciences of the nineteenth century grew rapidly and consequently tended to continual re-organization; one after another new fields were marked off and given fresh boundaries; such terms as physiology, biology, psychophysics, physiological psychology, and psychobiology are landmarks in the process of this expansion and organization of knowledge. As the words suggest, there has been throughout a

degree of overlapping, or more correctly a persistent vital connection between one department and another. The founders of modern psychology were descendants of some more ancient and honourable line, and the science they constructed was based on other sciences already more highly developed.

These historical facts are recognizable in the problems of organization which have to be faced by a department of Psychology. If the department looks forward to producing really competent psychologists it must receive students who have an ade-

quate knowledge of Physics, Physiology, Neurology, and Biology. A complete equipment in all these branches can rarely be expected, but with a good elementary training the student can adapt himself to his subject by specializing in that aspect of Psychology for which he finds himself best trained and best fitted by nature.

The specialist in Psychology must, of course, be a graduate student. Specialization in a field of this kind is not to be expected or desired before the student has had time to lay a broad and firm foundation in the sciences with which he must always retain some connection. But from the point of view of instruction there are many grades to be considered, and as an element in the whole machinery of the University a course in Psychology serves many purposes. So far as the resources permit all these purposes have been kept in mind when the curriculum of the department has been framed. The result is sufficiently complex and need not be described in detail, but a summary of the main points will show the extent and importance of the work now undertaken.

In this, as in other departments, the lowest stratum is the instruction offered as part of the General Course. In view of the present popularity of the subject, the innumerable interests which have or pretend to have a psychological aspect, and the fact that even the most casual reader of current literature must know something of the use or abuse of psychological terms, it is necessary to provide a broad general survey of the field of Psychology and an opportunity to learn the grammar of the subject. A course of this kind may be taken by those who have no intention of continuing the subject, and serves also for others who may require to continue it in certain limited fields. This type of instruction is specially adapted, in fact, to students of the General Course, to teachers, and to miscellaneous groups such as may from time to time be formed for special purposes. During the current year courses of this description, with special adaptation as required, have been given to the extra-mural University Classes at the Central Y.M.C.A. and in the Short Course for Farmers conducted at the University.

Until recently Psychology was a subdivision of Philosophy. This was the

traditional connection, and so long as the subject remained "mental philosophy" it was a natural relationship. At the present time there is no advantage in the connection beyond the fact that it keeps alive the tradition; the philosopher of course needs Psychology and psychologists frequently stand in need of some Philosophy, but to that extent every subject needs to be supplemented. The decisive factor is the direction in which growth is to be expected and in the case of Psychology that direction is toward experimental laboratory work, study of individual character, analysis of social and industrial problems, and specific work in the sphere of abnormal Psychology. Through the development of these phases psychology has gradually become a distinct factor in many forms of training, in addition to the training of the psychologist himself in the "pure sciences" of his subject. This is particularly true of all courses for training social workers; similarly it is true for medical training, and those who look forward to the organization and control of workers in almost every sphere of labour are becoming more certain that help can be derived from a knowledge of the mental aspects of behaviour.

At present the work in Psychology is growing steadily under the pressure of demands from all these different sources. In addition to the general training mentioned above, there is a special course in Psychology; there is also a large enrolment of medical students who elect Psychology as an option in their course; there is a compulsory course for all medical students of the third year; there is daily clinical work through which the department assists the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the work of the Juvenile Courts; there is also the research work which has to be carried on when possible, though obviously this programme leaves little opportunity for anything outside the routine. Here as everywhere in the University there is continual demand for expansion, but neither staff nor premises can be taxed beyond their limits. The premises include a block of rooms in the north-west portion of the Main Building, with the old Dining Hall as a specially equipped lecture room for demonstrations before the larger classes. The laboratory equipment and special ex-

perimental rooms have been distributed over the third floor above the clinic and lecture rooms and are under Professor Bott's direction. The courses in abnormal Psychology and the clinical work are managed by Professor J. W. Bridges who came to the University last year from the State University of Columbus, Ohio. Professor Bridges is a graduate of McGill and of Harvard; he has had experience in teaching and in the methods of psychological work as applied in the United States to the army and to the general problems of personnel. In coming to Canada, Professor Bridges was returning to his native land. The work in the Social Service Department has been carried on by Miss K. M. Banham who was also appointed last year; her training at Cambridge and at Manchester under the best English teachers, together with her experience in teaching, has made Miss Banham's work exceptionally valuable to the department. While the regular staff

is limited to three and there is a recognized sphere of work for each member of the staff, the success of the work has been due very largely to the co-operation of the individuals and to the willingness with which they have submitted to conditions which require self-sacrifice. People who never teach probably never understand that the most irksome part of that occupation is the necessity of abandoning the work with advanced students, where obvious results are obtainable, in order to assist in routine work for which a subordinate staff should be provided. The present resources are drawn upon to their full capacity. A request for additional courses of any kind can be met only by finding additional helpers. A crisis of this kind arose when the Farmers' Course required lectures in Psychology, and the department can take this opportunity to thank Dr C. M. Hincks for his willingness to help and the excellent way in which he conducted that course.

College of Education Grows on Graduate Side

By PETER SANDIFORD, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE Ontario College of Education is in effect the Faculty of Education of the University of Toronto. It is the University's professional school of education in the same sense that the School of Science is the University's Faculty of Applied Science, or the Medical School is the University's Faculty of Medicine. Founded in December, 1906, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of the University of Toronto, as a Faculty of Education, in succession to the Ontario Normal College at Hamilton, it assumed its present name in 1920 when the training of secondary teachers was concentrated in Toronto.

In a memorandum of agreement dated June 30th, 1920, between the Minister of Education and the Governors of the University of Toronto, it was arranged that "the Ontario College of Education shall provide for

- (1) Graduate courses of instruction in education;
- (2) Courses for certificates as High School Assistants and Specialists; and

- (3) Such other courses for certificates of the Department of Education as may be required by the Minister of Education and agreed to by the Governors."

In the same memorandum it was agreed that the Governors should submit the detailed estimates of the College of Education each year and if these were approved by the Minister of Education, they should be submitted to the Legislative Assembly as a part of the Estimates of the Department of Education. These agreements were reached so that nothing should interfere with a continuous supply of teachers for the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province of Ontario. It is conceivable that the Province of Ontario could continue with an intermittent supply, say, of lawyers, doctors and engineers, but the stream of teachers must be continuous for all time. The agreement insures this.

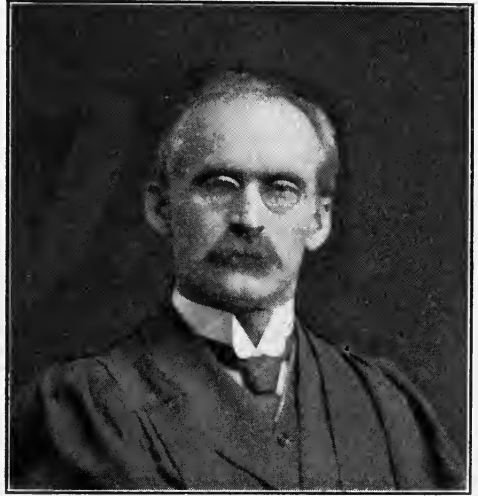
Since 1920, therefore, the Ontario College of Education has practically been a post-graduate institution—the only one in Canada, if not in the whole world. Candidates for first class certificates are now

trained in the Provincial Normal Schools at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, and London. The only undergraduates now trained in the College of Education are a group of women students in a course for teachers of Household Science, who receive theoretical and practical training in cooking, sewing and household management, as well as practice in the teaching of these subjects in the schools of Toronto.

While the training of secondary teachers will continue to be the main work of the Ontario College of Education, both the Department of Education and the Board of Governors recognize the necessity for providing graduate courses in education. Scores of teachers from Canada attend the summer and regular sessions in education at Columbia, Chicago, and other American universities. Many of these teachers remain south of the Border and are lost to Canadian life and welfare. The drainage of many of the best educators from Canada to the States cannot be viewed with equanimity by this country. If a strong college of Education can be established in Toronto, many of these teachers will be saved for Canada.

Since its inception in 1906, the Faculty of Education (and its successor, the Ontario College of Education) has undertaken courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy. These were, at first, extra-mural degrees. In 1914 summer schools were established for the training of candidates for these degrees. Attended at first by a bare score of students, this part of the work has steadily developed until in 1921 over seventy candidates, drawn from every province of the Dominion, as well as from four states of the United States, were attracted to Toronto. So great has been the demand for graduate work leading to the degrees in Pedagogy and the Master's degree in Arts, that regular courses during the winter session now form part of the College programme.

If the scheme for the re-organization of the University Board of Graduate Studies goes through, all the graduate work at present done by the College of Education will be transferred to the control of the Board. The significance of this transfer will be realized when it is stated that there are at the moment forty-five candidates for the degree of B.Paed. and two hundred



DR WILLIAM PAKENHAM
Dean of the College of Education

and twenty candidates for the degree of D.Paed. on the College roll. This great body of students has been built up since 1914 when there were only seven candidates for the two degrees. They consist for the most part of inspectors, teachers in normal schools, principals and chief assistants of high schools and collegiate institutes.

While the course offered for D.Paed. is not so good as the staff of the College of Education would desire, yet it must be remembered that it has been improved. From a purely extra-mural course, it has grown into an intra-mural course where attendance at these summer sessions *plus* a post-graduate year of professional training is required. The policy of the College in first attracting students and then raising the standards has been fully justified by the events. If the same policy had been steadily pursued by the Board of Graduate Studies, the University of Toronto would have had a big as well as an excellent graduate school. Numbers are not necessarily incompatible with excellence as many seem to think. In transferring the Pedagogy degrees to the Board of Graduate Studies it is to be hoped that the enthusiasm of teachers now so clearly evinced will not be damped by red-tape and over-stringent regulations. For in Toronto, as in every university on this continent, the majority of graduate stu-

dents will be teachers and those intending to follow an academic career.

The greatest present need of the Ontario College of Education is a body of students in residence during the regular session studying for the Ph.D. degree. Such students can be attracted in two ways only: (1) by the excellence of the staff; and (2) by offering research scholarships. The College has now at its disposal four or five research scholarships valued at not less than \$500 each. The Board of Governors and the Department of Education are fully alive to the necessity of strengthening the staff for graduate research courses. When all plans are in full working order, and when the contemplated additions to the buildings have

been completed, the College expects to be not only a school for the training of teachers for the schools of Ontario, but also a research institution strong enough in staff and equipment to attract advanced students in education from all parts of the Dominion. Appended is a summary showing the enrolment for the current session.

ENROLMENT FOR 1921-1922

High School Assistants.....	142
Specialists.....	87
Household Science Teachers.....	12
Bachelor of Pedagogy Candidates...	45
Doctor of Pedagogy Candidates....	220
Master of Arts Candidates.....	7

U. C. Association Memorializes Governors

The following memorial was recently presented to the Board of Governors by the University College Alumni Association:

The graduates of University College, who have only recently formed an Alumni Association of their own, desire to take this early occasion of bringing before the Governors and President of the University, the concern and disappointment with which they have witnessed the adjournment of the reforms suggested by the University Commission of last spring (1921) and the urgent need for prompt action which in their judgment is attached to some of these reforms.

In particular and most of all they desire to call attention once more, as the Commissioners called attention, to the congestion of University College. University College was in some respects better off for space forty years ago though it then included in its rooms, Museum, Physics Building, Convocation Hall, and Library, than it is to-day when all these needs have been supplied by new buildings outside the College. Then, at least, it had a residence, which it has now almost entirely lost to the University Departments of History and Psychology, and to the Superintendent. Then it had an eastern and south-eastern block of lecture rooms, seven in number, which it has now lost to the administrative departments of the Registrar and Bursar.

The result of this encroachment of administration upon academic purposes is not only calamitous and deplorable, but becomes increasingly more intolerable as the number of students in the College increases. The result has been, as the Commission has reported, that during last session the College could only find room for several of its classes in the subterranean portions of the old residence, in its kitchen that is, and in two sculleries or servants' rooms; in addition to which the dining hall of the same residence has been necessarily converted to the same purpose of a temporary lecture hall, though it was the only space remaining which could offer the students of the College some sort of common room.

This session the renewed life of the College Society, the Literary and Athletic Society, has emphasized this need of a common room for students, but there is literally no space which can be set at their disposal for this purpose, and their numbers meanwhile are larger than ever.

This is only one aspect of the congestion; another, and if less spectacular, not less serious, is the lack of private rooms where professors can meet students for the revision of their work and the discussion of their essays.

The Department of English, in particular, whose work must involve always in a special degree such private conferences and essay reading, has no adequate space. Its three or four small rooms are divided between a staff of seven persons, who cannot, therefore, meet students simultaneously in separate rooms; who cannot even, if their colleagues are meeting students, find a separate and quiet place for their own work.

The Commissioners reported the need of an administrative building in the first order of urgency and with it the need of the completion of the College quadrangle by the addition of a north front, if only for the use of such University departments as have not already buildings or adequate buildings of their own outside the College.

The Governors have included also the building of a Union for the women students of the College, always increasing in numbers, as a pressing need of the College.

These are the immediate wants of the

College which its alumni press upon the Government, the Governors, and the President. They assume, of course, in accordance with the Commissioners' and the Governors' plans that the College remains on its old site and resumes at the earliest possible moment and to the fullest possible degree, the use of its original rooms, although the contrary suggestion has actually found public expression.

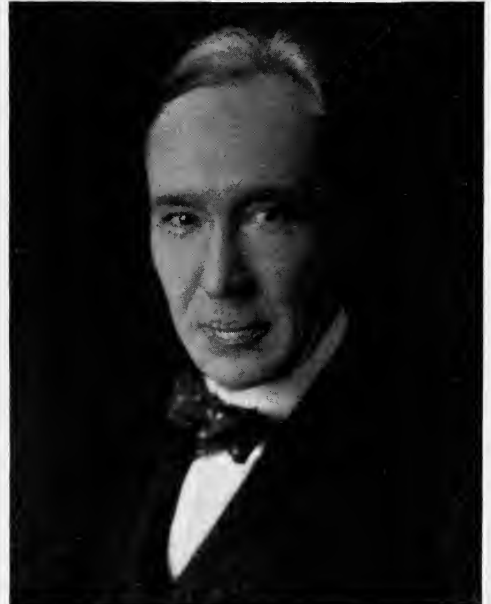
This present purpose is not so much to assure the Governors and President that any suggestion of a change of site for the College would meet with the strongest opposition from ninety-five per cent. or more of its graduates—such an assurance would seem gratuitous—as to press for the prompt erection of an Administration Building, and for such other projected reforms as would end the congestion of University College and restore to it the space which it once occupied and would enable it again to resume its original and proper functions.

Research Activities in the University

RATHER too prevalent is the idea that a university is a teaching institution purely. Teaching is, of course, one of its functions but research is just as truly another of its functions. Because the average professor is not an advertiser and because the need for and the value of research—even the existence of such an activity—are largely unknown, the public are inclined to think of a university professor as a teacher only and may be inclined also to the opinion that his time is not very fully occupied.

Research is the means by which the sum of human knowledge is increased. "It is research and research only," said one professor recently, "that makes life worth living." To discover something new in Geology, in Physics, in Chemistry, in Literature, in History, in any subject, is to feel something of the thrill that came to Columbus when he discovered America. To investigate is to make progress. He who is content with what he already knows may be able to teach but he must, in the nature of things, gradually go backward and not forward because there are always new worlds of knowledge to be conquered.

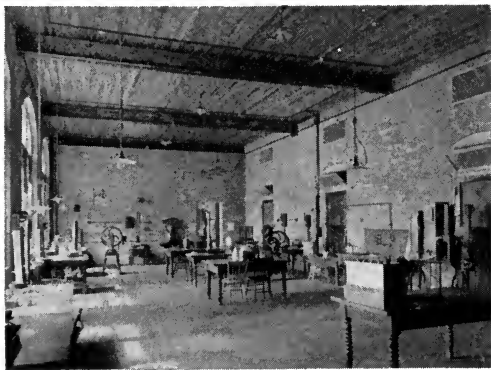
Teaching and research go hand in hand; they should not be separated. The true teacher is an investigator; the researcher



DR M. C. BOSWELL
Secretary of the School of Engineering Research

must pass on the results of his investigations to his students and train them in research methods. And for this reason it is essential that the university professor should not be so over-burdened with teaching that he has no time for research. A fairly equal allocation of time for the two purposes is ideal. But in the University of Toronto, teaching, reading exercises, and marking examination papers tend more and more to crowd out research for, like art, research "is long and time is fleeting." Many professors spend most of their spare time in winter and practically all of their time in summer in delving more deeply into the intricacies of their subjects, and the undergraduates in their classes reap the benefit. The public, too, reap the benefit.

Scientific research is of the greatest consequence in the development of a



Corner of the Physical Laboratories which are under the direction of Professor J. C. McLennan, one of the foremost research workers in Canada. During the war Professor McLennan was Director of Research for the British Admiralty.

country's national resources in farm, forest, factory, mine, and waters. But, for scientific research expensive apparatus is required, also much time, much patience, much indefatigable exertion; results may be very slow in coming or, on the other hand, an important discovery may be suddenly and perhaps accidentally made. Scientific research costs money but the University of Toronto has available for this purpose just about one-third of the funds which, in a young and growing province, should be devoted annually to a type of work which is fundamentally essential to the country's development. The importance of research is realized by those successful industrial enterprises which

maintain at great expense large research departments.

What would it be worth to Ontario to know of an effective remedy for wheat rust? for needle blight in pine? Is the Province benefited when new dyes are discovered, when something more is learned of the constitution of rubber, and of the strength of concrete beams? Is it important that doctors and medical students should spend many hours and many days studying about whooping cough and rickets, diphtheria, influenza, and pneumonia, bone formation and diabetes? Is a public service rendered when specialists investigate the cause and prevention of malnutrition in children, the rate of growth of pickerel, the liquefaction of helium, the effects of cold storage? Something over two hundred such problems, some of them too technical in designation to enumerate in a general article but none the less practical in their application to the industries of the Province, are now under investigation in the laboratories of the Provincial University. And the professor who makes the discovery has as his sole reward the joy of breaking new ground in the world of knowledge.

A practical, hard-headed business man remarked, after reading the newspaper accounts of discoveries described at the meetings during Christmas week of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, "It would pay any country, would pay it in actual dollars and cents, to select twenty skilled researchers, pay them \$25,000 a year each, provide them with all necessary equipment, and turn them loose to do as they pleased without question. The cost would be reckoned in thousands; the results of their discoveries would be worth millions." Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and Japan have learned this "secret", have learned it in a hard school, and know that research is worth all, and many times more than all, the money spent on it. Scientific research was potent in war; the duty of the hour is to allow it to demonstrate its power in peace.

The University of Toronto needs and needs badly, an adequate fund for research. Money spent for this purpose is invested in the greatest wealth-producing agency the Province possesses.

The Need of a Canadian Graduate School

ASK the optimist what the world most needs at the present time and he replies, "*Leadership*—leadership to direct man so that he may take advantage of the many golden opportunities around him". Ask the pessimist, the malcontent, and he, too, replies, "*Leadership*—leadership to show man the way out of his overwhelming burdens and difficulties". The cry of the civilized world is for *leadership*. But the kind of leadership is vital. Where are leaders of the best type trained? It is no exaggeration to answer—in the universities. Such has been the case for centuries and such it will be for centuries to come, because it is always true that "Knowledge is Power".

As civilization grows older the sum of human knowledge increases, old standards of education are found to be too low, new and higher standards must be devised. The degree of bachelor of arts was once the copestone of a liberal education. Now, though much enriched in content and in quality, the various courses culminating in university graduation are not enough for earnest seekers after knowledge for its own sake and graduation is only the beginning of education. The prizes in the educational world are open now only to those who have done post-graduate work. These post-graduate students are the potential leaders of their generation.

Only leaders can properly train leaders. Hence, a modern university must have the very best, the most highly trained, the most competent and aggressive professors in its chairs. To these, good salaries not only, but also ideal academic conditions appeal. And these two necessities depend on the amount of money available. The University of Toronto has always had some of the most able and the most inspiring of instructors but it has not now, and never has had, enough of them. Undergraduate work requires the major part of the time, and the necessary attention to post-graduate instruction is therefore not possible. An increase of staff is essential.

The result of this condition has been that many of the brightest Ontario minds have emigrated to the universities of the

United States where graduate work is stressed. Of these intellectual giants thousands have never returned—they are using their talents in a foreign country because this country has not been able to offer them scope for their abilities. One hundred and seventy of them hold academic positions in the United States. In this way Ontario loses many of its leaders who might have played an important part in its development. Can the withholding of money which might have been used to develop post-graduate work be called true economy when it has resulted, and will result, in a loss of this kind?

There is another side to this condition. United States universities can offer numerous graduate fellowships which attract men and women of this type because the



PROFESSOR J. P. McMURRICH
Chairman of the Board of Graduate Studies of the
University of Toronto

holding of these fellowships enables them to secure advanced education at little or no expense. The University of Toronto has few graduate fellowships to offer. President Falconer hopes to secure from commercial firms ten such fellowships of the value of \$500 each to offer next session to graduates of Western and Eastern universities who may be induced thereby to pursue post-graduate studies in Ontario's Provincial University. So far, five have been obtained—the man on the street would say that there should be a hundred!

The President calls these graduate fellowships "a factor in Canadian Unity". Let one story illustrate his meaning. A young Icelander was brought while still an infant to Saskatchewan. He never saw or knew Eastern Canada. At the University of Saskatchewan he proved to be an exceptionally brilliant student. On graduation he went to the University of Chicago because a postgraduate fellowship was open to him there and none such was available at the University of Toronto. When he returns, as he hopes to do, to teach in some Western University, what can he know, what can he teach, of the Dominion of Canada? He knows only the West and the United States. His case is typical. Is not this lack of graduate fellowships driving a wedge, an intellectual

wedge, between Eastern and Western Canada? No one would wish to say a word against good relations between Canada and the United States but surely the strongest intellectual, educational, religious and economic links should be between East and West. Graduate students will come from the West if opportunities are offered them here. (Western universities are not at present doing much graduate work.) One of the most vital problems of the day is the deepening of the spirit of unity throughout the Dominion.

The two patriotic considerations above outlined are by no means theoretical. They are, on the contrary, intensely practical. One hundred and eighty-five (an increase of twenty-two) graduate students are this year working at the University of Toronto towards post-graduate degrees. Canada needs the services of these highly-trained experts and of many others of the same type. With more money for the development of graduate work the present number might easily be doubled in a very short time and the exodus of Canada's brain-power might be stayed.

Funds used for education are not spent but are invested. From such investments Ontario will reap rich dividends.

The New Entrance Requirements in Arts

By W. J. DUNLOP, B.A.

DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

THE public may be interested in knowing the circumstances which led to the recent increase in entrance requirements in the Faculties of Arts in Ontario universities. It often happens that the purpose actuating changes of this kind is misconstrued because it is misunderstood. It will be found that the changes made recently are really to the great advantage of the average boy or girl coming from the country to a university.

One of the difficulties with which any university has to contend is the fact that there are a good many young people who are more interested in the social than in the academic life of a university. Such students rarely come from country or

village homes. The country boy and the country girl come to university to study and they do study.

Faced with the dilemma which the less earnest type of student produces, faced also with the fact that literally scores of such students fail each year in their examinations, the Universities of Ontario are driven to the necessity of raising their entrance standards. But this has been done solely for the purpose of barring out the student who is too immature or whose previous education is too meagre to enable him to take advantage at his present stage of the work which the University has to offer him.

At a conference of the four universities—the University of Toronto, Queen's Uni-

versity, McMaster University, and Western University—the following conditions of entrance to the First Year were unanimously agreed upon to take effect in 1923:

1. Candidates for admission to the Pass Course of the First Year will be required not only to have complete Pass Matriculation, but also to present additional evidence of fitness to profit by attendance on lectures in the University.

2. While each university must determine for itself what additional evidence it will in individual cases deem satisfactory, all the universities accept the following qualifications as sufficient evidence to justify admission:

(a) Credit (50%) at the Honour Matriculation Examination in two of English, Latin, French, Algebra and Geometry, Greek *or* German *or* Spanish, Physics and Chemistry, *or* Biology.

or
(b) At least 75% at the Pass Matriculation Examination in each of any four of the twelve papers required; or at least 66% in each of any six of the twelve papers, with adjustment from time to time as the results of the new organization of the Secondary Schools become more definitely known.

or
(c) Certificate of having completed the course at an Ontario Normal School (in addition, of course, to Pass Matriculation).

3. No university will announce any lower qualifications as acceptable, while there may be a general intimation that other evidence may be submitted for consideration and also that candidates of mature years may be admitted without other than Pass Matriculation standing.

4. Attention is drawn to the fact that candidates may be admitted to the Pass Course of the Second Year by presenting certificates of credit obtained at the Honour Matriculation or Upper School Examination.

In brief, then, there are five different avenues for entering the First Year in an Ontario university; first, with at least two Honour Matriculation subjects in addition to Pass Matriculation; second, with Pass Matriculation including 75% in any four papers; third, with Pass Matriculation,

including 66% in any six papers; fourth, with a Second Class professional certificate in addition to Pass Matriculation; fifth, as a student of mature years with Pass Matriculation only.

A careful study of the above regulations will show that 2(b) was quite obviously adopted so that the small Continuation Schools of the Province will be just as well able to prepare students for the universities as will the larger High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. This is the answer to any suggestion that the changes might involve increased cost.

Nor do these regulations involve an expenditure of any additional time. The clause already referred to does require that the student work hard enough to secure a really good standing on his year's work. Hence this clause is really aimed at "loafing". Another advantage of this same clause is that, should a student fail to secure the necessary standing at his first attempt, he can continue for another year in the home school.

Clause 2(c) exemplifies the purpose of the whole change, viz.: that the mature student is sought. A teacher, or one who has completed the work necessary for a Second Class professional certificate, needs nothing in addition to Pass Matriculation except his teacher's certificate. Hence it is obvious that the mature student is the student that the university wants. Clause 3 is an additional indication of the same desideratum. Undoubtedly the change is in the interests of democracy. It is intended to protect the interests of the youth of the Province by making it worth their while to study hard while they have the opportunity. It involves no additional cost to the average parent, no increase in the length of the course. In brief, this increase in standard is just such a regulation as any sensible parent would make who saw that his children were not studying as well as they should. Any university, no matter how large it may be, welcomes students of the industrious type.

It is, perhaps, only natural that new entrance requirements should, at first, be subject to a certain amount of criticism but it is felt that, when the new scheme is thoroughly understood, it will meet with the unanimous approval of all who are interested in the welfare of education in this Province.

Miss Ruby Mason, Dean of Women at Illinois

By EMMY LOU CARTER, '12

MISS RUBY E. C. MASON, a graduate of University College, has had the honour of being chosen Dean of Women of the University of Illinois.

She obtained her preliminary education from Stratford Collegiate Institute, and Perth County Model School before entering the University of Toronto in 1891. Four years later she took her B.A. degree, and, in 1899, her M.A. She also graduated from the Ontario School of Pedagogy.

The following years are replete with unremitting effort and crowned with splendid achievement. She had both the ambition and the ability to carry on two lines of work at the same time. While teaching in the East High School of Aurora, Illinois, she completed two years' work at the Chicago College of Law. Miss Mason then became principal of the High School at Wellsville, Ohio, where she remained for ten years. Subsequently, she became principal of Stanley Hall, Minneapolis, for one year, after which she

went to Europe for study and research work.

In collaboration with her brother, Mr J. A. C. Mason, a graduate of University College of 1900, she spent a year in London and Oxford in research work on the commercial treaties of 1783. During this time she also attended lectures in nineteenth century history and English at the University of Oxford. Later Miss Mason and her brother continued their research work in Paris.

On her return to America she was given appointments of ever increasing responsibility. She was first appointed Professor of English and Dean of the College at Ward Belmont, Nashville, Tennessee. In 1914 she took up the duties of Dean of Women and Lecturer in English at Indiana University. Four years later she became Dean of Women at the University of Illinois, whose total enrolment last year was 9,493, of which 2,336 were women.

The women's residence system in the University of Illinois combines the advantages of small groups with large groups of students. There are many residences accommodating a comparatively small number of students, with a head over each residence. The Students' Union, or administrative building, containing committee rooms, recreation rooms, etc., is the centre for the student life of the College. Once a week the Dean calls a meeting of the executive heads of the various residences to discuss matters of constitution and management.

Miss Mason has proved herself fully capable of filling the responsible and difficult position which she holds. Her extensive academic training, her broad experience, and her personality have combined to make her wonderfully successful as Dean of Women in a large university. She is very much interested in the School of Journalism in the University of Illinois, which publishes the largest university daily in the world.

Miss Mason attributes no small degree of her success to the inspiration of the members of the faculty in her undergraduate days. "I had but one half year



MISS RUBY MASON

of the influence of Sir Daniel Wilson's administration, but the memory of it has been as a benediction in my life. The men that he gathered about him were outstanding characters in their culture and

philosophy. They gave themselves unstintingly, modestly and kindly. Their influence has reached into unnumbered lives in many lands".

R. W. Dickie, a Radical Conservative

By E. J. ARCHIBALD, '05, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, *Montreal Daily Star*

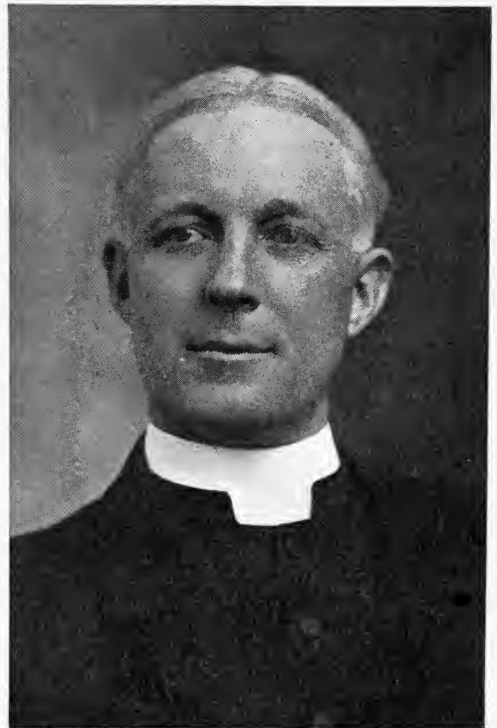
IT is a fine thing to be a radical Conservative. It tends to give one an unbiased viewpoint and a calmly judicial atmosphere. If to this be added a full measure of optimism, another of kindly tolerance and still another of faith in and sympathy with the feelings and foibles of human nature, the combination comes close to being ideal. Its happy possessor strikes his foundation down to bedrock, catches all the sunshine there is and refuses to be blown about by changing winds.

This is merely another way of saying that the Rev. "Bob" Dickie, one time Varsity undergrad, presently pastor of Knox Crescent Church, Montreal, has succeeded better than most of us in filling himself out and building himself up to the full measure of a man. There is nothing of the "cloister's stillness and seclusion" about the Rev. Robert William Dickie, B.A., D.D. One cannot imagine him under any circumstances shutting himself away and devoting himself to the contemplative life. One can imagine him if the cause justified it putting up one of the bonniest scraps that the church militant ever sanctioned.

Robert William Dickie was born at Hyde Park, Ontario, on the 25th of January, 1873, the son of George Dickie and Allie (McDonald) Dickie, daughter of a famous Western Ontario Presbyterian divine, the Rev. A. D. McDonald of Seaforth. He imbibed the elements of his education at the "Little Red Schoolhouse"—in itself a bid for future prominence. From there he went to the London Collegiate and from there in turn to Varsity. By '94 he had got about all that Toronto had to give him and wandered over to Edinburgh—that home of Presbyterianism triumphant—where he put a brilliant polish on the educational structure he had erected.

In 1898 he was back in Canada again and had started on his life's work as minister of St Andrew's Church, Orangeville. In 1903 he turns up at Brandon—which in those days was considerably less of a place than it is now. Brandon held him for five years but the call of the wild came to him and by 1909 he was piloting Knox Church, Montreal, one of the biggest Presbyterian churches in Eastern Canada, and has been in charge there ever since.

It did not take him very long to develop a special interest in the somewhat difficult school situation in Montreal. The English-speaking Protestants are, of course, a small minority of the population of the island of



THE REV. R. W. DICKIE

Mount Royal and it is not always easy for them to maintain their schools at the high pitch of excellence which a modern city demands. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that more hard work has gone into the cause of non-Catholic English-speaking education in Montreal than anywhere else in Canada. But the results have justified the work and Mr Dickie has been almost from the beginning of his career in Montreal entirely and prominently associated with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. In 1918 they made him President of it, whereupon he fell to with greater vigour than ever. If there were any cobwebs or dust around the School Commission at one time they are not there now.

School in Mr Dickie's viewpoint is not a penal institute. He can't for the life of him see why both teacher and pupil should not get something out of going to school. He has set himself to improve the curriculum for the scholar and conditions for the teacher. Moreover, he has striven hard to make the city school something of a community centre and a thing of beauty rather than an eyesore.

In other words, what Mr Dickie has done in his school work has been entirely consistent with the aims and objects of his whole career, which is just another way of saying that he is a fervent and active advocate of practical democracy. It may have been a concession to this spirit of democracy which led to one of the three resolutions which he is said to have made early in his ministerial career. He made

a resolve that he would never wear a gown, never re-read his Hebrew Bible, and never give up family prayers. However, an admiring committee of ladies blew the first of these resolutions sky high by presenting him with a voluminous black gown, which he wears out of deference to them. Rumour has it that he has been compelled to do some research in the Hebrew Testament once or twice but his third resolve stands like a rock.

Here is where his conservative radicalism comes in. He can be as radical as the next one where most things are concerned, but on the basic granite of principle he is as conservative as they make them. Whenever he meets Apollyon, whether in the church, on the street, or in the market place, he takes a whirl at him, Sundays or week days alike. "I have no apologies to make for trying to impress the importance of the church's possibilities and its power on business men in their everyday affairs" is the way he puts it.

A few months ago, at a Varsity Alumni dinner, they put a cardboard crown on his head, a tissue paper robe over his shoulders, gave him a wand of office and made him President of the Montreal Branch of the Alumni Association. Since then he has chased the defaulters and careless ones with pious and mirthful zeal.

Robert William Dickie is the sort of man a community needs—the sort of graduate a university should be proud to have. He is doing great work in Montreal. He would do great work no matter where he might be.

Information Wanted

The following is a list of the graduates in Medicine, Applied Science, Music and Law whose addresses are unknown. Any information which may help in locating any one of them will be greatly appreciated by the Records Office, 184 College Street, Toronto.

MEDICINE

Aikens, Nathaniel, '86 (V.)
 Alexander David B., '91 (V. and T.)
 Allan, Thomas Martin, '92 (T.)
 Allen, William Arthur, '81 and '88 (T.)
 Allingham, Luther Wesley, '89 (T.)
 Almas, William Edwin, '89 (Tor. and V.)
 Armstrong, Laura Elise, '97 (T.)
 Armstrong, M.A., '90 (V.)
 Backus, William James, '04 (T.)

Bain, William Lett, '88 (T.)
 Baker, George Weston, '80 (T.)
 Baldwin, H. (V.)
 Barber, John, '85 (V.)
 Barber, Robert A., '85 (T.)
 Barnett, Albert Deans, '87
 Bell, James, '87 (V.)
 Belno, Addison, '92 (T.)
 Bentley, Richard Irvine, '76
 Bigelow, Arthur Wellington, '86 and '85 (V.)

- Bigelow, George T., '90
 Boyd, Ezekiel Alexander, '00 (T.)
 Brander, Minnie May (Mrs. Campbell), '93 (T.)
 Broadfoot, Alexander, '84 (V.)
 Brown, Dorothea Jane, '04 (T.)
 Brown, John, '88 (T.)
 Burt, John Crombie, '81 (Tor. and V.)
 Caldwell, Henry James, '85 (T.)
 Cameron, Malcolm L., '81 and '86 (T.)
 Campbell, Duncan Munro, '88 (T.)
 Campbell, James, '82 (V.)
 Campbell, Jerrold, '87 (V.)
 Carbert, Joseph Alfred, '86 (V.)
 Carle, C. T., '87
 Carroll, J. T., '82 (V.)
 Carter, Joseph, '87 (T.)
 Cherry, George A., '84 (V.)
 Clarke, John, '76 (V.)
 Clendinning, J. I., '80 (V.)
 Closson, John Hyland, '92
 Coke, Chauncey Eugene, '99 (T.)
 Cole, William Frederick, '86 (T.)
 Collin, John Malton, '81 (V.)
 Cor on, Adam C., '84 (V.)
 Coulthard, Howard Henry Gordon, '05
 Craig, L., '78 (V.)
 Dean, Edgar, '96 (T.)
 Dixon, Andrew F., '90 (T.)
 Duncombe, Truman Wallace, '82 (Tor. and T.)
 Elliott, Howard Roxboro, '81 (Tor. and V.)
 Esler, John, '02
 Esmond, John Jackson, '77
 Ferguson, Norman Hugh, '01 (T.)
 Field, Byron, '77
 Fillmore, Edwin Augustus, '84 (T.)
 Forbes, Walker George Veitch, '96 (T.)
 Galbraith, J., '80 (V.)
 Gocher, Thomas Edmund Peachley, '15
 Gordon, O. J., '80 (V.)
 Graham, Adam Clarke, '79 (T.)
 Guthrie, John Blair, '89 (V. and T.)
 Hahen, G. H., '81 (V.)
 Hanna, Wilbur John, '98 (T.)
 Harrison, Tillson Lever, '07
 Haultain, Charles Selby, '86 (T.)
 Hawke, Benjamin E., '87
 Head, Tina Gardiner, '96 (T.)
 Healey, Lorenzo Dow, '76 (T.)
 Henderson, Kenneth, '77 and '78 and '81 (T.)
 Henderson, William Irwine, '17
 Hewett, Cecil Douglas, '08
 Hill, Jennie (Mrs Mitchell), '95 (T.)
 Hoover, Henry Ward, '85 (T.)
 Hudson, John Herbert, '93 (T.)
 Irwin, Chamberlin A., '87 (T.)
 Jackson, Henry Percy, '82 (Tor. and V.)
 Johnston, George L., '84 (T.)
 Johnston, Joseph, '82 (T.)
 Jones, George Pennington, '80 (T.)
 Kennedy, Angus, '87 (V.)
 Kennedy, A. R., '76 (V.)
 Kendall, Walter Horatio, '86 (T.)
 Kennedy, John Thomas, '91 (T.)
 Kilgour, John Hall, '84 (T.)
 King, J. M., '79 (V.)
 Kitchen, Fred W., '88 (Tor. and V.)
 Knechtel, Robert, '91 (T.)
 Lambert, Alexander Chester, '95 (T.)
 Langley, David Edward, '99 (T.)
 Langmaid, Clare Annis, '06
 Laws, Elgin, '83 (V.)
 Lea, Julian Augustus, '83 (T.)
 Lehmann, William, '79
 Lovegrove, Charles, '88 (T.)
 Lucas, Melville Franklin, '92 (T.)
 Lundy, P., '91
 McBride, Charles Arthur, '85 (T.)
 McCallum, Duncan Alexander, '98 (T.)
 McCarthy, D'Alton Stewart, '93 (T.)
 McCormack, John Francis, '89 (T.)
 McDonald, Robert, '89 (V.)
 McDowell, Samuel Edgar C., '92 and '84 (V.)
 McGee, Robert, '89 (T.)
 McGillavree, J., '88 (V.)
 McGillivray, Hector, '85 (V.)
 McKague, William Henry, '86 (T.)
 McKay, Harvey, '02 (T.)
 McKinnon, Ranald John, '76 and '78 and '84 (T.)
 McLaren, Kate, '02
 McLean, Hugh Clayton, '03
 McNamara, George William, '79
 Macaulay, Charles A. (T.)
 Macdonald, William Hector, '81 and '84 (T.)
 Macfarlane, Robert R., '94 (T.)
 MacLaren, Peter Stewart, '96 (T.)
 Macpherson, William Allan, '89 (T. and V.)
 Mason, Richard Harrison, '96
 Matheson, Mrs. Elizabeth Beckett, '98 (T.)
 Maxwell, Matthew G., '86 (T.)
 Milne, George Francis, '05
 Morrow, William Turville, '11
 Mullen, Henry Joseph, '89 (T.)
 Munro, Neil, '84 (V.)
 Munro, W. A., '92
 Murray, Joseph, '93 (T.)
 Newberry, William Frederick Hoyle, '89 (T.)

O'Donnell, John Harrison, '88 (T.)
 O'Neil, Edward, '75 and '80
 O'Neil, Thomas, '88 (T.)
 O'Reilly, Robert Henry, '00 (T.)
 Oldright, Henry Hooke, '91
 Paine, Henry, '95 (Tor. and T.)
 Piper, David Henry, '88 (V.)
 Pomeroy, John Reynolds, '78
 Pope, Frederick Samuel, '98 (T.)
 Proctor, Arthur Douglas, '03
 Proctor, William James, '92 (T.)
 Rae, James Alexander, '05
 Roach, John James, '92 (T. and V.)
 Robillard, Ed., '81 (V.)
 Rolls, James Alfred, '95
 Rutherford, John A., '85 (V.)
 Sanson, George, '86 (V.)
 Scott, William C., '84 (T.)
 Shaw, John Edward, '80 and '81 (Tor. and T.)
 Shaw, Robert Norman, '06
 Shirra, Jeannie S. (Mrs. Bloomfield), '94 (T.)
 Sinclair, James Alexander, '88 (T.)
 Smith, G. W. B., '81 (V.)
 Smith, Hugh Sanford, '90 (T.)
 Soden, John James, '86 (T.)
 Spencer, Edward Macready, '87 (T.)
 Stewart, George, '87 (V.)
 Stutt, Albert Edward, '84 (T.)
 Sutherland, John Macbeth, '77 (T.)
 Thompson, John Margrave, '87 (T.)
 Thomson, P. W., '88 (V.)
 Wallace, Herbert Ellerslie, '95 (T.)
 Watson, Lambert, '88 (V.)
 Westlake, Henry, '87 (V.)
 White, Edwin Bruce, '96
 White, Richard Harold, '91 (T.)
 Whiteman, George, '89 (V.)
 Wickham, Lionel George, '89 (T.)
 Williams, Frederick Bernard, '01 (T.)
 Willoughby, John Henry Charles, '84 (V.)
 Wilson, William Augustus, '86 (T.)
 Witherspoon, William Lawrence, '81
 Woods, Archibald Campbell, '05
 Young, Wilson Yates, '95 (T.)

APPLIED SCIENCE

Barnett, Harvey Anderson, '11
 Brown, Thomas D'Alton, '06
 Browne, Edward Wingfield, '10
 Chisholm, Donald Cameron, '11
 Craig, John Alexander, '01
 Culbert, John Victor, '09
 Evans, Stanley Livingstone, '10
 Harrison, Edward, '08
 Long, Allan Longstreet, '12

McEwen, Harold James, '12
 Neilson, Milton Alexander, '15
 Nixon, Charles Knight, '12
 Robertson, Charles Stanley, '13, M.A.S.
 '15
 Scott, Edwin Harvey, '15
 Scott, Walter Bramah, '16
 Shipley, Albert Edward, '99
 Smith, Angus, C.E., '15
 Street, James Cunard, '11
 Tull, William Samuel, '16
 Wright, Robert Thomson, '02

MUSIC

Acton, John, '88, Mus.D. '88
 Alexander, Alfred, '89
 Arscott, Julius Edward, '91, Mus.D. '91
 Barwell, George Edward, '90
 Beard, Andrew James, '88
 Bentham, William, '91, Mus.D. '96
 Bigelow, Minerva Edna, '88
 Birtchnell, Frank Newman, '87
 Blakely, William, '88
 Botting, Herbert William, '88
 Brown, Mabel Estelle, '00
 Burry, George Cook, '87
 Burt, Frank Herbert, '00
 Carter, Mary Elizabeth, '88
 Davis, Alexandrina Forsyth, '97
 Deakin, Henry, '88
 Dempsey, Helen Alice, '05
 Depew, George Arthur, '91
 Doty, Emma L., '91
 Dunn, Emma Louise, '96
 Eagleson, James Norman, '09
 Edwards, Peter, '91
 Fisher, Arthur Edward, '87
 Fisher, Arthur E., '93
 Fortesque, Gertrude, '98
 Fraser, Sarah, '05
 Gray, Laretta, '07
 Halford, George John, '88
 Harrison, Frank Mott, '88
 Harvey, Ann Catharine Roberts, '99
 Henniker, Henry Faulkner, '88
 Husband, Ethel Lyle, '98
 Lane, Elihu Burritt, '87
 Lomas, William, '87
 Lott, Edwin Matthew, Mus.D. '86 (Hon.)
 Mason, David John Jeduthon, '90, Mus.D.
 '90
 Moore, Helen M., '91
 Mountford, Franklin James, '88
 Newton, Hibbert Ben Cortese, '00
 Owen, Albert John, '87
 Packham, William Lymbourn, '92
 Palmer, John, '88

Passmore, Charles Frederick, '89
 Pearce, Charles William, Mus.D. '86
 Peters, Richard Harry, '89, Mus.D. '92
 Philpott, William Arthur, '88, Mus.D. '96
 Picton, Thomas, '88
 Righton, John Hayman, '89, Mus.D. '89
 Ryder, Thomas Richard, '88
 Samson, Tipson Frederick, '94
 Schwier, Walter Frederick, '89
 Sippel, Charles Henry Hallyar, '87
 Smith, Alice Amelia, '94
 Smith, Blanche, '92
 Steane, Bruce Harry Dennis, '90
 Taplin, Jessie Evelyn, '10
 Tirbutt, John Charless Brettell, '88
 Turner, Herbert William, '89
 West, Thomas Percival, '88
 Weston, Henry Walter, '89
 Whipp, Albert E., '92
 Whish, H., '77
 Williams, Frederick William, '87
 Wilson, Charles Montagu, '09
 Wiltshire, Albert Edward, '90
 Youle, Annie, '96

LAW

Aldrich, O. W., LL.B. (V.) '78, LL.D. '78
 Busted, B., LL.B. (V.) '82
 Campbell, William Heber, B.C.L. (T.) '87
 D.C.L. '93
 Carey, Frank William, LL.B., '89
 Carson, John, B.C.L. '84
 Gault, Harry F., B.C.L. (T.) '91
 Graham, Duguld, LL.B. (V.) '79
 Holmes, William Henry, B.C.L. (T.) '95
 Johnston, Henry Herbert, LL.B. '91
 Lennox, David, LL.B. '64
 Little, James Edward, B.C.L. (T.) '97
 Littlejohn, George Washington, B.C.L.
 (T.) '88
 Livingston, John, LL.B. '60
 McCabe, John, LL.B. (V.) '70
 McCleneghan, Alexander V., LL.B. '82
 McCully, Samuel Bennett, B.C.L. (T.) '00
 McMillan, John Alpin, B.C.L. (T.) '11
 Mellish, John Thomas, LL.B. (V.) '90
 Moore, George Edward, LL.B. '63
 Silverthorn, Thomas Archibald, LL.B. '12
 Sisson, Jonathan, LL.B. '59
 Slater, Albert Edward, B.C.L. (T.) '88
 Smith, Robert Walker, LL.B. '65
 Stuart, Albert Henry, LL.B. '62
 Sutherland, William McBeth, B.C.L. (T.) '89
 Taylor, Archibald McAlpine, B.C.L. (T.) '86
 Taylor, Henry, LL.B. '73, LL.D. '74
 Williams, William James, LL.B. '90
 Woodworth, Joseph Frederick, B.C.L. (T.)

'87

Lecture Series

An Outstanding Success

The course of free public lectures given under the auspices of the Alumni Federation has been adjudged a complete success. The object of the course was to spread the influence of the University in the city of Toronto, to bring to the University people who do not ordinarily attend public lectures.

The committee in charge feel that this object was achieved. General public interest was clearly evidenced, many people sitting for the first time in Convocation Hall. For the six lectures the average attendance was approximately 1,000, and on two occasions several hundred people were unable to gain admittance. This in spite of the somewhat technical nature of some of the discourses.

On the occasion of Professor McLennan's lecture on "The Disruption of Atoms with a Consequent Release of Atomic Energy" which because of the apparatus required was given in the Physics Building, more people were turned away than were able to secure seats, although the seating capacity of the auditorium is 600.

Many requests that the series be prolonged have been received but it has been decided not to make further arrangements this year.

The Board of Directors' Sub-committee on Publicity consisting of John R. Bone, *Chairman*, E. P. Brown, C. Lesslie Wilson, W. A. Craick, and J. C. Ross were in charge of the series. Mr Dunlop lent very valuable assistance.

The Hart House Play

One of the most difficult productions of the Players' Club session was given the third week of March, the play being Isben's "Rosmerholm".

Raymond Massey played the part of Rosmer and Miss Grace Webster that of Rebecca West. Other members of the cast were Mrs Kenneth McMillan, Mr Bertram Forsyth, Mr Joseph DePencier, and Mr Ivor Lewis. In spite of the exacting nature of the piece the interpretation was excellent.

The next play to be given is a Canadian one, "The God of Gods," by Carroll Aikens. The final production of the session will be "Tempest," during Commencement week.

Correspondence

The Editor, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY.

Dear Mr. Editor:

May I point out to you that the twenty-fifth edition of *Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford*, by Horace Hart, M.A., Printer to the University, has now appeared and may be obtained at the price of two shillings net? And may I venture to suggest that it should be adopted and used in our own University Press to insure uniformity, precision, accuracy? A hasty glance over your March issue, excellent as it is, shows it to be marred by such misspellings and solecisms as "connection" for "connexion", "developes" for "develops" and "reflection" for "reflexion". The quotation on page 238 of a paragraph or sentence from Lord Milner's presidential address to the Classical Association of England, made by Mr Angus MacMurchy, contains a lesson which we have great need to take to heart after it has been "read, marked, learned and inwardly digested". Reflexion is here spelled in the form to which I take exception, and quite possibly it was so in the original, for in the authority I desire to impose in our own Printing House this note occurs, "Etymology is in favour of *reflexion*, but usage seems to be overpoweringly in favour of the other spelling," and the note is made by Dr Henry Bradley, making it almost unanswerable. Let me, however, raise a despairing and expiring cry against the too easy acceptance of *mos pro lege* in a University to which men should look for instruction, and guidance by example. *Longum iter est per precepta, breve et effices per exempla.*

Yours faithfully,

I. H. CAMERON.

The Editor, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY.

Dear Sir:

At the risk of undermining the profound contempt expressed by F. A. M. in your last number for squash racquets I would like to make known the figures that follow.

Since January 1st of this year 223 different players have reserved courts; of these 27% have been graduate members of Hart House, the remainder undergraduates; of this 27% one half have been graduates not belonging to the staff; that means that rather less than one-sixth of the players of the game come under the heading "professors, associate professors, or lecturers".

Yours faithfully,

A. F. COVENTRY,
Chairman of Squash Committee.

[We feel safe in assuring Mr Coventry that F. A. M. did not feel nor intend to express "contempt" for any members of the staff who play squash racquets. He was asked for "something humorous" on professors playing squash and in an effort to amuse, yielded to the modern tendency to be satirical. If the subject is not one which admits of humour, we apologize.—EDITOR.]

Book Reviews

Canadian Constitutional Studies. By Sir Robert Borden. University of Toronto Press. \$1.00 postpaid.

Sir Robert Borden's lectures on the Canadian Constitution delivered under the Marfleet Foundation at the University last autumn have been published by the University Press. The lectures deal with constitutional developments during three periods: from Cession to Federation, from Confederation to the World War, and from the outbreak of war until the present.

Those who heard the lectures will need no word of their excellence. They constitute an exceedingly able survey of Canada's constitutional growth. As now published they are sure to have a wide distribution among those interested in Canadian institutions and politics.

The volume is attractively printed (162 pages) and is sold for \$1.00 postpaid.

With the Alumni

The University of Toronto Monthly

Published by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto

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Deaths

WOOD—At Lindsay, on March 2, John Wilson Wood, M.D. (Vic.) '69, in his seventy-fourth year.

SIMPSON—At Napanee, on March 15, Thomas Walker Simpson B.A. (U.C.) '82, M.D. (Vic.) '84, in his sixty-sixth year.

BINGHAM—On March 1, following an attack of pneumonia, George Arthur Bingham, M.D., C.M. (T.) '84, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Anatomy.

GIBSON—Suddenly, at Hamilton, on February 24, Robert James Gibson, B.A. (U.C.) '89, barrister-at-law, Toronto.

CUMMINGS—On May 15, 1921, at St Louis, Mo., Henry Joseph Cummings, M.D., C.M. (T.) '89.

WOOD—Suddenly, at Greenwood, William Thomas Wood, D.D.S. '94, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

ELLIOTT—At his home, 219 Spadina Road, Toronto, George Elliott, M.D., C.M. (T.) '95, for many years editor of the Dominion Medical Monthly.

McKINLEY—Very suddenly, at her home, 99 Wells Hill Avenue, Mrs J. M. McKinley, wife of James Matthew McKinley, B.A. (U.C.) '98, of Riverdale Collegiate Institute, Toronto.

GILLESPIE—As a result of septic meningitis, Joseph Hugh Ross Gillespie, B.A. (U.C.) '00, general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company in Vancouver.

KING—In Denver, Colorado, after an extended illness, Dougald Macdougall King, M.B. '02, in his forty-fourth year.

WALLACE—Suddenly, at his home in Waterloo, William Thomas Wallace, M.B. '02, a prominent eye, ear and nose specialist of Western Ontario.

CARSON—At Sinaluta, Saskatchewan, in his fortieth year, Victor James Carson, Phm.B. '03, formerly of Meaford.

STEWART—On February 26, Llewella Byam, wife of Archibald Alexander Stewart, D.D.S. '04.

KYLE—At Fergus, on February 17, 1922, Olive J. Griffin, wife of Norman David Kyle, M.B. '04.

KLINCK—After an illness of a week, Professor Cecil Rutherford Klinck, B.S.A. '06, of the Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

AGNEW—Accidentally killed while approaching a quarry at the time of blasting operations, on October 27, 1921, James Norman Agnew, Sci. '10, late Director of Industries at the Ontario Reformatory.

DEATH OF DR BINGHAM

The University and the other public institutions of Toronto have suffered a severe loss in the death of Dr George Arthur Bingham following an attack of pneumonia. Dr Bingham graduated from Trinity Medical College in 1884 and was a member of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served as assistant anatomical demonstrator until 1889, when he was made Professor of Anatomical Surgery.

Dr Bingham was held in high esteem by his medical colleagues and by the institutions with which he was connected. He was a senator of the University of Toronto, a past president of the Ontario Medical Society, and in the year 1907 became head of the surgical service of the Toronto General Hospital. He was also a consulting physician on the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children. His funeral was held from Convocation Hall and was attended by the officers and undergraduates of the University that he had served so well.

CLASS '16 DINE AND DANCE

The Class of 1T6 U.C. held its third annual "party" at Bingham's on Monday, March 6. Invitations to dine and dance were sent out to 150 members of the year in the city and out, and forty members "and adherents" responded. The dinner was followed by a few songs from the old University Song Book and three toasts—to the King, the Class, and the University—were drunk. Then the Committee for next year's reunion was elected:

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Misses Margaret Shorthill, Helen Carlyle, and Helen Currie, and Messrs Richard Meech and Walter Graham. The last two hours were devoted to dances, among which a long-continued "Paul Jones" was the universal favourite. The party broke up at 11.15, when every one was enjoying himself.

It was discovered later that not one yell of any kind had been given during the evening. This was taken by Professor G. M. Smith, the guest of the evening, as a sign of the progress we have made in six years. G. A. L. GIBSON.

Notes by Classes

'77 M. (T.). Dr James Parker is residing in Bucoda, Washington.

'80 M. (T.). Dr John Milton Shaw has retired from active practice and is living at 131 South Turner Street, Victoria, V.I., B.C.

'82 M. (T.). The post office address of Harry H. Atkinson is Stuartburn P.O., Manitoba.

'85 T. Charles B. Beck is living at 9 McDougall Court, Edmonton.

'89 S. W. A. Clement's address is Somenos, Vancouver Island, B.C.

'90 S. R. A. Ross has resumed consulting practice after completing the term for which he was appointed Commissioner of the City of Montreal by the provincial government. Dr Ross is also active in the National Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, of which he is a member.

'90 Vic. Rev John J. Lewis is the pastor of the Methodist Church in Ladner, B.C., having come there from Omeme, Ont., two years ago.

'91 U.C. John M. Godfrey has been appointed to act as chairman of the board of conciliation which will deal with the wage dispute of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and the Canadian Electrical Workers' Union in Hamilton.

'91 U.C. The address of the Rev George Logie is R.R. No. 2, Phoenix, Arizona.

'91 U.C. Ernest Norman is living at 508 Ward Street, Nelson, B.C.

'92 Vic. Frank B. Stacey, ex-M.P., is making a great success of fruit-farming in Chilluinnck, B.C.

'93 Vic. George McCullagh is living in Goodrich, North Dakota.

'94 U.C. Dr J. H. Fraser is practising in Crandell, Manitoba.

'94 T. James McNairn Hall is the Junior Judge for the District of Algoma. He is residing at 1099 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie.

'95 M. James Alfred Rolls is a general practitioner of medicine in Santa Fe, New Mexico, U.S.A. His residence is at 225 Palace Avenue.

'95 U.C. Wm. Ernest Burns is practising law with the firm of Burns and Walkem, Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.

'95 U.C.—Neil John McArthur is living in Vancouver at 2365 Seventh Avenue West and is connected with the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company.

'96 U.C. Florence H. M. Neelands is substituting as head of the Modern Language Department of Parkdale Collegiate Institute until September. After that she expects to devote her time to private coaching in Moderns.

'96 M. Richard H. Mason took up work a few years ago in the Provincial Asylum but owing to ill health he has been obliged to discontinue practising. His address is 636 Church Street, Toronto.

'97 Vic. John C. Reid is living at 44 Lockwell Avenue, Quebec City.

'97 Ag. At Guelph, on February 28, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Wm. P. Gamble.

'97 Vic. F. W. O. Werry is engaged as a civil servant at the Geodetic Survey, Ottawa.

'98 S. Richard Dawson is sales manager of Darling Brothers, Limited, Montreal, manufacturers of elevators, valves, pipe fittings, etc., with which firm he has been connected for twenty years.

'99 U.C., '08 M. Wm John Glanfield is practising in Wallacetown.

'99 U.C. It has been pointed out by Dean W. A. R. Kerr of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Alberta that he was erroneously given credit for the discovery of a method of starting aero engines at a low temperature. Credit should have been given to his colleague, Professor C. A. Robb who obtained the desired results after a series of successful experiments.

'00 M. The wedding took place at Barrie on March 4 of Sylvester Edward Charlton of Galt, and Mary Euphemia Ross.

'02 Vic. Charles B. Bingham is with the Canadian division of the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N.J.

'02 U.C. It has been recently learned that the new head of the Department of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C., is a graduate of Toronto, James Munsie Bell, Ph.D. Dr Bell has been connected with that university for some time as Smith Professor of Physical Chemistry.

'02 U.C. H. J. Symington has been in Ottawa recently representing the Province of Manitoba before the Board of Railway Commissioners. He gave a very technical argument in favour of the equalization of the freight rates in the Prairie Provinces.

'04 Vic. Robert Pearson is a member of the Provincial Legislature of Alberta. His home address is 1815 Eighth Street West, Calgary.

'04 U.C. Jessie I. Anderson has been teaching recently at Riverside, California. Her permanent address is 114 West Avenue 54, Los Angeles.

'04 M. A son was born on February 20 to Dr and Mrs J. F. Killoran, 862 College Street, Toronto.

'05 Vic. Professor James A. Spenceley is on the staff of the Western University, London.

'05 U.C. Leave of absence for a year has been given to Miss Blanche Ketcheson, head of the Moderns Department of Davenport High School, Toronto, in order that she may take advantage of the scholarship that has been granted her by the Ontario Government to enable her to pursue a year's study of the French language in Paris.

'05 U.C. At the Manse, Atwood, on March 6, a daughter was born to Rev and Mrs W. D. McDonald.

'06 T. Clifton M. Johnston is now a member of the firm of Barr, Stewart, Johnston and Cumming, 50-53 Canada Life Building, Regina.

'06 Vic. Charles F. Connor is the science teacher in the King Edward High School, Vancouver, B.C., His address is 3529 Second Avenue West.

'07 U.C. The present address of William Alexander Rae is University of Bishop's College,

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Lennoxville, Quebec, where he is the head of the Classics Department.

'07 M. Hubert B. Woods is practising at 2940 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. His home address is 207 Puritan Street.

'08 T. Canon James B. Fotheringham, rector of Grace Church, Brantford, has been appointed archdeacon of Elgin.

'08 U.C. The wedding took place on February 14 of James Rowland F. Stewart and Dagmar Constance Winger. Mr and Mrs Stewart will live at 37 Rene Le Marchand Mansions, in Edmonton, Alberta, where he is a member of the legal firm of Stewart and Stewart.

'08 S. Arthur W. Pae is sales manager of the Canadian Laco Lamp Company, 152 Bleury Street, Montreal.

'08 U.C. Harry P. Mills is with the Mills Cabinet Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

'09 T. The marriage took place at St. James' Picadilly, recently of Gladys Hamar Greenwood, sister of Sir Hamar Greenwood, and the Hon C. C. Simon Rodney.

'07 S. R. B. Cockburn is sales manager of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Montreal.

'09 U.C. The present address of Henrietta Elizabeth Allison is 17 Hurndale Avenue, Toronto.

'09 S. A. R. Neelands is the manager of the Francois Cementation Company, Bently, Doncaster, Wales.

'09 S. A son was born on February 25 to Mr and Mrs Clayton Bush. Mr Bush is the resident engineer, Department of Public Highways of Ontario and is at present situated in Orangeville. His permanent address is 156 Geoffrey Street, Toronto.

'10 U.C. W. Hope King is with the Travellers' Insurance Company (Hartford), 17 St John Street, Montreal.

'09 S. George Hogarth, chief engineer of the Department of Public Highways, Ontario, has been elected president of the Ontario land surveyors for the ensuing year.

'10 Vic. On March 6 a son was born to Mr and Mrs Charles Garfield French (Mabel Lois Hay) of 82 Close Avenue, Toronto.

'10 U.C., '13 M. A son was born in February to Dr and Mrs Abraham Brodey, Toronto.

'11 S. A. S. Runciman is working for the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Montreal, on problems connected with the company's extensive private telephone system.

'11 U.C. Mr and Mrs F. P. McCurdy (Annie Estella Barr) have moved from the Alexandra Apartments to 428 Walmer Road, Toronto.

'11 S. At the General Hospital, Hamilton, on February 28, a son was born to Mr and Mrs H. P. Frid, 80 Robinson Street, Hamilton.

'11 T. Rev S. E. Harrington is living at 57 Mill Street, Smith's Falls.

'11 M. At Kitchener, on March 8, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Louis Gordon Hagmeier.

'11 U.C. Mr and Mrs George E. Edmonds are settled in their new home at 311 Beech Avenue, Toronto.

'11 M. C. C. Birchard has had a brilliant medical career following his return from overseas and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Montreal General Hospital and Chief Medical Officer of the Sun Life Assurance Company. His address is c/o University Club, Montreal.

'11 S., '19 U.C. On March 9, a daughter, Margaret Jean, was born to Mr and Mrs Gordon L. Wallace (Janet S. Hanna) of 68 Glenwood Avenue.

'11 T., '17 Vic. Winnifred Harvey and Hazel L. Martin are the joint owners of the Martin-Harvey poultry farm at Unionville, where their success has been so great that they are contemplating the erection of a tea-house near the roadway in the near future to add to their other activities.

'11 S. At Timmins, on February 14, a daughter was born to Capt and Mrs Wm H. Wylie.

'12 U.C. Mrs R. A. Weaver (May Tuthill) lives in Lakewood, Ohio, at 1507 Cohasset Avenue.

'12 U.C. Gertrude Graydon is living at 148 West 16th Street, New York City. She is engaged in Medical Research with the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, 325 East 57th Street, N.Y.C.

'12 T. Rev J. S. Ditchburn is at St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, La., and is living at 1521 Amelia Street.

'13 T. Albert H. Boddy's home address is 12 Maple Avenue, Brantford.

'13 U.C. The present address of the Rev Robert K. Fairbairn is 2300 Park Avenue, Montreal.

'13 S. David J. Thomson is engaged in business at the present time. His address is c/o Timber Products Company, Mile 70, Traverse Bay, Manitoba.

'13 M. Freeman A. Brockenshire is living at 618 Wyandotte Street, Windsor.

'13 U.C. The wedding took place in February of Eva Willard King and Ralph W. Burton of Burgessville.

'13 T. On February 23 a son was born to Mr and Mrs Arthur G. Hart, 308 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

'13 Ag. The present address of George Wilson is Box 107, St Catherines.

'13 S. In March the wedding took place quietly of Edward T. Ireson and Elsie Jane Bennett, Toronto.

'14 F. W. Kynoch is superintendent of the Forest Product Laboratories of Canada, Montreal, which, during the past year, have continued their valuable investigations relating to the technology and utilization of Canadian timbers.

'14 U.C. At the Manse, Warkworth, on March 11, 1922, a son, Donald Rouse, was born to Rev and Mrs Russell McGillivray.

'14 S. E. G. R. Stoneman has been appointed to the position of Power Engineer, Bell Telephone Company, with headquarters in Montreal.

'14 U.C. and F. Roy L. Campbell is still with the Riordan Company, Limited, 355 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, which he joined after leaving the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1917. He is also the secretary of the Montreal branch of the Alumni Federation.

'14 T. Rev William C. Turney is at the House of the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, England.

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'14 U.C. The present address of Mrs John A. Wallace (Florence Muriel Cameron) is c/o Dominion Bank, Wingham.

'14 P. Hugh J. Henderson is in business in the firm of Brennan and Henderson, Welland.

'14 M., '17 M. On February 14, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs George Chambers Anglin (Dr Ruth C. Cale), of 233 Annette Street, Toronto.

'14 Ag. Harold S. Fry is the associate editor of the Farmers' Advocate and is living at 4 McKenzie Avenue, London.

'14 Ag. A daughter was born on March 7 to Mr and Mrs J. A. Carroll of Brampton.

'14 U.C. Annie Edgar has been for some time past in charge of the Maple Leaf Hospital at Kangra, India.

'14 S. The wedding took place quietly at the end of March of James Archibald Knight of Toronto and Virginia Madeline Coyne.

'14 Vic. Wm John Westaway is living at present in Eganville.

'14 S. Henry P. Wilson has recently been appointed sales manager of the Durant Motors of Canada, Limited.

'14 U.C. Rev W. A. Barber is doing missionary work in Japan. His address there is Mikage, near Kobe, Box 11, Japan.

'14 D. A son was born on February 25 to Dr and Mrs A. C. White, 17 Woodycrest Avenue, Toronto.

'15 S. W. W. Code has been obliged by illness to leave his business at Fort William and is living with his family at 231 High Park Avenue, Toronto.

'15 T. Rev Harold A. Leake is working as a curate in the east end of London, where his address is The Ascension Clergy House, Victoria Docks, London, E. 16.

'15 P. On March 10, a son, Robert William Cromwell, was born to Mr and Mrs Robert Earl Garvin, 668 Jones Avenue, Toronto.

'15 S. E. T. Martin has left the Northern Electric Company, Montreal, and is now employed by the Western Electric Company, Hawthorne, Illinois. His address is 4219 West End Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'15 T. Claude F. Stent is the locum tenens at St Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Akron, Ohio.

'15 T. At 15 Poplar Plains Road, on March 18, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs H. Eric Machell.

'15 Vic. One of the new motor buses which is being operated in Toronto is the "Veteran," a product of the Eastern Canada Motor Truck Company, of Hull. It was brought to Toronto by Major T. W. MacDowell, V.C., D.S.O., who is the secretary-treasurer and a director of the company, whose entire management is composed of returned soldiers.

'15 U.C. Rev John Wilkinson is at the Union Church, Maryfield, Sask.

'15 S. The marriage took place late in March of Russell G. Lye of Toronto, and Jessie A. Dean of Owen Sound.

'15 S. Walter Gordon French is the chief estimator, Construction Department, Edison Electric Company, Detroit.

'16 M. A son was born on March 10 to Dr and Mrs Arthur Isaacson, 325 Palmerston Blvd., Toronto.

'16 S. Herbert C. Karn is an electrical engineer in the Light, Heat & Power Division, Engineering Department of the Canadian Explosives, Limited, Transportation Building, Montreal.

'16 M. On March 2, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs C. D. Farquharsen of Agincourt.

'16 S. Stanley J. Krug is with the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Montreal.

'16 U.C. On February 28, the marriage took place of Rev Robert D. Tannahill, Toronto, and Gertrude Robertson.

'16 U.C. A daughter was born on March 1 to Mr and Mrs George C. Stevenson (Monica Swayze), of 18 Westview Courts, Toronto.

'16 S. R. L. Flegg has left the Northern Electric Company, Montreal, and his present address is sought by the Montreal Branch of the Alumni Federation and by the Central Office.

'16 S. The wedding took place in March of Reginald T. Hoidge, of Toronto, and Beatrice, Hurry, of Owen Sound.

'16 U.C., '16 T. Harry G. Keen, who is again living at 477 West Marion Street, Toronto, has gone into partnership with W. R. Slee.

'17 Ag. David Elliott is the organizer for the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association and is living at 12 Gerard Street, St Catharines.

'17 S. A. W. Swan, assistant secretary of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal, has resigned his position in order to make an extended visit to his parents, who reside in England. He sails on the *Melita* on April 15.

'17 Vic. A son, Willard Powell, was born to Mr and Mrs W. H. Goodman, at Welland, Ont., on March 16.

'17 U.C., '21 M. Harry Ray Bulmer has been appointed medical officer for the London & Pacific Petroleum Company's station at Megritos and has left to take up his new post.

'17 Vic., '20 M. On February 14, Wm Ernest Henry was married quietly to Edith C. Findlay. Dr and Mrs Henry are living in Chatsworth.

'17 Ag. On March 1, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Irwin B. Martin, 92 Grenadier Road, Toronto.

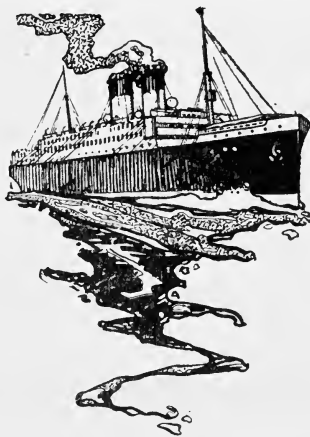
'18 S. R. A. Fraser is now residing in Toronto. His address is c/o Wagner, Electric Company, 183 George Street.

'18 D. Harvey Wilson Reid is living at 45 Cecil Street, Toronto.

'18 D. Thornton Ingram, formerly of Welland, is now located at 119½ King Street East, Hamilton.

'18 F. Geo. Allan Mulloy is a forest engineer with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Interior at Ottawa.

'19 Vic. Rev and Mrs Roscoe T. Chapin are leaving immediately to undertake missionary work among the Indians of the Island Lake district of North Manitoba. Mrs Chapin, who has been with her husband for the past two years at the Norway House Mission, will be the first white woman to go into the Island Lake District.



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'19 Vic. Nellie M. S. Evans has moved from 25 St Fauville Street to 2115 Hutchison Street, Montreal.

'19 S. Geoffrey Francis King is living at 557 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor. He is employed in Detroit with the Detroit Edison Company.

'19 M. At Everett, a daughter was born in February to Dr and Mrs M. H. Bunt, formerly of Collingwood.

'19 D. Daniel Young is practising dentistry at 1202 Main Street, Winnipeg.

'19 S. At the Toronto General Hospital, on March 4, a son was born to Mr and Mrs J. Everett Clark, 14 Galley Avenue, Toronto.

'19 U.C. Since 1919 Douglas Strachan has been in charge of the Montreal office of his firm, Strachans Limited, Commission Agents, of Toronto. His office is at 30 St John Street and his residence is at 127 Drummond Street, Montreal.

'20 S. At Parry Sound, the wedding took place in March of Harry R. Reed, Toronto, and Bernice Wiggins. Mr and Mrs Reed will live in Toronto.

'20 Vic. W. J. Huxton is now a member of the Methodist ministry and is stationed at Athabasca, Alberta.

'20 U.C. The wedding took place early in April of Allan Read Ramsey and Marjorie Gordon Mills of Toronto.

'20 U.C. R. E. G. Davis is Boys' Work Secretary at the Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal.

'21 D. The marriage took place in the latter part of March of Norman S. Douglas, of Woodstock, and Betty Arleigh Richmond.

'21 D. A son was born in February to Dr and Mrs Gordon J. Millen.

'21 D. The marriage took place on March 8 of Gilbert Orrin Stewart and Edna Victoria Clarke of Toronto.

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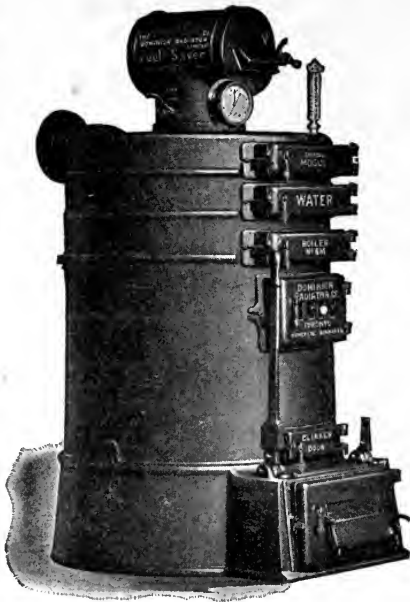
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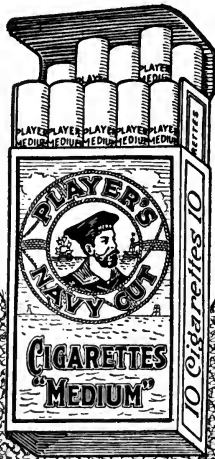
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News and Comments

Mr Thomas Marshall's suggestions regarding changes in the government of the University, made in the Legislature and reported elsewhere in this issue, are refreshing. Mr Marshall's remarks were made in a spirit of helpful, constructive criticism. He has nothing but goodwill for the University, and while many graduates will not see eye to eye with him in his conclusions, yet all will applaud the interest he is showing in his *Alma Mater*.

Mr Marshall lamented the lack of interest in the University on the part of the graduates and declared that this was due in large part to the fact that the graduates had no corporate part in the actual government of the University.

It is true that the graduates as such have little authority in the University's administration. They are represented on the Senate to the extent of about one-quarter of its membership, but the average graduate takes but small interest in the Senate elections and those who are elected do not, we fear, attend its meetings very regularly. The work of the Senate is done chiefly through its committees and through the Faculty Councils, and the average graduate Senator finds himself out of touch with the academic details which are presented to the Senate for approval.

In the business administration of the University, the graduate body is represented by the Chancellor, who is *ex-officio* member of the Board of Governors. At present there are also eight graduates on the Board—The Hon R. A. Pyne, Judge Snider, Archdeacon Cody, Dr D. B. Macdonald, Mr Eric Armour, Mr W. C. Good, Mr T. A. Russell and Mr Vincent Massey—but these are in no sense representatives of the graduates, being appointees of the Government.

Graduate representation on the governing bodies of the University is in every

way desirable, and it would be to the advantage of the University if the present representation were increased. Graduates possess a knowledge of the University and an interest in its welfare which the non-graduate cannot be expected to have. But the University of Toronto is the Provincial University of Ontario and we doubt if any government would feel justified in handing over large powers to an irresponsible group of individuals, fifty per cent. of whom live beyond the borders of the Province. Responsibility for the Provincial University must be fixed in the governing body of the Province.

A procedure which would in no way weaken the Governmental control of the University but which would give the graduate body a part in the appointment of Governors has been suggested and seems in every way desirable. It is that the graduates be empowered to make nominations for a certain number of Governors. The appointments would be made as at present by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, so that there would be no lessening of responsibility on the part of the people's representatives. The graduates would act in an advisory capacity to the Government; their nominations might or might not be accepted. It is safe to surmise, however, that most governments would be glad to receive the recommendations of a disinterested, sympathetic and knowing body in the matter of appointments to the governing body of the University.

The adoption of a scheme of this kind would provide a very important link between the University and the graduates and would tend to strengthen the Governors through the appointment of carefully chosen men, prepared to give the not inconsiderable time and energy required for the work of the Board.

Graduate Representation on Governing Bodies

Government Appointment on Graduate Nomination

Another question raised by Mr Marshall was that of the "autocratic" power of the President. His point was that the office of president should not carry with it the considerable powers which

The "Autocratic" President

it now does. He suggests that the deans of the faculties should be elected by the faculties themselves and that committees should have certain powers in relation to appointments.

We take the liberty of disagreeing entirely with Mr Marshall on this point. We think that if he were more closely acquainted with the inside workings of the University he would not have made the suggestion. In the first place the University is a huge business organization with an annual expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000, and such an organization cannot be managed successfully unless there is some one possessed of considerable authority who gives his time to the management of it. Then in the matter of appointments and discipline of staff. There are at present some 600 persons on the teaching staff of the University and it cannot be expected that these will naturally work in absolute harmony. Most professors have something of temperamentalism in their make-up, and no university is ever quite free from professional jealousies and disagreements. For the sake of harmony and efficiency, a firm guiding hand of authority is needed. We can imagine the election of a dean by the members of the faculty resulting in the use of political methods, the bringing to bear of all kinds of influence, and in many cases in bitter feelings.

While the President does possess autocratic powers in respect to appointments—the Board of Governors cannot make appointments except on his recommendation—these powers are not exercised in an autocratic way. So long as the office of president is filled by one possessed of the diplomacy, tact, and fairmindedness of the present incumbent, the University has nothing to fear from presidential autocracy. This does not mean that the President can ever be free from criticism. Disappointments among those seeking positions on the staff and promotions therein are inevitable.

As a matter of fact, and as was intended by the framers of the University Act of

1906, the President consults widely in the case of all appointments and promotions that are made. Heads and senior members of departments are called into consultation and seldom, if ever, is their advice disregarded. And in cases of disagreements the President is always prepared to listen sympathetically to disputants. Surely a system of this kind in which the chief executive, having taken counsel of his academic advisers and considered the question disinterestedly from the point of view of the welfare of the University, is empowered to make the decision, is preferable to one in which the decision might be arrived at as a result of personal influence or perhaps even intrigue.

At the April meeting of the Alumni Board of Directors a resolution was passed which may pave the way for the formation under the Alumni Federation of an employment bureau, equipped to give assistance to any undergraduate or graduate applying.

Organization of a General Appointments Bureau being Considered

The resolution approved of the establishment of such a bureau and instructed the Bureau of Appointments Committee to prepare a definite scheme for submission to the next meeting of the Board.

The most important consideration is the securing of necessary funds. Increase in general office expense and an addition to the office staff are involved. It is estimated that \$2,000 would be required for the first year. The question—that ever-present question—is: Where is the money to come from?

For the current year ending June 30, the revenue of the Federation will be secured approximately as follows: from the University for various services rendered, \$5,000; from advertising in THE MONTHLY, \$4,000; and from membership fees, \$4,000. Owing to the condition of the University's finances the Board hesitates to ask the Governors for further assistance, even although the maintenance of an appointments bureau may well be considered a proper function of the University itself. The only other source of income which seems capable of being reasonably increased is the receipts from alumni; and it is in this direction that the success of the whole alumni movement lies—more

widespread interest in the work of the Federation, increased membership resulting in greater usefulness and greater power.

But a general appointments bureau cannot be founded on any such intangible thing as a possible increase in membership. Before the expenditure is entered upon, some assurance that the necessary funds will be forthcoming must be secured. One of the plans being considered by the Committee is that of raising a special fund for the purpose. Many alumni would doubtless be glad to contribute a definite amount yearly for say three years, in order to put the bureau on a firm basis.

Of the need and value of such a bureau there can be no doubt. As has been stated in these columns before, a well organized bureau of appointments would be an asset to the University and to the Province, and a great assistance to the graduates and undergraduates. It would widen the scope of the university-trained person to the good of the community. It would enable needy students to finance their courses and would help the graduate in securing congenial work.

A series of six bulletins has been prepared under the supervision of the Publicity Committee of the

Bulletins on University Needs Distributed

Province. The bulletins have dealt in a general way with the work and needs of the University. Extension work, research, post-graduate work, the physical plant, government support in the past and the immediate needs were the subjects treated.

The Publicity Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr John R. Bone, has shown praiseworthy initiative during the past year. The Public Lecture Series and the Publicity Bulletins were new departments and have proved very successful.

In these days of deliberation concerning the adequate support of higher education by the Government of

Government Support in the Early Days

(our University) amounted to 225,944 acres of land, of which there had been sold

before the University had actually gone into operation 110,610 acres. This was done not by the Government, but by the College Council, which seems to have carried on for fourteen years before the University was actually at work. The disbursements of King's College from the year 1828 to the 31st of December, 1842, were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Assistance given to Upper Canada College in fourteen years, exclusive of interest.....	40,130	4	4½
Purchase of the site of the University, College Avenue and grounds.....	13,148	1	9
University Buildings.....	8,731	10	3
Management and incidental Expenses.....	14,781	15	2½
In all.....	76,797	11	9

The University did not open its doors until 1843.—G.H.L.

The Memorial Loan Fund has been closed for the year with a total of \$36,490 advanced to 216 students. From a special fund derived from the Khaki University, the Governors of the Uni-

versity of Toronto handed over \$5,000 to form for six years a part of the Loan Fund, so that the net charge for the year from the money subscribed to the Memorial scheme was \$31,490. Of the 216 students who received assistance, 95 had received loans in previous years. Of the 424 who have received assistance during the three years of the operation of the Fund there will be some 200 in attendance next year, and the great majority of these will graduate with the class of 1923.

The 1921-1922 loans by Faculties and Colleges are as follows:

	No. of Students	Amount Loaned
Dentistry.....	70	\$12,114
Medicine.....	64	11,265
Applied Science.....	50	7,576
Victoria College.....	10	1,750
University College.....	9	1,675
Forestry.....	4	635
Veterinary.....	7	1,200
College of Education...	1	75
Theology.....	1	200
Total.....	216	\$36,490

AS AN AFTER EFFECT of a Med-School scrap on March 3, each Science student has been called on to pay \$2 and each Medical \$1 by order of the Students' Court. The fines will go to pay the cost of damage done.

It was School election day, when Schoolmen put all work aside, to enjoy the entertainment of competing candidates, that the trouble began. It started, as usual, with jibes of "Poor Meds" and "Poor School" and concluded, also as usual, with a pitched battle in which snow balls and the fire hose were freely used.

The Students' Court ruled that the Science men were most to blame in that they had first assumed the offensive, hence they were called on to pay twice as much as the Medicals. All who did not file a declaration of innocence were presumed guilty and required to pay the fine.

AT THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Ontario Bar Association, held during the third week of March, the question of legal education was discussed. Chief Justice Sir William Meredith advocated the federation of Osgoode Hall with the University of Toronto. Mr Douglas Armour opposed the suggestion on the ground that it would be unwise to break the traditions of the Hall. Mr Harlan F. Stowe, dean of the Law School of Columbia University, in addressing the meeting declared that formal lectures in Law had become obsolete. Information capable of being imparted in a lecture could be more easily assimilated in printed form. Lectures should guide students in their reading and should take them at once to fundamental principles.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION of New York has offered the universities of the Maritime Provinces \$2,000,000 on the condition that they federate. There are six institutions of higher learning with degree-conferring powers in the three Eastern provinces: Kings College, Windsor; Dalhousie University, Halifax; The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; Mount Allison College, Sackville; Acadia University, Wolfville; and the University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonishe. The University of New Brunswick is the only provincial institution.

ON THE INITIATIVE of the *Goblin* staff the first conference of college comic editors was held at the University during the fourth week of March. Some twenty representatives from American universities were present. One appeared in huge horn-rimmed spectacles and flopping goloshes and created quite a sensation on the lawn. Professor DeLury was among those who addressed the convention.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION has appropriated \$100,000 a year for the next five years for fellowships in Medicine. The purpose is to increase the supply of qualified teachers in Medicine, in clinical and laboratory subjects. The fellowships will be given to Canadians or Americans of either sex and will be tenable at institutions where proper facilities are afforded.

PRIZES TOTALLING \$1,000 have been offered for the best essay on the regulation of the forest fire menace, with suggestions for the enactment of laws for the prevention of the same, by Mr F. J. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal, N.S. The essays are to be submitted before June 1, and are to be judged by a committee of foresters, of which Dean Howe is a member.

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT of Canada will hold three conferences during the coming summer. One at Pine Hill College, Halifax, one at the Elgin House, Muskoka, and one at Carlyle Lake, Saskatchewan. Miss Margaret Wrong, who has spent the past year working in the interests of various student movements in Europe as secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation, will attend the conferences and speak.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Workers' Educational Association of Toronto shows an encouraging development of the work. One hundred and fifteen students were enrolled and attended classes in Economics, English, Finance, Public Speaking, Psychology, and Trade Union Law. The work of the Association is organized by Mr Dunlop, of the Extension Department of the University, and is financed largely by the University.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY of Canada has donated a fellowship of the value of \$500 per annum for three years. It is open to graduates of Western Canadian universities and is to be awarded to the son or daughter of an employee of the Company. This is the fifth fellowship of this kind recently donated.

FOUR SHORT PLAYS, written entirely by undergraduates, were presented under the direction of Mr Bertram Forsyth in the Hart House Theatre on the evening of May 3. The general purpose of the production was to stimulate dramatic writing on the part of the students of the University, particularly those who are members of the Players' Club.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of Knox College was held on April 6 in the College Chapel. Six graduates were granted diplomas. Honorary degrees were conferred upon: Rev J. D. Cunningham, '00, Rev G. A. Woodside, Dr Donald C. MacGregor, '04, and Rev Wm. G. Wilson, '00.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY STUDIES has received a handsome addition to its shelves from Professor W. H. van der Smissen, who recently donated a number of books on Military History and Engineering belonging to his son, Captain Victor van der Smissen, of the Q.O.R., who was killed in action on the Western Front in 1916.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL turned the first sod for the new main building of Western University, London, on April 16. It is expected that the new building will cost in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars and that the work of construction will be started about the middle of May.

THE 1922 CLASS IN MEDICINE, which is the largest in the history of the Faculty, held its graduating dinner at the Carls Rite on March 14. Alex McFaul, president of the year, presided. The majority of the members of the year are returned soldiers.

University of Toronto Press Enters the Publishing Field

THE University of Toronto Press is rapidly earning for itself the designation "Publishers" in addition to "Printers". It has published—taken full responsibility for distribution as well as printing—some half dozen books during the year, including Silberstein's *Theory of General Relativity and Gravitation*, Borden's *Canadian Constitutional Studies*, and Thompson and Sifton's *Manual of Poisonous Plants and Weed Seeds*.

The development of the Press has been phenomenal. Founded twenty years ago last March 6 for the purpose of printing examination papers and calendars, it will this year do in the neighbourhood of \$125,000 worth of business. Its staff, including the bindery, averages some forty men and women. Its equipment, purchased from earnings, is valued at over \$50,000 and the capital expenditure of \$60,000 on the new building erected two years ago is being rapidly liquidated.

The greater part of the Press work is of a strictly university character—calendars, directories, reports, and examination papers. At the present time examination papers are keeping all hands busy. There are 1,500 of these in all to be printed, many of them, such as mathematics and languages, requiring very special attention.

In addition to this work done directly for the University, the Press prints many books and periodicals for organizations connected in one way or another with the University. Among the periodicals are: *The Canadian Historical Review*, *The School*, *THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY*, *Astronomical Journal*, *The Forum*, *Public Health Journal*, *Varsity*, *Wycliffe College Magazine*, *St Andrew's College Review*, *Conservatory Quarterly Review*. Among the large books printed this year are: *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society*, *The Roll of Service*, and *Torontensis*.

Meeting to Organize Medical Alumni Association Called for May 31

IN the history of the University Alumni Association a prominent place is occupied by the names of the Medical men, the late Dr Reeve, Dr A. B. Macallum, Mr I. H. Cameron, and others. But never in recent years have the graduates in Medicine had an organization of their own. Now, partly as a result of the formation of the Alumni Federation, which encourages Faculty and College organizations, a movement has been started to form a Medical Alumni Association. With strong organizations among Engineering graduates and the graduates of the Arts Colleges, the



I. H. CAMERON

Professor Emeritus of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, for many years closely identified with the work of the University Association, who is interesting himself in the formation of a Medical Alumni Association.

Medical men remain the only large body unorganized. From time to time during the past year Medical men have urged that steps be taken to form a Medical Association, and so on Friday, April 21, a meeting of class officers and other interested men was held to consider the matter.

The meeting discussed the possible objects of a Medical Alumni Association and decided to call a general meeting for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a constitution, on Wednesday, May 31, which is in the Convention week of the Ontario Medical Association. The meeting

is called for West Hall, of the Main Building, at 5 p.m. Notification of the meeting will be sent to all Medical graduates.

While no attempt was made by the meeting to definitely enumerate the objects of the Association proposed, the following were in a general way approved: (1) To promote the interest of the Faculty of Medicine and form a connecting link between the Faculty and its graduates to their mutual advantage. (2) To foster and preserve the associations of undergraduate days through class and faculty reunions. (3) To co-operate with the Alumni Federation in making known the work and needs of the University of Toronto. (4) To assist the Federation in its general activities in respect to loan funds, scholarships, appointments bureau, etc.

At the present time there are some 350 Medical graduates who are members of the Federation and subscribers to THE MONTHLY. The new organization will effect no change in the annual membership fee. For the same amount—\$3.00—membership in the Faculty organization and in the University Alumni Federation, and subscription to THE MONTHLY will be secured. The only difference will be that fees will be payable to the Faculty Association rather than to the Federation. Of the \$3.00 amount the Faculty Association will retain \$1.00 for its own uses.

The names of those chosen for the general organization committee are as follows: Professor I. H. Cameron, '74, Drs C. J. O. Hastings, '85, Robert T. Noble, '95, W. L. T. Addison, '95, J. H. McConnell, '97, A. J. Mackenzie, '99, A. C. Hendrick, '00, E. Stanley Ryerson, '00, W. G. Pirie, '01, V. E. Henderson, '02, George E. Wilson, '03, J. G. Fitzgerald, '03, E. A. McCullough, '04, G. S. Strathy, '05, J. C. Calhoun, '06, M. H. V. Cameron, '06, J. B. Brown, '08, H. E. Ferguson, '10, G. C. Anglin, '14, H. C. Cruikshank, '19, P. A. T. Sneath, '21, A. M. McFaul, '22; *out of town*, Drs W. L. Silcox, '96, Hamilton; W. M. Cody, '11, Hamilton; J. H. Duncan, '13, Sault Ste Marie; R. H. Fraser, '15, Battle Creek, Mich.; G. C. Tanner, '16, Midland; N. F. W. Graham, '19, Sault Ste Marie.

Mr Marshall Suggests Changes in Administration of the University

MR THOMAS MARSHALL, '86, M.L.A., has made some practical suggestions in the Legislature regarding changes in the administration of the University. He is of the opinion that under the present Act there is a lack of democratic control and that the sympathy of the graduate body has been cut off because they have little say in the management of the University.

Mr Marshall suggests: (1) That the former powers of the University Senate be restored and that all important expenditures of money, the creation of new offices, and changes in policy should be laid before the Senate for confirmation. (2) That the office of vice-chancellor should be restored. (3) That deans of faculties should be elected by the faculties themselves and that all appointments should be made on recommendation of the President of the University, the dean of the faculty concerned, and a committee on appointments of the department affected.

Premier Drury agreed in a general way with Mr Marshall's suggestions and expressed the opinion that the present organization, whether lacking in democracy or not, was not getting the proper results.

The present system of University government is under the University Act of 1906, which was drafted as a result of the investigation of a commission composed of Sir Joseph Flavelle, the late Mr Goldwin Smith, Sir William Meredith, Sir Edmund Walker, Archdeacon Cody, Dr D. Bruce Macdonald, and Dr A. H. U. Colquhoun. The chief charge to this commission was to inquire into and to report upon a scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto. The commission made extensive investigations into the administration systems of other universities and visited some ten American institutions.

The most important changes brought about by the University Act of 1906 were in regard to the powers of the Board of Governors and the President. The Board of Trustees, the lineal predecessor of the Board of Governors, was limited in its

authority to University finances; under the present Act the Board is given wide powers in respect to University appointments. The office of President, under the Act, is clothed with important responsibilities in regard not only to academic matters but to general administration affairs as well.

On the whole, the powers of the Senate were not greatly altered. The chief change was that its recommendations were to be sent to the Governors rather than to the Provincial Government. As a matter of fact, not since 1887 has the Senate exercised any large powers in respect to other than strictly academic affairs. Since that date the Provincial Government, either through its Department of Education or through representatives appointed expressly for the purpose, has controlled the business affairs of the University and appointments to the staff.

The scheme of government instituted by the Act of 1906 and still in existence is in outline as follows:

1. A Board of Governors of twenty-four members, twenty-two appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and two *ex-officio* members—the Chancellor elected by the graduates, and the President appointed by the Board. The Board has full control over financial affairs and makes appointments on recommendation of the President. It has powers of veto over resolutions of the Senate where financial considerations are involved.

2. A Senate with 118 members, of which sixteen are *ex-officio* by reason of administrative positions in the University, sixty-six representatives of faculties and colleges, thirty-two elected by the graduates, and four elected by the principals of Collegiate Institutes in Ontario.

3. A President—*ex-officio* member of the Board of Governors and chairman of the Senate. All appointments are made on his recommendation. He is the academic head of the University.

4. Faculty Councils which have immediate supervision of academic matters.

Their decisions must be approved by the Senate.

5. A Caput—a committee consisting of the President and the heads of the various faculties and colleges, chiefly concerned with matters of discipline.

6. A Chancellor, elected by the graduates, *ex-officio* member of the Board of Governors and the Senate, and chairman of Convocation.

In support of its recommendations the 1906 Commission said in part:

The Board of Governors. A proposal to delegate the powers of the Crown to a Board of Governors is dictated by the desire to impart strength, continuity and freedom of action to the supreme governing body. It is in accord with the practice of other communities possessing State universities, and is supported by the unanimous testimony of those whose advice has been sought. It is designed to secure an instrument of administration truly representative of the whole Province.

In order that no part of the State's authority shall be surrendered, and that the University shall retain the advantages and enjoy the dignity of State support, we recommend that the Governors be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The suggestion that some of them should be elected by the graduates was the subject of long and careful consideration. The loyal affection of the alumni for their *Alma Mater* we recognize as a valuable factor in the formation of public opinion favourable to the interests of the University. This feeling is one honourable to the graduates themselves, and in the case of privately-endowed universities has been productive of much benefit. The Chancellor, whose office has existed since the foundation of King's College, is chosen by the votes of the graduates and has a place, *ex-officio*, on the governing Board. This office, in our opinion, should be preserved. The President should also be a member, *ex-officio*, of the Board. With these exceptions the Governors should be named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. In our opinion no step should be taken to lessen the responsibility of the Legislature for the efficient management and support of the institution. To confer upon the graduates the power to elect some of their number to the Board would divest the State of its

full control of the governing body. This, in our opinion, would be unwise. We assume that in the selection of Governors, the Government will not from time to time overlook the claims of suitable persons who are graduates to membership on the Board and thus confer the distinction without impairing the authority of the Crown over the University. This authority should be fully asserted in three ways, first, by the provision that of the fifteen Governors all except the two *ex-officio* members should be appointed by and be removable at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; second, that detailed statements of the expenditures and the investments should be annually furnished to the Government; and, third, by the provision that no expenditure involving any encroachment on the endowment should be made without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Senate. The Senate, owing to its representative quality, is necessarily large and the attendance fluctuates. Much of its work has, in practice, been relegated to committees. Experience has shown that the reports of these committees must, in general, be adopted without debate, if the transaction of business is not to be unduly delayed. The Senate, therefore, has in process of time become a deliberative assemblage where the larger questions of academic concern are reviewed and discussed. It brings together representatives of the State college and State faculty, of the federated and affiliated institutions, and of the graduates. The Collegiate Institute and High School teachers have also been permitted to send two members to represent them, and as the secondary schools have a strong interest in the course of study and the standard of matriculation, and as the University ought to enlarge its facilities for the training of teachers, their representation in the Senate should be increased. The proportionate representation of the colleges, through their faculties and graduates, should be respected; and in order that the graduates should contribute to the Senate the stimulus of intelligent encouragement and criticism from their own ranks, thus helping to keep the University more intimately in touch with the outside world, we recommend that members of the teaching staff shall no longer

be eligible as candidates for the graduate vote. No one within the University should have any disposition or inducement to meddle with the choice of the graduates. The Faculty representation should be equalized and increased, and the composition of the Senate as a whole, while distinctly academic in its quality and outlook, should provide for a sufficiently large non-academic element.

The President. He should be relieved of all teaching duties. He should be a member, *ex-officio*, of the governing body, but not its chairman. He should preside at meetings of the Senate. This would bring him into constant and intimate contact with both the business and the academic side of the administration. He should be, in general, the channel of communication, between the Governors and other academical bodies. The President should possess those academic sympathies and qualifications which would make him a suitable chairman of the academic body, the Senate. He should also preside over the Council of the Faculty of Arts, of right to attend meetings of all other councils, and be given power to summon meetings of any faculty, or joint meetings of faculties. This would centralize responsibility, the lack of which, in our judgment, has been one of the serious defects of the present system. The distribution of power over so many agencies, with the final appeal to a political Ministry, entails upon the executive officer of such a system a continual effort to reconcile conflicting elements, without in the end being able to enforce the decision.

The question of making appointments to the staff concerns the very life of the University. It is clear that the governing body should make all appointments. The method of procedure is of the first importance. Every possible assurance should exist that the efficiency of the staff is not determined on any other ground than that of merit and quality. In the case of a University with a history extending over sixty years, there is sure to be abundance of evidence to serve as a warning of what to avoid and to suggest the best method of filling vacancies, making promotions, and deciding upon retirements. The right to recommend should rest with the Presi-

dent, who, as the academic head, is the natural adviser of the governing body. Without his recommendation the responsibility of action would be divided. Appointments, therefore, should be conditional upon his nomination. The President, under such circumstances, would necessarily consult with those distinctly qualified to give him advice. The fact that the Governors would hold him responsible for the character and fitness of the appointment would render him careful to exhaust every possible avenue of information. It would entail a constant search for promising men in every department of university work, and compel the President to have a knowledge of the standing of ability required in other universities which he would be free to apply at home. The spirit in which this duty would be discharged, and the measure of success attending it would go far to indicate his own fitness. The highly important, and at times, delicate task of ensuring the maintenance of the quality of the work done by the individual members of the staff, is also best performed by the President.

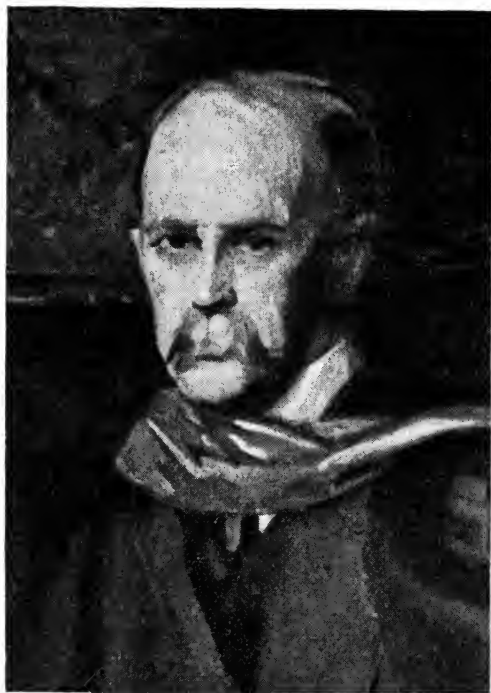


CROFT CHAPTER HOUSE

Osler Hall Dedicated

TORONTO ACADEMY OF MEDICINE HAS NOW 650 FELLOWS

THE dedication of Osler Hall, the fine new auditorium of the Toronto Academy of Medicine, on April 4, constituted another landmark in the development of the Academy. The Hall is capable of seating 300 people and has a large journal room over the auditorium which will provide increased accommodation for books and periodicals. It was erected at a cost of \$25,000 secured from subscriptions of the Fellows of the Academy.



On the same evening as the dedication of the Hall, a portrait in oils of Sir William Osler was presented to the Academy by his brother, Sir Edmund. The portrait is a copy by Mr James, of Boston, of John S. Sargent's painting in possession of Johns Hopkins University. It was unveiled by the Lieutenant-Governor, and Archdeacon Cody had charge of the dedication service. Many prominent citizens, including Hon. E. C. Drury, Sir Robert Falconer, Sir Edmund Osler, and Dr F. J. Shepherd, of Montreal were present. Short addresses

dealing with the life and work of Sir William Osler were given by Drs Gwyn, Wishart, Parfitt, Anderson, and Parsons.

The Toronto Academy of Medicine has steadily grown in influence and usefulness. It was organized in 1907 through the fusion of the Ontario Medical Library Association, the Toronto Medical Society, the Toronto Clinical Society, and the Toronto Pathological Society. The late Dr J. F. W. Ross was the first president and with him were associated as trustees the late Dr R. A. Reeve and Dr N. A. Powell.

In the fifteen years of its existence it has done much to accomplish the objects set forth in its constitution, namely: "(1) The advancement of the art and science of Medicine with its collateral branches. (2) The promotion and maintenance of an efficient library and museum. (3) Professional improvement and the cultivation of harmony and good feeling among its Fellows. (4) The promotion of the corporate interests of the profession in relation to the community." The Academy is organized in seven sections: Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, State Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Paediatrics. Each section holds monthly meetings at which papers are read, and each month a meeting of the whole Academy is held, usually addressed by some prominent out-of-town Medical man. The papers given are distributed for publication to the Medical journals in Canada, United States, and Great Britain. At the present time there are some 600 resident Fellows and some 50 non-resident. Dr R. T. Noble is president for the year.

A very important part of the work of the Academy is its library service. It has now a library of more than 14,000 volumes, exclusive of duplicates, and some 200 leading Medical journals are kept on file. It is the second largest Medical library in Canada and is rapidly growing. Non-resident Fellows have the privilege of borrowing books from the library on payment of carriage expenses. The library has proved of inestimable value to practising physicians who are making special studies in various fields.

The Edward Kylie Scholarship

By VINCENT MASSEY

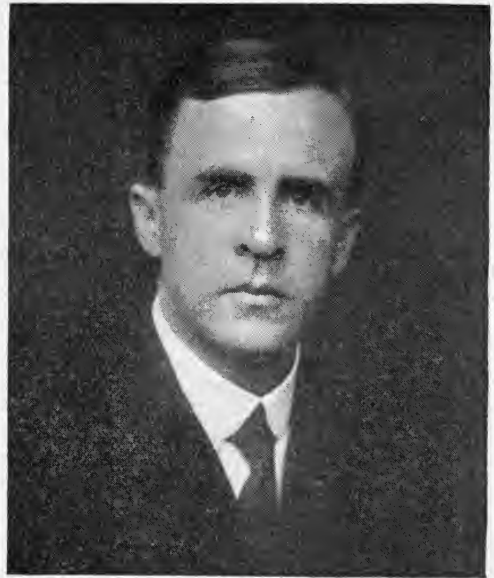
IT is just six years since Edward Kylie died in Owen Sound, as a captain in the 147th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The numbers of those, in the University, who knew him as a teacher or a colleague, are steadily diminishing, but it is unlikely that he will ever be forgotten. The depth of his scholarship, enriched as it was by genuine humanism, the brilliance of his career, both at Varsity and later at Balliol, and the charm of his personality—these will combine to keep his memory a living thing, although the tradition of his name will rest chiefly on the disinterested sense of service which was his finest quality.

It has long been the hope of his friends to create a memorial to Edward Kylie that would be worthy of him. The window placed in the library at Hart House, by a group of his colleagues, as its design suggests, is an affectionate tribute to those qualities, both of the knight and the scholar, which he so finely embodied; but something further was needed to express the ideals for which Kylie stood. As a result of this feeling the Edward Kylie Trust is now in being, and has already commenced to serve the purpose for which it was founded. Its inauguration, however, has been so unobtrusive that members of the University may welcome a word of explanation as to its purpose.

The object of the Trust is, briefly, to provide a permanent scholarship, to be awarded from time to time, to a student in the Modern History Course in the University of Toronto, to enable him to pursue his studies in a British university. The funds are vested in a board of five trustees who also conduct the examinations, and assign the scholarships under the Trust. The qualifications for election to a scholarship embrace both academic and general activities, the award being made to the candidate "most likely to occupy a position of leadership and influence in the community". In making an award the trustees undertake to meet each candidate, and supplement formal academic evidence with a first-hand knowledge of his personal qualities.

There are sixty-two subscribers to the Trust, which will yield annually about twelve hundred dollars. It is the hope of the trustees, through further subscriptions,* to bring the amount up to about fifteen hundred dollars, which is approximately the sum which a Rhodes Scholar receives annually from his foundation. The sums granted under the Kylie Award will vary with a candidate's requirements, but may not be less than three hundred dollars a year.

The first award was made in 1921 to Mr F. H. Soward of University College, who, after having taken a brilliant degree



at Toronto, proceeded last autumn to Oxford, and is now at New College, working at a graduate thesis in Economics.

In the Kylie Scholarship we have the most appropriate memorial to the man whose name it bears. Edward Kylie himself, as an undergraduate, won a similar prize in the Flavelle Fellowship, which gave him three years in an English university, and to these years he owed much.

* Subscriptions of any amount will be welcome by the trustees and should be addressed to:

MR H. V. F. JONES, Hon. Treas.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto

Far from impairing his affection for Canada his studies abroad enabled him to see his own country in a true perspective, and gave him, if anything, a more robust and convinced Canadianism than he pos-

essed before. It is to be hoped that the men who benefit from this foundation will bring back to their own country, as Kylie did himself, the best they can find in the old civilization for the enrichment of the new.

Victoria and Knox Take Momentous Step

SCHEME OF CO-OPERATION IN THEOLOGICAL TRAINING APPROVED

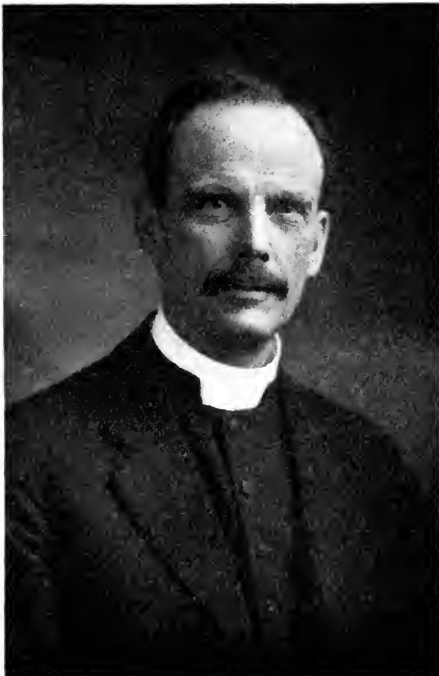
ONE of the most important steps in the progress of Theological training in Toronto has recently been taken by Victoria College and Knox College. A scheme of co-operation has been evolved which virtually means that while each College retains full control of its own requirements for diplomas and degrees, the teaching staffs are united. The students of the two Colleges will take most of lectures together.

The scheme provides for co-operation in all subjects of the curriculum with the exception of Church Polity, but most notably in Old Testament, New Testament, Philosophy of Religion, Religious Education, Sociology, and Public Speaking. Each

College will retain certain prescribed courses, but many of these will be in common. In addition to the prescribed courses there will be elective courses for students who wish to specialize in particular subjects.

For example: In Philosophy of Religion and Systematic Theology, there are four courses in the first year. Students in Victoria College who have had some training in Philosophy are required to take (a) and either (b) or by special permission (c); students in Knox (a) and either (c) or by special permission (b); and (d) is required of Victoria students with no training in Philosophy. In the second year there are two courses, and in the third year one, required of all students of both Colleges.

The chief advantage of the plan is that by reason of an increased number of courses it allows for gradation of classes according to the training which the students have previously enjoyed. Students enter Knox College and the Theological Faculty of Victoria College with widely varying educational qualifications. The majority hold a degree in Arts, some have taken a partial Arts course, and others no work of university grade. To put students so differently qualified into one class is detrimental to the interests of both the well-equipped student and the ill-equipped. Through the scheme now approved the number of courses is increased and students are given work befitting their preparation. To illustrate: In Old Testament of the first year there are four courses for students of both Colleges. These are arranged so that the requirements fall into three classes: (1) Those who read Hebrew. (2) Those who have completed at least three years in Arts. (3) Those who have taken little or no university work. In this way the student who wishes to take advanced work in Hebrew can do so, while



ALFRED GANDIER
Principal of Knox College

he who is not qualified to undertake advanced work in this department is required only to take the work in English.

The plan will foster post-graduate work on account of the large number of elective courses which will be available. The tendency will also probably be towards an increase in the number of elective courses for undergraduate work, thus permitting specialization without interfering with the fundamental subjects of the curriculum which will be prescribed as necessary for graduation.

Some idea of the comprehensive nature of the scheme can be gathered from the fact that it offers forty-seven courses available to students of both Colleges, eleven are limited to Victoria College students, and thirteen to Knox College students. The combined staff will number seventeen professors.

The publication of a joint calendar is being considered, but it is not likely that such a calendar will be published for the 1922-1923 session.

The outline of the scheme of co-operation is as follows:

1. Old Testament: Co-operation in first and third years and in Elective Courses; no co-operation in second year.

2. New Testament: Co-operation for two hours out of three in first year; no co-operation in second year; co-operation in third year and in Elective Courses.

3. Philosophy of Religion and Systematic Theology: Co-operation for one term out of two in first year; co-operation in second and third years and in Elective Courses.

4. Church History: Co-operation in Elective Courses.

5. Homiletics and Pastoral Theology: Co-operation in Elective Courses.

6. Religious Education: Co-operation in all courses.

7. Sociology: Co-operation in all courses.

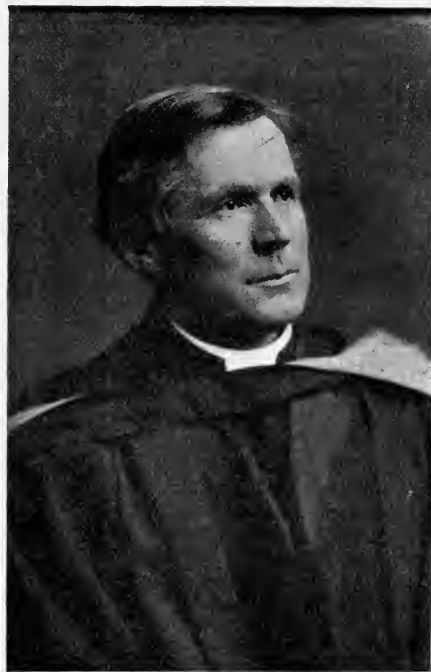
8. Church Polity: No co-operation.

9. Public Speaking: Co-operation in all courses.

The recently adopted scheme is a natural development of the co-operative steps which have been taken during recent years between the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and while it constitutes a very radical departure from the existing arrangements, yet in principle it is not en-

tirely new. During the past few years Knox students have often taken lectures at Victoria College and *vice versa*, but these interchanges have been chiefly due to vacancies in the staffs of the respective Colleges.

The step has not been taken in direct anticipation of organic union between the two Churches. It is claimed that both the anti-unionists and the pro-unionists are in favour of the scheme; the former because they believe that co-operation will do away with the need of organic union, and the latter because they feel that co-operation will naturally lead to organic union.



R. P. BOWLES
Chancellor of Victoria College since 1913

KNOX COLLEGE THE OLDER OF THE TWO

Knox College was established in 1844 and began its work in that year with a staff of two teachers and seven students. For a number of years it provided a literary course as well as a theological, but when King's College was secularized and became the University of Toronto, Knox College students were encouraged to take the full Arts course in the University. The relations of the College to the Univer-

sity have always been very close. In 1852 it was given a seat in the Senate. In 1885 it was affiliated, and in 1890 federated with the University; and by the University Act of 1906 was given three representatives in the University Senate, one in the Caput, and one in the Council of the Faculty of Arts. Religious Knowledge options in the Arts course may be taken at the College.

The Theological Faculty of Victoria College was not founded until 1871, although the Arts department was established in 1841. Previous to 1871 the Canadian Methodist Church had no school for the training of its ministers; this training being given by a unique system of apprenticing

students to superintendents of circuits. Students were handed over to the superintendents for instruction and the examinations were conducted by a board of the Church Conference. The scheme had the advantage of placing the student in very close contact with his instructor, who not only assigned his lessons but also listened to his sermons and criticized them, and in general directed his activities.

The Theological Faculty of Victoria College has always been closely identified with the Arts Faculty. The two Faculties are controlled by the same Board, and some professors teach both in Arts and in Theology.

The Changes of Forty Years

By PRINCIPAL MAURICE HUTTON

I HAVE already, in a former number of THE MONTHLY (November, 1921), sketched some of the changes in the student body which forty years have brought, chiefly such as are traceable to the entrance of women into the college and resolving themselves mainly into a higher standard of character and a lower standard of hard reading and sound scholarship.

As for the other changes of the forty years I presume that in the microcosm of this University they follow broadly the same line as in the macrocosm of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the World.

I mean that forty years ago democracy was less aggressive, less in evidence. The world was ruled then and Canada also in a minor degree perhaps, but appreciably, was ruled, by "the somebodies" as Sir Philip Gibbs has said lately. Now all parts of the Kingdom and the world are ruled by "the nobodies". The chief statesmen of the world to-day are not inaptly represented by Mr Lloyd George, who is a nobody by birth, education, and knowledge, even though he be, as he is, a genius, even a wizard in natural gifts and oratorical flair. His marvellous gifts conceal the low standards of democracy. Somewhat in the same way the universities in Canada of those days were officered almost wholly by experts imported from the Motherland. Professor James Loudon was the only Canadian on the College Council; Professor Alfred Baker, his assistant, almost the only Canadian official of University Col-

lege; Professor van der Smissen in German, the librarian, was the other.

It was no accident that the departments of German and Mathematics were the first to be Canadianized. Canadian standards in Modern Languages and still more in Mathematics have always been high. Very lucky indeed for me and for some others that we never had our Mathematics in the University of Toronto. We could have substituted Religious Knowledge for Trigonometry in these days, it is true, but it was not possible to do so, I think, forty years ago. As for German, there was of course none in the English universities of those days, and little French even either in the universities or in the famous classical schools. In my school Mathematics was taught to all of us except the specialists by the corner grocer and French was an hour's amusement and diversion in the afternoon, if one wanted an excuse to escape Greek Grammar or Thucydides, for a conversation with old Chevalier Jules Bué.

The men of those days as I said before in November, were more mature for good and evil. They spent more time at the Caer Howell, the nearest tavern, than anyone would spend to-day in Toronto looking for such a place, which is saying a good deal. I think they spent more time also reading Classics and Metaphysics, the two favoured courses. They spent no time certainly in dancing; there was no such frivolity. The only public function was

the annual *Conversazione* and it was a concert and a series of lectures and exhibits of scientific apparatus and scientific experiments, and yet it was more popular and drew more eager attendants than all the dances of this age put together. Number and repetition have staled them, and the idea that they have an educational value is the merest popular superstition. Latin was taught in the good old way with the honest old and frankly incorrect English pronunciation. As a result it could be pronounced and even understood. Today it is neither understood, still less pronounced. Every one fights shy of it when an Englishman attempts the new pronunciation. In Italy the Italian papers' usual comment is "as the gentleman spoke in English we cannot report him". They could not have said worse than that forty years ago.

Latin has suffered specially by the entrance of women. It is not a feminine language; it presents extraordinary difficulties to the feminine mind. On the other hand the language which is feminine, very feminine, and has a natural appeal to women and can be appreciated at its true worth by women, is so seldom taught and so late taught in the schools that it has not the number of students it should have. Broadly then our men have become women, in a partial degree; our women, men much handicapped.

The administration of those days was primitive in the extreme. The Bursar was down town. The President had no superintendent and was his own superintendent. President Loudon was the last of his kind, and it was only his gifts for the office of superintendent which disguised so long the necessity for a change. But the college gained immensely; it was not crowded out by Registrar's, Bursar's, and Superintendent's ever-growing business.

Similarly there was no "publicity," no propaganda, no University Extension Department; practically the University, which was the College, was frankly an institution

for a select few going into Law. All the honour men (practically) down to 1880 came from Upper Canada College and took Classics or Metaphysics. Scientific laboratories were just established through Professor Loudon, but only just. Laboratories in Psychology were not only not established but not even dreamt of. There was more hard thinking and less psycho-analysis; not to the disadvantage it may be of the professors, or the students, or the Province. There was no so-called Political Science to tempt men away from the disciplinary subjects of Classics, Mathematics, and Metaphysics into the practical problems of the statesmen—freight rates, transportation charges, coal supply, protection, taxation, etc., etc. If there was much less knowledge of bread and butter questions there was perhaps, theoretically there must have been, more mental training, better mind development, harder thinking.

It was a transition period in 1880. Darwin and Bismarck had discouraged and depressed the devout-minded of all nations; the first positively, the second negatively. They did not know what to think of theology and a better world. On the other hand they had not yet superseded the old faith with the new; world-betterment instead of a better world; physics and education instead of theology. The shibboleths of the present hour were not yet heard. There was no loud echoing of catch words like "service" and "social service" and "socialism". We were still individualists and still able to believe that the man who lived the life of thought and thought for himself and educated himself was apt in the long run to become the best servant of the race.

The University was governed by individuals and by itself rather than by a board of business and public men. The so-called Trustees were only investors of the University's scanty income. There was no Government grant, no large succession dues to administer, no lobbying of legislatures necessary.

Medical Research Results in Important Discovery

PROBABLY the greatest discovery in the Medical history of this country, and one of the most important in modern Medical research has been made at the University of Toronto. It is not quite one year ago that special investigations were begun by Dr F. G. Banting, '17, to discover a method of preparing an extract of pancreas for the benefit of diabetic patients. Dr Banting had just been appointed to a junior position in Surgery and an assistant in general Physiology at the Western University, London, when the idea came to him. He resolved to make another experiment along this line, although many previous attempts had ended only in failure. Opportunity was given to him to undertake this research in the Physiological Department of the University, and after careful consideration of the problem a start was made in collaboration with Mr C. H. Best, an Arts graduate of last year, and under the general direction of Professor J. J. R. Macleod.

For many years it has been known that diabetes is frequently associated with degenerative changes in the pancreas. In the case of disease of the thyroid gland, extracts of this gland have proved of great benefit to patients suffering from the disease, and so, many investigations have sought to find a method of preparing an extract of the pancreas to benefit diabetic patients. Dr Banting and his colleagues assumed that the unsatisfactory results of previous investigations were due to the fact that strong digestive ferments present in the pancreas destroyed the active (antidiabetic) principle. The method adopted was to cause degeneration of cells which secreted the destructive digestive ferments and then extract the residue of the gland with various solvents.

Professor Macleod says: "Most encouraging results were obtained from the very start; intensely diabetic animals being decidedly benefited by injecting the extracts, but it took six months of continuous and most exacting investigation finally to prove that the cardinal symptoms of this disease in laboratory animals can be removed, or at least greatly ameliorated, by this method.

"The question now arose as to how a sufficient amount of extract could be secured with which to test its effect in the clinic, for up to that time only small amounts had been obtained. Having ascertained that active extracts could be secured readily from foetal pancreas (in which the digesting ferments are absent), and even under certain conditions from the gland in full grown oxen. Dr J. B. Collip (professor of Biochemistry in the University of Alberta) who is at present on a year's leave of absence in the Department of Pathological Chemistry of this University was asked to collaborate in the research particularly to prepare an extract from ox pancreas which could be given, by subcutaneous injection, to man without causing any toxic symptoms or infections and was at the same time capable of reducing the symptoms of diabetes.

"Through the courtesy of Professor Duncan Graham, several cases of acute diabetes in the wards for metabolic diseases at the Toronto General Hospital were given the extract and the effects observed accurately by Dr W. R. Campbell and Dr A. A. Fletcher. The results of this investigation are absolutely convincing. They show that the percentage of sugar in the blood, even in intense diabetes, is greatly reduced, that sugar almost vanishes from the urine, that the dreaded acetone bodies disappear, and that there is evidence of greatly increased combustion of sugar by the patient. In the treatment of diabetes it is the object of every physician to remove these symptoms which he endeavours to do by dieting, muscular exercise, etc., for it is known that if this be accomplished life is prolonged and in some cases that the disease gets much less severe. The pancreatic extracts therefore must be of great therapeutic value and it is almost certain that their administration will greatly prolong life.

It will, however, take several years to prove that this is really the case and in order to conduct the necessary investigations attention is being given in the Physiological Department to the preparation of the extract in bulk, to questions of dosage and to a thorough investigation of

the cause of its action and of certain toxic effects which excessive amounts of it have been detected to bring about. This work has been rendered possible through the financial aid generously given by the Connaught Laboratories of this University. Practically the entire staff of the

Department of Physiology is devoting all the time that is available for research to these problems, and the results so far obtained indicate that a discovery of decided importance has been made, the practical applications of which it is difficult to forecast."

The Varsity Veterans' Association is Disbanded

LATE one afternoon recently while the writer was making his way from the Parliament Buildings to the University Buildings on College Street, he encountered a stocky young man hastily swinging his wooden leg in the direction of Hart House. In response to a call and an inquiry as to whither bent, he stated that he was on his way to perform an "autopsy" on the Varsity Veterans' Association.

The Veterans' Association, which since the close of the war has occupied a singular position in undergraduate life, has passed out of existence. Its passing is due primarily to the changed attitude of the returned man in which he leaves off his active service button and is no longer particular about consorting with his erstwhile brothers-in-arms; and secondarily to the fact that the ex-service students are taking a prominent part in general undergraduate activities and have little time to spare.

The Veterans' Association came into being in the spring of 1919 and for a time showed remarkable life. The matter of impressing upon the Federal Government the advisability of instituting a re-establishment scheme for university students similar to that in England was taken up. A Dominion-wide federation of university veterans' organizations was formed, lobbies were conducted at Ottawa, petitions were presented, and publicity work carried on. But just when matters seemed ripe for a favourable decision, a clamour arose for a large cash bonus for all ex-service men and the Government was unable to give special assistance to students.

Having lost at Ottawa the Association sought assistance for needy men among its members nearer home. A number of instances of need were enumerated to the Alumni Association and as a result the Memorial Loan Fund was instituted.

In the production of P.B.I. or Mademoiselle of Bully Grenay the Veterans' As-

sociation enjoyed a successful excursion into the realm of war dramatics. The play was written, directed, and acted by members of the organization. It was first produced at Hart House Theatre and has since been given several times at downtown theatres, and has toured Canada from Montreal to the Pacific Coast.

The Association took the initiative in the matter of raising a fund to provide the name tablets of the fallen in connection with the University War Memorial. It turned over from its funds \$700 to guarantee the organization expenses of raising the amount required.



FRANK O'LEARY, Meds. '22

who has been the moving spirit in the Varsity Veterans' Association. He suffered an amputation of the right leg as a result of wounds received at Passchendaele.

Educational Association Again Meets at University

ONCE again the parliament of teachers of the Province of Ontario has met.

Older than Confederation itself, the Ontario Educational Association has been holding its annual meetings in Ontario for sixty-one years without interruption. The little band of the sixties that gathered at Easter week to discuss educational problems has grown to a multitude that taxes any single auditorium in the city. As it has grown in size, so has it increased in enthusiasm and all the eagerness and vitality of early spring was demonstrated in the discussions and reports of the different sections.

The Association is now so large that a number of sub-divisions are necessary and to-day it boasts of twenty-eight distinct groups or societies. Each group has its headquarters, and meetings of all the sections take place simultaneously in different rooms of University buildings. In this way the whole range of education is covered from reformed spelling to classics and from the League of Empire to hygiene. The Association has grown to such proportions that to-day it is recognized as being thoroughly representative of all those engaged in the actual work and supervision of primary and secondary education throughout the Province.

There were over seventeen hundred in actual attendance at the convention and of these some seven hundred were registered in the Trustees' and Ratepayers' section. To enumerate all the subjects considered by the different branches of the Association is unnecessary, but the titles of even a few of them show us that practically all the vital problems of the day come within the range of the teachers of the provincial schools.

On Tuesday evening the General Association was addressed in Convocation Hall by the President, Dr John Waugh, Chief Inspector of Public Schools, and by Professor Theodore Soares of the University of Chicago, who held his vast audience spellbound by his talk of little more than half-an-hour on "Moral Values in the School Curriculum".

The tone of the discussion on Wednesday evening was the importance of education in building up a distinct Canadian nationality. The first speaker was Professor J. L. Morrison, of Queen's University, who spoke

on "Young Canada and the Relation between Canadian Nationality and Canadian Education". This was followed by an address by Mr J. T. M. Anderson, the director of education among new Canadians at Regina, Saskatchewan, whose subject was "The Public School and Nation Building".

Various other topics that indicate the scope of the Association were the "Problem of the Wayward Child," which was discussed by Judge Mott of the Toronto Juvenile Court; "The Value of Social History in the School and University," by Professor C. R. Fay, Professor of Economic History at the University of Toronto; "Canadian Art," by Mr Eric Brown, Director of the National Gallery at Ottawa; "Latin and the Trend of Education," by Dean Gordon Laing; "Chromosomes in Relation to Heredity," by Professor W. H. Piersol.

Among the subjects which aroused great discussion was the question of Reformed Spelling which is still a very much mooted project, and the idea of the best world-speech was discussed by prominent educationalists. The Teachers' Federation, both men and women, were loud in their claim that they were not merely a labour union, as described by their trustees, but they aimed rather to raise the professional status of teachers. A notable feature was the unusual amount of attention given by several sections to the peculiar problems of the rural school. Various strong arguments for consolidated schools were brought forward.

On the whole this year's meeting of the Ontario Educational Association was at least as successful, if not more so, than the meeting last year, which was so infinitely ahead of all previous gatherings. The new president is Mr J. G. Elliott, editor of the Kingston *Whig*, and for many years a member of the Board of Education for his city. One suggestion that has frequently been made is that the province of the Ontario Educational Association should be enlarged to include universities and their problems, for as yet they do not come within the scope of these meetings. In the near future we hope that provision will be made for a more general exchange of ideas on higher as well as secondary and elementary education.

THE COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME

Wednesday, June 7:

7.30 p.m.—Reunion Dinner of the *Twos* and *Sevens* of Trinity College.

Thursday, June 8:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. Afternoon tea at 4.00. All alumni invited.

8.15 p.m.—Special Convocation in Convocation Hall for the conferring of honorary degrees. All alumni invited.

Friday, June 9:

2.15 p.m.—Commencement Exercises in Convocation Hall for the conferring of degrees in Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Education, Forestry, Music, Law, Agriculture, and Veterinary Science. As most of the available accommodation in the Hall will be required for the members of the graduating classes and their immediate friends, few seats will be available for alumni.

4.00 p.m.—Garden Party in the Quadrangle of the Main Building (weather permitting.) All alumni invited.

6.30 p.m.—Class Reunion Dinners, Hart House, *Twos* and *Sevens* of University College. Other classes may secure accommodation on application to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Federation.

University College Class Reunions

THE fortunate ones this year are those whose graduation year ends in a "two" or a "seven". For this is their class reunion year.

The University College Alumni Association has taken over the conduct of the class reunions of that College, but the arrangements will be along the same lines as in former years. Following the Garden Party on the afternoon of Commencement Day, June 9, a dinner in which all the "twos" and "sevens" classes will join, will be held in the Great Hall, Hart House. It is hoped that there will be present also a group of senior graduates notably those of more than fifty years standing. Classes other than the "twos" and "sevens" should apply to the Alumni Office if they desire accommodation at the dinner.

On rising from dinner the classes will adjourn to separate rooms in Hart House, where old-time associations will be revived.

The class representatives in charge of the reunions are as follows:

1872—S. J. McKee, 335-18th St., Brandon, Man.

1877—Arrangements not yet made.

1882—Dr. Gibb Wishart, 47 Grosvenor St., Toronto.

1887—Professor J. T. Crawford, Ontario College of Education, Bloor St., Toronto.

1892—Dean Wm. Pakenham, Ontario College of Education, Bloor St., Toronto.

1897—C. D. Creighton, Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

1902—A. R. Cochrane, Sun Life Bldg., Toronto.

1907—J. C. M. Macbeth, Continental Life Building, Toronto.

1912—Dr V. F. Stock, 166 George St., Toronto.

1917—Arrangements not yet made.

Members of these classes should notify their representatives without delay of their intention to be present or the contrary.

Does the English Course in Arts Stifle Creative Faculties?

THERE are three kinds of English at the University—English as it is spoken, English as it is written, and English as it is studied. With the first we are not concerned here, for the simple reason that the University makes no pretence of teaching undergraduates how to talk. It does pretend to teach them how to write English, and how to study and appreciate the great works of English literature. Students are accepted at the University on the assumption that they at least speak English and understand it when it is spoken, although only too often their vocabularies are a polyglot mixture of slang and colloquialism.

The fundamental idea underlying the teaching of English at the various Arts faculties at Toronto is *appreciation*—how to appreciate the different forms of composition, how to appreciate and understand the masterpieces of English literature. The words of the calendar read “Familiarity with and intelligent appreciation of the following texts.” A systematic study is made of the development of our literature from the time of Chaucer to the pre-Raphaelite school. It practically amounts to studying in turn the successive periods of English literature. In the first year an attempt is made to give a general background for the benefit of those who are unable to complete their course. In the next three years special emphasis is laid on the works of Shakespeare; transition and early nineteenth century prose and poetry, from Goldsmith to Byron and Locke to Carlyle; and culminating in the later nineteenth century literature from Shelley to Morris and the works of Ruskin, Arnold, Mill, Bagehot, Carlyle, and Thackeray.

In the honour courses, a more intensive study of the subjects is demanded and in addition to this more general background there are special courses in Chaucer and Old English Grammar; in Milton and seventeenth century literature; in later seventeenth and early eighteenth century works including those of Dryden, Addison, Pope, and Boswell; in a study of Shakespeare and the English Drama to 1642; and in the trend of thought of the English writers in the nineteenth century.

Side by side with this work goes the writing of essays. Original subjects may be selected during the first two years, but as a general rule all the essays have a direct bearing on the texts. Students are encouraged to interpret the poems they read, to discuss the theories developed, to compare authors and in every way to develop their own powers of criticism and analysis. The result of all this is that by the end of the fourth year the average student usually possesses a fairly keen insight into the merits or demerits of a piece of prose or poetry, combined with a certain facility in essay-writing. In other words he is a not half-bad critic.

But is not that the very denunciation of the whole system? It is critical rather than constructive, appreciative rather than creative. It allows no scope for practical work on the part of the student. He is given no encouragement in studying, for example, the construction of a one-act play from the point of view of construction alone. He is not even allowed to submit a sonnet as part of his term work. If he feels inclined to indulge in a little original writing it is understood to be purely on the side, and as often as not his instructors in English are wholly unaware of his essays in this direction.

Is it, moreover, necessary to spend four years at the most crucial period of a lifetime in acquiring an “intelligent appreciation” of English literature? Surely this is at least partially developed during high school and to spend four years on the critical study of English is a waste.

The writer remembers hearing a member of the English staff remark that he found that the study of pure English was impossible, for one kept branching off into other fields, into philosophy or economics, or kindred subjects opened up by the study of English literature.

The most dangerous part of this system, however, is that in developing the critical faculties we often stifle the creative faculties at birth. The four years at College are the most impressionable years of youth and they should be the most productive. No one will decry the importance nor the magnitude of critical

work. But after all it should be secondary. The natural order of things is creation, then criticism, and any institution that develops the analytical powers at the expense of the constructive is injurious.

Unless, on the other hand, there is a similar institution turning out constructive workers. Are our creative writers being educated in the world at large and our arm-chair critics at the University, or are our writers being forced to go to the United States for the technical training denied them in their own country? Is the University to be divorced entirely from the poets, the dramatists, the journalists and novelists of our country? Have we

departed entirely from the old tradition that a university should be the fount of literature and the fine arts?

Why should we not encourage writing of all kinds at the University of Toronto? There has been a rumour abroad to the effect that a course in Journalism will be established here. It is to be hoped that this is not an idle rumour. It might be that such encouragement of one form of writing in a Canadian University would be the avenue of approach to development along other lines and eventually be the most decisive step in establishing a definite national literature. It should be worth the experiment. A.L.

St Michael's Enjoys Singular Growth

SINCE federating with the University St Michael's College has enjoyed an expansion which is probably unparalleled in the history of the University. In twelve years' time the attendance has increased nearly 700 per cent. In 1910 the enrolment was 37; in 1911, 49; in 1912, 83; in 1913, 86; in 1914, 114; in 1915, 119; in 1916, 140; in 1917, 173; in 1918, 166; in 1919, 162; in 1920, 186; in 1921, 206; in 1922, 242.

Women students were first admitted in 1912, in which year there were eight in attendance. This year there are 113 enrolled as compared with 129 men.

Another very satisfactory and noteworthy feature of the work of the College is that approximately one-third of the men and one-quarter of the women are in honour courses. These percentages surpass materially those of any other College, and indicate the calibre of the students attending.

It was in the fall of 1906 that the teaching of University work began with the first year of the pass course at St Michael's. For sixty years prior to that time the College had followed its own course and though the school years were grouped differently, the Arts work paralleled in the main the work of the present pass course. The Federation gave an impetus to the University grade work and what the normal attendance at the College will be, only the future can tell.

The College has plans for new and large buildings for Arts work, but these plans

have been temporarily disarranged through the appropriation by the city of Toronto of certain lands required for the extension of Terauley Street. A board of arbitration is deciding what compensation will be given by the city, and when this is decided the College will be in a position to make other plans.



FATHER CARR
Superior of St Michael's

Connaught Laboratories Publish Research Papers

THE ramifications of the University's service to the country are further evidenced in the publication by the Connaught Laboratories of a volume of studies setting forth the results of experiments carried on in these Laboratories. It contains eighteen papers in all by ten members of the staff, and covers investigations in various fields connected with antitoxins, sera, and vaccines. The studies are being distributed to laboratories the world over and to Canadian Medical men interested in this branch of research. Copies may be had on application to the Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto.

It was in 1914 that Professor J. G. Fitzgerald first established, with the support of Sir Edmund Osler, a small antitoxin laboratory at the University. In 1915, thanks to the generosity of Colonel Albert Gooderham, a farm of fifty acres was secured a few miles from the University and laboratories and stables erected for the production of public health biological products. In 1917 this splendid gift was formally presented to the University by Colonel Gooderham. According to the terms of the deed of gift the Laboratories were donated for the purpose of providing facilities for research in Preventive Medicine and for the production of antitoxins, sera, and vaccines. They constitute a separate department of the University and are intimately related to

the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, the personnel of the two departments being in large part the same.

The antitoxin division of the Laboratories, which is under the immediate direction of Dr R. D. Defries, has expanded greatly during the last year. The demand for the products has exceeded that of previous years, and the area served has increased. All the diphtheria antitoxin, smallpox vaccine, and other health biological products distributed free by the Public Health Departments of Ontario and Saskatchewan, are obtained from these Laboratories. The Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island have been supplied in large part. New Zealand, British West Indies, British Honduras, China, and the United States are included in the list of countries to which antitoxin is being sent. The products at present being prepared and distributed are: diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin, anti-meningitis serum, type 1, anti-pneumococcus serum, normal horse serum, smallpox vaccine, anti-rabies vaccine (Pasteur Treatment), and anti-typhoid vaccine.

A satisfactory feature of the antitoxin division is that it is not only self-supporting, but is able to provide as well funds for the maintenance of the research division.

Nearly a Century of Service

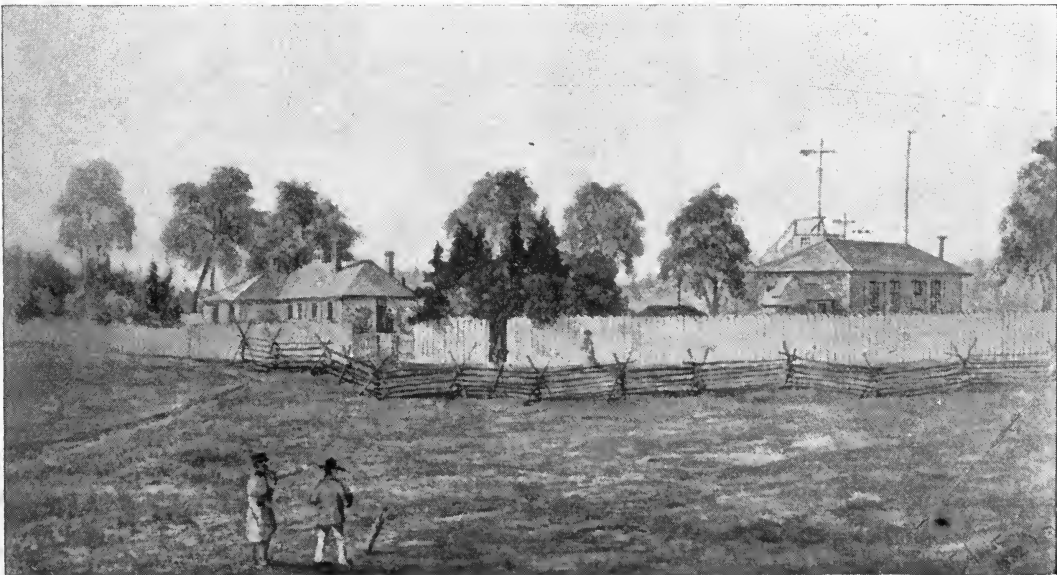
IN 1927 the Provincial University will complete the first century of its existence; in 1941, its first century of actual teaching. Educationally that period of time has been filled with achievement—more than 20,000 graduates have gone out to occupy their places and to do their work in the world of affairs. Financially that period has been largely one of stressful struggle—usually the University's work has been hampered by lack of necessary funds. Criticism there has been always and always will be, for, while human nature is what it is, the Anglo-Saxon will always exercise his traditional right to

criticize. But through it all, through educational prosperity and financial adversity, in times of storm and in periods of comparative calm, the Provincial University has maintained and will maintain its status as the greatest, without question the greatest, single asset in the possession of the people of Ontario. It is a trust handed on by its founders and the early settlers of this Province to the present generation. No University has more reason to be proud of its graduates; no graduates have greater cause for honouring their *Alma Mater*.

Criticism, it should be remembered, is of many types—constructive, destructive, helpful, malevolent, kindly, carping. And opinions, no matter how emphatically stated, are not necessarily facts. Opinions are expressed as generalizations, but critics are often rather prone to generalize from too few particulars. It often happens that the individual who is most facile in voluminous criticism is least diligent in his search for facts; to express adverse opinions is easy, to discover actual facts is a laborious undertaking. Apparent paradoxes, too, delight the human mind, especially the critical mind. For example, it is a pleasure to say and to believe that the younger brother is more talented and more successful than the elder, that a certain small man is more muscular than a certain large man, that a small university does better work than a large one. Such paradoxes are intended to startle and, because they startle, they please; but they are usually opinions rather than facts. Again, it is the popular thing to say that a university weans a young man away from the farm, but in the process of such weaning there must be at least four factors, the young man himself, his parents or advisers, the farm, and the university. Of all these, however, the university only

is censured, except by those who do more than superficial thinking.

In the present industrial and material era the popular maxim is "Get Results". He who does not "get results" is a failure. But, unfortunately, in the bright lexicon of business, the word "results" is always defined as "dollars". The successful salesman has no difficulty in securing large remuneration because he brings in dollars to his firm. The workman demands and receives good wages because his work means dollars to his employer. The value of education, however, cannot be computed in dollars; hence it may easily and flippantly be said of the educator that he does not "get results". Education does not necessarily result in an increased inflow of dollars, hence money is withheld from education. A municipal council has been known to spend cheerfully one million dollars on a livestock arena and to protest vigorously at an expenditure of half a million on schools. A school trustee has been known to pay to the manager of his farm four times the salary that he votes to the teacher of the village school. And these are typical cases. When increased expenditure is under consideration, education usually comes last on the list, but when decreases are being effected it in-



View of the Observatory Buildings which stood on the site now occupied by the Physics Building.

variably comes first. Education "gets results" when it develops the faculties, gives power, initiative, trains to think, trains to live, but these "results" cannot be measured in dollars just as the value of air and light and water cannot so be computed.

When the history of a great university is under review, when an estimate of its work and of its needs is being made, the considerations set forth in the two preceding paragraphs should not be overlooked. In an age when "business booms and cash counts," it is likely that the importance of higher education will be undervalued and the function of a university will be misunderstood. All the greater, at such a time, is the necessity that those who realize what the University of Toronto means to the Province of Ontario and to the Dominion of Canada should come to its assistance.

From small beginnings nearly one hundred years ago the Provincial University has developed into an immense institution with activities so numerous and so varied, with an organization so complex and yet so well co-ordinated, that no casual survey can possibly be sufficient to grasp the full significance of the immensity of the work that is being done. There are the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Education, Forestry, and Music; the four great Arts Colleges—each a good-sized university in itself—University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, St Michael's College; the two theological colleges, Knox and Wycliffe; the affiliated institutions, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, the Ontario Agricultural College, the Law School, the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the Ontario College of Education, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Toronto Conservatory of Music; also, the Toronto General Hospital, and the Royal Ontario Museum.

Huge, indeed, is this educational institution which has gradually grown up for the training of the sons and daughters of Ontario. The Province has done well and wisely to acquire all this educational machinery; the Province will not fail to preserve its inheritance by providing adequate support. This duty—the necessity of holding and enlarging so great an asset—Ontario owes to its youth; this duty the

graduates of the Provincial University will not allow Ontario to forget. Important, it is true, is the development of the material resources of this young and vigorous country; more important, surely it is safe to affirm, is the development of the human resources of Ontario and of Canada. Elementary, secondary, higher education, all are important; if one suffers, all suffer. There is at any time and in any land no more profitable field for the investment of funds than that which education offers. Money used for educational purposes is not spent, it is not wasted, it is *invested*, for education is one of the principal bulwarks of civilization.

The Ontario Library Association Meeting

THERE seems to be something about Easter week conducive to vigorous discussion; perhaps it is just the spring desire to have something new to wear or think about, for synonymous with the meeting of the O.E.A. at the University, the Ontario Library Association held its Easter meeting at the Public Reference Library on College Street. The convention was well attended from all parts of Ontario and after the meetings all the departments of the building were thrown open for a sort of informal reception.

Toronto is the leader in the range of its library activities and its circulation has increased from 1,530,000 in 1920 to 1,854,000 in 1921, in other words by the circulation of an additional 1,000 books a day. The new children's branch on St George Street is the first children's building in Canada and the second in America. Dr Hardy gave great credit to Dr George H. Locke, '93, Toronto's chief librarian, for developing the many activities in connection with the libraries, including the Dramatic Club, the Art Club and the Music Club, all of which are in a flourishing condition. On the whole, library conditions in Ontario are steadily on the mend and it may be expected that the future will bring forth a continued progress.

Early Days of the S. P. S.

By J. L. MORRIS, '81

FEW students went up for matriculation examination in the two-year Engineering Course at the University of Toronto prior to 1878. The writer presented himself at the September examinations of that year and found that he was the only student writing on this course.

This two-year course was the only available one at the time, to students desiring a training in Civil Engineering subjects. The Military College at Kingston had opened its doors the same year, and the Government of Ontario had seen the need of a more practical education than the University was giving and had opened the School of Practical Science at Toronto for students desiring an Engineering training.

Professor Alfred Baker, then registrar for University College, did not know what to do with a student who wished to enter as an undergraduate, in a course, for which there were no special lectures, no drafting rooms, no office work, and no means at the disposal of the College to carry out the curriculum of the University of Toronto. His final declaration was, that the undergraduate would have to take such lectures as would be to his advantage from the professors and lecturers in the Arts course, or take a course in Science in the new School of Practical Science Building across the lawn from the College, and would advise seeing Professor Galbraith.

Looking behind at that architectural gem, University College, and then in front at the red brick pile, with "School of Practical Science 1878" cut over the main entrance, there was no doubt in my mind that a grave mistake had been made somewhere, and that I was not to be a University of Toronto undergraduate. The old School comprised about one-third of the present Engineering Building, with the main entrance facing University College. The basement was used for storage, heating, and lavatories. The first floor was taken up exclusively by Chemical and Mineralogical Laboratories. On the second floor the greater part was taken up with Chemical Laboratories, leaving to the Engineering Department one large room

on the east side of the building. Through the room passed a hand power elevator. This one room was the space allowed the Engineering Department for drafting room, and for all of the lectures given by the professor of Engineering.

The faculty of the School at its commencement was:

H. H. Croft, D.C.L., professor of Chemistry.

E. J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

James Loudon, M.A., B.Sc., professor of Biology.

J. Galbraith, M.A., M.B., assistant to the professor in Chemistry.

Professor R. Ramsay Wright was secretary of the Board.

Dr Croft resigned after the Christmas term of 1879, and was replaced by W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., as professor of Chemistry. All pass Chemistry students at the Easter Examinations regretted the change,



The First Graduating Class in Engineering

as practically all failed, and some have not yet decided whether the 75 per cent. on Dr Croft's paper, or the 5 per cent. on Professor Pike's paper was the proper value of their knowledge of Chemistry.

Professor John Galbraith comprised the whole staff of the School, to lecture in mixed Mathematics and Engineering subjects, and to take charge of the drafting room and the field work. This did not include all of his work either in connection with the School, for students who were backward in subjects not included in his list of lectures had many an hour given them by Professor Galbraith, who was an excellent coach.

Up to the time when the Hon. J. P. Whitney took into consideration the increase of remuneration to the lecturers and teaching staff of the School, professors in that institution were receiving just about the pay of a good draftsman at that time. It required the interest and determination of a man of Professor Galbraith's standard to have stayed with the School, with the attendance stationary for some years and little encouragement from the powers who controlled the purse strings.

The Class of 1878-79, at the opening term of the School, consisted of six students:

John McAree, Craven Ord, W. Gray, Clarence C. Galt, George S. Hodgins and James J. Morris.

James McAree became a Dominion topographical surveyor.

Clarence C. Galt was a mechanical engineer with the Canadian Pacific Railway and died at an early age at Carleton Place.

George S. Hodgins is still at active work with the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

Mr Ord and Mr Gray did not complete the course.

In the years 1879-80, W. F. Tye transferred from a defunct Engineering course at Ottawa University to the School, and completed his course in the Civil Engineering Branch. He is one of the best known Canadian engineers in our profession to-day and was, during the years about 1905, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When he crossed the drafting room the floor shook.

During this same year there entered the regular course another student who in Western Canada is well and favorably known to the Civil Engineering profession, Mr J. H. Kennedy, C.E.

In the following year 1880-81, there came from Upper Canada College as a regular student, a clever and energetic undergraduate, Mr George H. Duggan, who gave much of his time in the drafting room to making details of fast sailing yachts, which crystallized into winners in later years on the waters of Lake St Louise. Mr Duggan is now president of the Dominion Bridge Co.

In the same year there entered the School a student of quiet demeanor and few words: J. W. Tyrrell, of Hamilton, Ontario, has made Schoolmen proud of his achievements, and his book, *Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada*, lets us catch a glimpse of what he had endured for the benefit of exploration and Science.

During the three years of my undergraduate course about twenty-five entered the School as regular and special students, and seven graduated in the regular course.

1881—James L. Morris.

1882—John McAree, Donald Jeffrey and J. H. Kennedy.

1883—G. H. Duggan, J. W. Tyrrell and David Burns.

The field work of the students was carried on over that part of the University grounds now covered by Convocation Hall, the Medical Building and along the ravine from College Street past the Soldier's Monument towards Bloor Street.

The University College Literary and Scientific Society amended their By-laws in the Christmas term of 1898 so as to give all regular students of the School of Practical Science the privileges of membership.

The undergraduates of 1878-79-80 took an active interest in University sports of all kinds. In the October meet of 1878 (held on the lawn of University College) the Science Department won first in the walking race and were placed in the steeple chase and mile.

In 1879 at the October sports, Science won the mile and half-mile and was placed in the walking race.

With the passing of Dean Galbraith and Dr Ellis, there is little to remind the undergraduate of 1878-81 of the Old School and its associations, but to have known these men when during the early years success did not seem possible, and later when they saw their end achieved, is to cherish a pleasing and lasting memory.

A Daniel Come to Judgment

THE promotion to the Bench of Mr Daniel O'Connell removed from the ranks of the practising profession one of its ablest and most interesting members, and adds to the goodly company of judges a man of wide learning, fine mind, and genial attitude to life. The appointment has met with the enthusiastic approval of his fellow lawyers and of the larger public to whom the wise administration of the laws is a concern. It remains for THE MONTHLY, on behalf of the alumni of the University of Toronto, to offer to Mr O'Connell congratulations on the honour that has come to him.

Daniel O'Connell came up to the University in the fall of 1886, youthful, sprightly, and equal, without great effort, to the demands of his course. Whether or not the mighty name, or racial leaning to the ways of peace, predisposed him to Law is not known. Fate, however, supplied the contact that induced the charm. Innocently attached to a Hallowe'en parade of students—one of those objectionable demonstrations that may now be indulged in only by permission of the Caput—he became a subject of interest to an observant policeman, and being of low stature was “gathered in”. “Your name?”—“Daniel O'Connell.” “Date of birth?”—“The seventeenth of March.” “Place of birth?”—“South Africa.” The truth had all the virtues of fiction. The sergeant felt that he was receiving the *ictum obliquum* on the side of nationality, but was startled by the bold change of venue implied in the third answer. Each evasion was familiar to him, but in their aggregate there was a bewildering inconsistency. There is a maxim of the lower courts—deriving from Solomon it is believed—to the effect that where nothing clearly presents itself to be done, do nothing. The young offender was freed, the sergeant taking advantage of the occasion, however, to make a speech. It is said that the speech, fervent and kindly yet without remote motive, was the subtle influence that directed the young hearer to the Law: *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.*

On making his degree, Mr O'Connell betook himself to Osgoode Hall, and in due time went out into the profession. For some years his lot and his net were cast in Peterborough. It seemed at one time that politics would claim him, but he hearkened not to the call. Soon after coming to Toronto he was elected a Bencher.

In all things pertaining to the University, Mr O'Connell has kept up a keen interest. No member of his class has been



DANIEL O'CONNELL, '90
First Vice-President of the University College Alumni
Association, recently elevated to the Bench.

more faithful in attendance at the reunion and banquets, where always—not without provocation—the speech of the sergeant has been a feature of the evening. In the recent organization of the Alumni Association of University College he was very active and is first vice-president of the organization. In Judge O'Connell, his College and his University will always have a good friend. —Δ

The Provincial University's Need of New Buildings

THAT the Provincial University should remove from its present situation to a site adjacent to some small town in Ontario is a suggestion sometimes seriously put forward by one or two serious-minded people. The University did that once—when the first building went up about two miles from the City of Toronto—and the pursuing city soon enfolded it. What happened once might easily happen again. And, indeed, what more suitable situation could there be for an immense provincial institution than in the capital of the Province? Here, in one of the most beautiful of situations, in quiet and yet in activity, in the city and yet apart from it, the University must remain, the intellectual heart of the whole Province.

The Provincial University is now too large to move. Apart from federated colleges which it cannot be said to "own", apart also from affiliated colleges, the University of Toronto has thirty-seven buildings, the replacement value of which, at a moderate estimate, totals nine and a half millions of dollars. To keep these buildings heated and lighted, to keep them clean and in good repair, to renew the ordinary "wear and tear" requires a very considerable outlay annually and the services of a small army of caretakers and cleaners, plumbers and steamfitters, carpenters and painters. But it is illustrative of the careful and thrifty use made of available revenue by the University authorities that repairs and renewals amount to less than one per cent. of the replacement values of the buildings—a record which it is difficult, if not impossible, to surpass anywhere.

Another illustration of the fact that effective economy, rather than penuriousness, characterizes the management of the Provincial University is the means adopted for the heating and lighting of its principal buildings. The central heating plant, a low building which nestles close to the bank of the ravine near the west side of the Parliament Buildings, supplies heat and light to University College, the Library, the Medical Building, the Biological Building, the Electrical Building, the Thermo-dynamics Building, the Mining Building, the "Mill", the Engineering Building, Convocation Hall, the Physics and the Chemistry Buildings, the Univer-

sity Press, Knox College, Hart House, Wycliffe College, the three Men's Residences, Annesley Hall, the Royal Ontario Museum, Victoria College, Burwash Hall and Library, and the Household Science Building. The construction of this central plant has provided the most economical means possible of keeping all these large buildings comfortable in winter. Less coal, a cheaper grade of coal, better heating at a minimum of cost, and electric lighting as an incidental at almost no cost, are made possible by this system. The central heating plant is, however, working at the present time much beyond its technical capacity and should be relieved by the erection of a supplementary plant to take care of its surplus "load" and of the new Anatomy Building.

Of the thirty-seven buildings, some of which are large but many of which are very small, twelve were formerly private residences and have been re-fitted to serve University needs. Hart House, the three men's residences, and the six women students' buildings are, of course, practically self-supporting. The Department of Political Science, one of the largest departments, occupies two rehabilitated residences on St. George Street. To be convinced of the impossibility of making satisfactory classrooms out of private houses one needs only to visit these two places.

The University of Toronto, if its work is not to be seriously curtailed, needs new buildings and needs them immediately. Historic University College, oldest of the group of great federated Colleges, is in rather a sorry plight. Not because the building is unsuited for teaching purposes for, apart from some difficulties in regard to modern systems of ventilation, it is a good college building, but because many of the classrooms which it sorely needs have been pre-empted by the administrative offices of the University of Toronto. Legally and technically there is no reason for these offices occupying valuable space in this particular college but they are there because there has been no other place to put them. There are the offices of the President, the Registrar, the Bursar, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Director of University Extension, all strictly university offices but all housed

in a college building. As a consequence classrooms are insufficient in number and overcrowded, professors are "bunched" two in a room, abandoned subterranean sculleries and kitchens are used for teaching purposes. A university office building is, in the interests of University College, an urgent necessity.

Why does a professor need a private room and what harm is done if two professors occupy the same room? In the professor's private room the weak student receives additional help; to that room the brilliant student goes for a special consultation; there the average student goes occasionally with a difficult problem; in that room essays and exercises are discussed, corrected, and marked by the professor with the students. Can such work be done simultaneously in the same room by two professors with two students? Not certainly to the advantage of all concerned!

In a most deplorable condition is the Forestry and Botany Building in Queen's Park on the east side of the Parliament Buildings. When the royal salute is being fired on the King's Birthday one cannot feel safe in that building; it is so easy to

imagine that if, by some mistake, an extra gun were fired, the twenty-second report would bring the walls tumbling about one's ears! This is another building that is intolerably overcrowded, poorly ventilated, badly lighted, and in every way unsuitable for use as a modern university building. And it is not within the scope of man's ingenuity to improve these conditions without the erection of a new building.

The University of Toronto would have had these buildings before now had not the Act based on the Report of the University Commission of 1906 been so amended in 1914 as to limit the University's share of the succession duties to half a million dollars per annum. That reminds one of a similar "joke" played on Columbia University by the governor of the colony of New York in 1770 and 1774 when two tracts of land comprising 54,000 acres were donated to that University but were found a few years later really to belong to Vermont and were, of course, taken over without compensation! It is so easy to economize on education—but such economy is really national waste!

Dr Chant to Visit Australia

Without doubt, greater interest is attached to the total eclipse of the sun occurring on September 21, of this year, than to any other eclipse in history, and the most careful preparations are being made by astronomers to observe it.

One of Einstein's predictions based upon his theory of Relativity was that a ray of light in passing the sun is deflected inwards, so that the stars surrounding the eclipsed sun would appear to be displaced from their normal positions by a measurable amount. In order to test this it is necessary to photograph the eclipsed sun and to compare the plate with one of the same region of stars taken about three months previous, the two plates being obtained under identical conditions of altitude of the sun, length of exposure, etc. The test was first applied during the eclipse of May 1919, when plates taken by British astronomers seemed to show that there was a displacement of the stars surrounding the sun, thus giving evidence in favour of the theory. There was no total eclipse in 1920, and that of 1921 was only visible at the south pole, but a more thorough test is to be made this year.

The path of totality commences in Somaliland, crosses the Indian Ocean, passing over the Maldiva Islands and Christmas Island, reaches Australia in latitude 20°S, and after crossing the continent emerges at the east coast almost at the boundary between Queensland and New South Wales. It ends in the Pacific Ocean about 5° north of New Zealand. Many expeditions will be sent to various

stations, chiefly to test the Einstein hypothesis.

Professor Chant, accompanied by his wife and daughter, will observe the eclipse along with the Lick Observatory party. The station selected is on 90 Mile Beach on the west coast of Australia, difficult of access but possessing the most favourable conditions. The probability of rain and clouds is almost negligible. The time of the eclipse is at 1.40 p.m., so that the sun's altitude will be high, which is very desirable. The Australian Government has generously offered to assist the expedition. The party will be taken from Freemantle, the port of Perth, to Broome 150 miles from Wollal the observing station, on an Australian merchantman, and there transferred to a smaller boat which will take them to their destination. On account of the shallow water surf boats will have to be used in landing. All camping necessities and supplies will be provided by the Commonwealth, as well as the labour to assist in building the concrete piers to support the telescopes.

The University of Toronto equipment consists of a 6-inch photographic doublet of 11-foot focal length made by the Brashear Co. of Pittsburgh, suitably mounted in a tube constructed by the Consolidated Optical Co. of Toronto according to Professor Chant's specifications. The photographic plates have the most rapid emulsion on plate-glass as the surface of the ordinary plate is not considered flat enough. In designing the telescope every precaution has been taken to ensure the success of the expedition.

J. A. P.

The Directors' Meeting

MEMBERS OF BOARD

Retiring in 1922: Dr George E. Wilson, C. S. MacInnes, D. B. Gillies, and Dr George H. Locke.

Retiring in 1923: Mr Justice Masten, John Bone, C. E. Macdonald, and H. D. Scully.

Retiring in 1924: Angus MacMurchy, John J. Gibson, F. P. Megan, and W. A. Bucke.

Representative of University College Alumnae Association: Mrs J. P. McRae.

Representative of Victoria College Alumnae Association: Miss Laura Denton.

Representative of University College Alumni Association: H. F. Gooderham.

Representative of Engineering Alumni Association: not appointed.

Meeting of April 12; present: Mr Angus MacMurchy (in the Chair), Mr Justice Masten, Messrs Bone, Gillies, Megan, and Scully.

It was reported that the University had handed to the Federation \$5,000 for use in lending to returned soldier-students on the condition that it be returned intact, without interest, in six years or such less time as the repayment of loans from the Memorial Fund shall have been completed.

The Extension Commission presented a request from the Victoria College Alumni Association that they be given the privileges of membership in the Federation without subscription to THE MONTHLY on the remittance of 50c per member. Opinion was adverse to granting the request and the matter was referred back to the Committee for further negotiation.

Mr Harry Sifton, who was present on invitation, spoke regarding the practicability of interesting Greek letter societies in increasing the membership of the Alumni Federation. It was decided that a statement be prepared to be enclosed in circulars going to alumni members of fraternities.

The Bureau of Appointments Committee reported that some 250 students had applied for work for the summer and that 150 positions had been secured. The recommendation of the Committee that the employment work be enlarged so as to offer assistance to any graduate or student applying was adopted, and the Committee instructed to prepare a definite scheme and report at the next meeting.

The Publicity Committee reported that six bulletins dealing with the work and needs of the University had been prepared and were being distributed to Members of the Legislature, prominent alumni, etc.

A discussion took place on the advisability of holding a general alumni reception on Thursday afternoon, Commencement week. The matter was left in the hands of the Chairman and the Secretary.

Financial statements presented showed a credit balance in the assets and liabilities of \$530.57, and

a credit balance of \$51.04 in the operating account for the month of March.

The Secretary reported that up to March 31, \$2,794 had been received in fees, and that \$2,453 would be due before June 30.

Mr Justice Masten was appointed to represent the Federation at the Faculty of Education alumni dinner.

It was decided that the Secretary should attend the Convention of Alumni Secretaries to be held at Urbana, Ill., during the first week of May.

The Hart House Play

The guest of honour at a recent University dinner complained in a humorous way that he had no "message" to give. That lack is only too prevalent. It was the failing that characterized the last play given at Hart House, "The God of Gods." It had no message. There was nothing vital about the play, nothing to carry away, no unsolved problem to worry about, no half-baked theory to digest, no striking scene, or action in the play to recur in one's mind for days and days, unless perhaps the haunting refrain of the war-drums.

In spite of that lack, this play by Carroll Aikins is worth producing if only for the purpose of encouraging home-grown talent. It is nominally a Canadian play about North American Indians and their form of worship, although the plot might just as well be laid in Honolulu or in South America. It is very artistic and smoothly constructed and the remarkably well executed scenery designed by Kenneth Noxon was enhanced by the wonderful lighting effects. As a spectacular effect it surpassed any of the plays at Hart House this year.

With the minds of the audience tuned to the right key by the wonderful setting, the plot was unfolded. It is the story of the sway that heathen worship exercised over the minds of the untutored savage, and the unlimited power of the unscrupulous priestess and the chief of the tribe. A young Indian girl is forced to make the choice between her lover and serving the god whom she fears, as the priestess of her tribe. She becomes priestess, but her heart longs for her lover, who desecrates the sanctity of the inviolable temple in an effort to see her again. The tragedy rises to its height when the warriors bring in his body, shrouded in a white cloth, and demand that it be offered up as a sacrifice to the god whom he has defied, and the young priestess, about to offer up the sacrifice, flings off the cloth and lays bare the face of her dead lover. Her only hope is to unite herself in death with him.

The saturnine, impenetrable Indian is a hard type to portray in an emotional drama and the two most successful characterizations were that of Wilfred Mavor, as Lerii, the mad old man, and Professor E. A. Dale, who was a striking figure as the dignified Chief of the Seven Feathers.

The last play of the season at Hart House will be "The Tempest" during Convocation week.

With the Alumni

MR MACMURCHY ADDRESSES THE MOTHERLAND BRANCH

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Deaths

TURNER—At Victoria, B.C., on March 6, Lieut.-Col. Henry Turner, M.D. (ad eund.) '57, in his ninety-fifth year. He was a surgeon in the Prince of Wales' Dragoons for many years, and was a former resident of Milbrook, Ont.

PUTNAM—On Saturday, April 8, at his residence, 80 Blythwood Road, Toronto, Rev Alanson Harris Putnam, B.A. (U.C.) '74, in his seventy-fifth year.

BINGHAM—At his home, 27 Wellington Street, South, Hamilton, George Sheldon Bingham, M.B. '81, M.D., C.M. (Vic) '81.

BLAIN—Suddenly, of pneumonia, His Honour Judge Thomas J. Blain, B.A. (U.C.) '81, of the Melville District Court, Saskatchewan, formerly of Brampton, Ont., father of Wm Mahaffy Blain, B.A. (T) '06.

McKAY—Following an illness of only forty-eight hours, Rev William James McKay, B.A. (U.C.) '84, B.D., LL.D., for many years editor of the *Canadian Baptist*.

DOIDGE—Following a nervous breakdown and blood-poisoning which resulted fatally, Thomas Clarke Doidge, B.A. (U.C.) '91, for twenty years mathematical master of Orillia Collegiate Institute.

MURRAY—At Fort Frances, on March 21, Sarah Frances Durand, beloved wife of Alex. George Murray, K.C., LL.B. '99.

KLINGNER—At Bagdad, Mesopotamia, Captain Louis William Klingner, M.C., Dip. '07, from drowning in the Tigris River. He had been for the last two years officer in charge of surveys for Mesopotamia with the Irak Irrigation Commission.

The Motherland Branch of the Alumni Association in London, England, gave a luncheon on the 30th of March, at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus. Mr Angus MacMurphy, chairman of the Alumni Board of Directors, who has been spending a few months in Europe, was present and gave a short address dealing with the work of the Alumni Association during the last few years.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, B.A. '95, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and president of the Branch, was prevented from taking the Chair by critical negotiations then in progress between the members of the British Cabinet and representatives of Northern and Southern Ireland.

Mr Fred C. Wade, K.C., B.A. '82, Agent-General for British Columbia, presided. Sir George R. Parkin, D.C.L. '98 (Trin.) was prevented by indisposition from being present.

Among those who attended were: W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, and about thirty alumni, including T. Arnold Haultain, B.A. '79, J. B. Tyrrell, B.A. '80, W. H. Blake, K.C., B.A. '82, F. A. C. Redden, B.A. '87, F. J. Karn, Mus.B. '88, Dr Donald J. Armour, B.A. '93, W. Perkins Bull, B.A. '93, Dr George W. Badgerow, M.B. '94, H. P. Biggar, B.A. '94, and Miss Elizabeth Montizambert, author of *Unnoticed London*.

Mr MacMurphy in his address dealt chiefly with the activities of the Alumni Association in raising the War Memorial Fund and in making loans to returned soldier-students who were experiencing difficulty in completing their courses. He explained how the loan fund was administered, and sketched the character and circumstances of some of the men receiving assistance. He also described the visible memorial which it was proposed to erect and explained why it had not been built hitherto.

The University's needs were also dealt with—how the attendance had greatly increased while buildings and equipment had almost stood still for the past eight years. The Alumni Association was doing everything in its power to inform the public as to the purposes and needs of the University. University Extension lectures were doing much to bring the University in closer contact with the people, and to at least some extent, the indifference to the value of higher education was being overcome. Mr MacMurphy expressed the opinion that once the people of Ontario are convinced of the value of the University to the Province, the necessary support will be forthcoming.

The meeting lasted some hours, and was the occasion of a very pleasant reunion of old friends. There are about 200 graduates and students of the University of Toronto and affiliated colleges in the British Isles, a complete list of whom has been printed. Mr H. P. Biggar is honorary treasurer, and Mr F. A. C. Redden honorary secretary, of the Branch. Their respective addresses are 18 and 17 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, London, Eng.

ANNUAL DINNER OF NEW YORK CLUB

Ex-president and now secretary-treasurer of the University of Toronto Club of New York, Mr Thomas H. Alison, a real "live wire," has asked me to send you an account of the annual banquet of the Club, which was held in the dining room of

the Canadian Club, second floor of Hotel Belmont, on Friday, April 7, and was considered by all to be a very successful affair.

Dr Charles G. Heyd, president of our Club, presided, and showed us that he was not only a good surgeon who did his bit in France, but also an accomplished presiding officer.

The guest of honour was Sir Robert A. Falconer, whose speech surpassed, if that were possible, the many eloquent ones he has made us. He pointed out very clearly the essential differences in the courses and professors of the American universities as compared with our own.

For instance, American universities credit the students with certain percentages throughout the term much the same as deposits in a bank, making attendance at lectures more or less compulsory, and not laying so much stress, proportionately, on examinations. Whereas Toronto does not keep a record of attendance, leaving to the judgment of the students what lectures they will attend and what they will not, and place a great deal, if not entire, reliance on the annual examination, knowing that if the student does not attend the course he cannot make a good showing at the examinations. Especially as to pass an examination successfully the student must use considerable judgment to enable him to concentrate on the essential points of the various courses to be reviewed prior to the examinations.

Sir Robert thought that this system was more reliable in training the student's mind for powers of concentration and judgment than the system of "punching the clock" (although Sir Robert did not use that expression).

After some excellent music, President Heyd called upon Sir John Willison, president of the Municipal Bankers Corporation, of Toronto, and a director of the Canadian Bond Corporation, of New York, an affiliated financial organization.

He had been mentioned previously by Sir Robert Falconer as one of the commissioners appointed by the Government to look into the affairs of the University of Toronto and make recommendations.

In reviewing the many changes brought about during and since the war, he believed that he would live to see the last Knight, the last Tory, and the last narrow-minded religionist. He stated that the University could not do better work than to encourage its young men who come to this country and who now reside here, to spread the kindly word of Anglo-Saxon unity and friendship. He assured those present that even in the trying days before the United States entered the war, while the Canadians could hardly understand the delay in America coming in, they always felt that in her own good time the people of the United States would play their part, and they fully realized that the great nation adjoining the Canadian border had problems to consider which they must solve for themselves. He stated that it was his opinion that while the great United States might at times make mistakes, they could be depended upon at all times to put such matters right, before much time would elapse, as the heart of the American people is sound and can be always depended upon to do the right thing.

After some more good music, Dr Heyd showed a large number of very excellent lantern slides, illustrating his trip and work on the French Front,

thereby letting us see one more of his accomplishments, that of a good lecturer.

The hour was then too late to call on any other speaker, in spite of the fact that seated at the guest table were such men as Sir Noel Marshall, who sacrificed everything to run so efficiently the Canadian Red Cross during the war; Mr Albert Oliver, president of the Canadian Club of New York; Mr W. Tyrie Stevens, president of the Canadian Bond Corporation of New York; Dr C. Nelson Raymond, president of the New York Society of Queen's University; and Dr Gordon Gibson, president of the New York Graduate Society of McGill University.

Among those present were: Thomas H. Alison, L. L. Brown, Dr J. E. Bowman, W. P. Barclay, R. A. Cassidy, C. V. Campbell, J. M. Duncan, A. S. Glasgow, Dr Fred Graef, Dr C. G. Heyd, Dr R. E. Humphries, Dr F. M. Johnson, Dr W. A. Merkley, Dr R. G. MacRobert, Dr J. A. McLeay, Hubert W. Lofft, H. F. Laflamme, C. R. Keys, Dr C. J. Patterson, Dr D. Quick, Dr R. C. Snyder, E. W. Stern, A. Kennard Thomson, T. Kennard Thomson, Dr W. L. Whittemore, D. A. Walker.

T. KENNARD THOMSON.

LEW KLINGNER DROWNED IN INDIA

Word has been received of the tragic death in India of Lewis W. Klingner, Sc. '07. Since the war Mr Klingner has been officer in charge of surveys for the Irak Irrigation Company in Mesopotamia. He had visited Badgad on business and with a party of officers was proceeding up the Tigris River by motor launch when an accident occurred which swamped the launch. The Tigris was in flood at the time and in the swift waters Mr Klingner was unable to reach the shore.

"Lew" Klingner, as he was known to his generation at the University, was prominent as an undergraduate, and on graduation showed great promise as an engineer. He enlisted early in the war and served as lieutenant and captain in the Canadian Engineers and later as staff captain with the 4th Brigade. He was awarded the Military Cross for bravery.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MEDICAL ALUMNAE

The annual dinner given by the Medical Alumnae of the University of Toronto in honour of Magistrate Patterson and the women students graduating in Medicine was held in the Academy of Medicine on April 4.

After the dinner, toasts were proposed to "The King", "Our Alma Mater", "Dr R. B. Nevitt, Dean of the former Medical College for Women", to "The New Magistrate, Dr Patterson", and to "The Graduating Class".

The speakers of the evening were Dr Edna Guest, Dr Minerva Reid, Dr Lucas Bennett, Dr Stowgullen, Dr Margaret Patterson, Dr Elizabeth Stewart, and Miss McLachy, president of the graduating class.

The president of the Alumnae, Dr Sproule-Manson, in her address urged upon the members the importance of realizing their existence as an active body of women. She said in part:

"We are proud of our British Empire, proud of our Canada, proud of our profession; let us be proud of ourselves as Medical women. Not with the arrogant pride of an isolated body of women, but that pride which lends a spirit of co-operation, or purposefulness of tolerance, which carries us along with a confidence in each other; which is quick to praise, where praise is due, to criticise if criticism is constructive.

In conclusion one point must be emphasized: the importance to the women of membership in the Academy of Medicine. Physicians owe it to themselves, to the profession, and to the public."

Appreciation was expressed of the opportunity extended the women to be present at the dedication of Osler Hall and the unveiling of the portrait of the late Sir William Osler.

ISABEL AYER, Secretary,
1271 A. St Clair Ave., Toronto.

ENGINEERING TORONTO BRANCH DINE

About forty Toronto "School" men gathered for a very enjoyable dinner meeting in the Graduates' Dining Room of Hart House on Wednesday, April 19, 1922.

After an excellent dinner the meeting was called to order and the business of the annual meeting transacted.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was particularly encouraging in that it showed that the Branch had been able to raise in the neighbourhood of \$1,400 in the past year to meet its liability in connection with the Applied Science Scholarships which the Branch had founded during the war years.

The Branch will be able to carry a small balance over the present year, but next year will be faced with raising another \$400 or \$500 to meet 1922-23 Scholarship obligations. This amount will complete this liability as the Scholarships have been discontinued.

The following new members were elected to the Executive: T. R. Loudon, '05, E. M. Proctor, '08, R. R. Robertson, '08.

The report of the retiring Executive recommended a commencement, early next fall, of a series of monthly luncheons.

The members generally expressed their approval of the one \$4.00 fee instituted by the general Association to cover all alumni dues.

At the close of the business of the Annual meeting Mr F. A. Dallyn, '09, gave a very interesting address on conditions in Siberia as observed during his trip across that country with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Mr Dallyn's address was illustrated with lantern slides.

U.C. ALUMNAE HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the University College Alumnae Association, held in Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, April 18, took the form of a dinner at which Dr Thomas Seccombe, of Queen's University, was the guest of honour. In a delightfully informal address, Dr Seccombe discussed some of his impressions of Canadian life, and spoke also of his work as associate editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The business of the evening was of unusual interest, and many matters of vital importance to the organization came up for discussion. The various annual reports were read and adopted and several important changes made in the constitution. In presenting her report, the president, Mrs Percy McCrae, summed up the achievements of the Association during the past year, and expressed her confidence in its future.

The liveliest discussion of the evening centred around the report of the Buildings Committee. The question of new residences and a Union for the women of University College has been the chief concern of the Alumnae Association for the past few years, and the strenuous campaign which has been waged to raise funds for this purpose has received the hearty support of graduates, undergraduates, and their friends. The objective has been to provide new buildings according to plans carefully drawn up to meet the peculiar needs of University College, but a new situation has developed which offers a more immediate solution of the present problem of overcrowding. Through the purchase of the property of the late Senator Nicholls by the University of Toronto, the house at 79 St George Street has been made available as a Union for the women of University College. But the cost of this building, together with the necessary alterations both in it and in the present Union which would be transformed into a residence and infirmary, would amount to more than the \$100,000, which the University can secure from the Ontario Government for this purpose. Consequently the Alumnae Association has to decide whether or not to accept the offer of the University, and to provide the surplus amount necessary for this project, either from their present Building Fund or by raising a separate fund definitely for this purpose.

The pros and cons of this proposition were discussed by the Association until close to midnight, when it was decided that the question could not be voted upon until further information had been secured. As a result, it will be necessary to call a special meeting in the near future for further consideration of the report of the Buildings Committee.

The election of officers for the Alumnae Association for 1922-1923 resulted in the appointment of the following Executive: *President*, Miss Helen Symons; *First Vice-President*, Mrs Russell McCormick; *Second Vice-President*, Miss Henrietta Charles; *Third Vice-President*, Miss Rose McQueen; *Fourth Vice-President*, Miss Gertrude Graydon; *Treasurer*, Miss Elizabeth Gordon; *Recording Secretary*, Miss Verona Taylor; *Corresponding Secretary*, Miss Elizabeth Cringan; *Assistant Corresponding Secretary*, Miss Adelaide McDonald; *Historian*, Mrs Melville Wright; *Chairman of the Buildings Committee*, Mrs Velyien Henderson.

Notes by Classes

'71 M. Dr Edward L. Cash has retired from active practise and is living on a five-acre orange ranch at Montebello, California.

'79 U.C. Frederick T. Congdon is practising law at 31 Imperial Block, Vancouver, B.C., and his home address is 539 Pender Street West. He was the Liberal candidate for the Yukon in the last election.

'79 U.C. A card lately received from William McBride contained the information that he has retired from the life insurance business of which he was manager and is now enjoying *otium sine dignitate* at his home, 120 North Benton Way, Los Angeles, Cal.

'81 M. (V). Dr John Crombie Burt is living at 1 Ketchum Avenue, Toronto.

'87 M. The director of the Syracuse Clinic which consists of a number of physicians practising "Group Medicine" is a Toronto graduate, Dr Thomas H. Halsted, who is also the oto-laryngology specialist.

'87 U.C. The latest address of Wm Francis Robinson is 401-2 Interstate Trust Building, Denver, Colorado.

'88 U.C. The latest address of Bronte Melbourne Aikins is Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco.

'88 Vic. Charles I. D. Moore is associated with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in which concern he is vice-president, assistant superintendent of agencies and editor of the *Pacific Mutual News*. His office address is 625-631, Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

'88 U.C. Mrs Donald McInnes (Mary Lennox) is living in Viceroy, Saskatchewan.

'89 U.C. John W. Henderson is living in San Francisco where his offices are located in the Humboldt Bank Building.

'90 U.C. Daniel P. O'Connell, who was made a King's Counsel at the beginning of the year, has been appointed by the Dominion Government as County Court Judge of York County.

'90 U.C. The new private secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Hon P. C. Larkin, is Walter R. Rutherford, who is severing a sixteen years' connection with the *Toronto Globe*, first as reporter and latterly as Telegraph Editor, to take up his new post.

'90 D. Dr Mark G. McElhinney, formerly located in the Booth Building, Ottawa, has moved his office to 252 Lisgar St (between Metcalfe and O'Connor Streets).

'91 U.C. James Bonner Peat is the special agent of the United States Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D.C.

'93 U.C. Daniel E. Galbraith is with R. G. Dun and Company. His residence is 171 East 53rd Street, Portland, Oregon.

'94 S. Angus Smith is a city commissioner of the city of Calgary, Alta.

'95 Vic. Edward A. Wicher is the professor of New Testament Interpretation in San Francisco Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), San Anselmo, California.

'95 M. Dr Otto Klotz, Director of the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, will represent Canada at the approaching celebration of the 700th anniversary of the founding of the University of Padua, Italy.

'95 U.C. S. Hume Blake Robinson is a barrister, practising in Vancouver, with offices at 515 Dominion Trust Building.

'96 S. Ralph R. Scheibe is a manufacturer of Mahogany Novelty at 8 Adelaide Road, Somerville, Massachusetts.

'97 D. The most recent address of John Steele is 860 Metropolitan Building, Denver, Colorado.

'97 U.C. From Principal of the Port Dover High School to "Wyandotte King" of Canada is the step which has been taken in the last twenty

years by John S. Martin of Port Dover, who has recently been elected to the Board of Directors of the Ontario Poultry Producers' Association and who has shipped White Wyandottes all over the civilized world.

'98 T. On March 25 at St Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancashire, a son was born to Major and Mrs Charles Stuart Wilkie.

'99 P. At the Wellesley Hospital, on March 27, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Frederick W. Sieveright.

'99 U.C. A. S. Hurst is Dean of the Teachers' College, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

'99 U.C. The latest word received from Elizabeth M. Jameison states that she is acting assistant inspector at the Training School for Nurses of the State of California. Her address is 821 Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles, California.

'99 U.C. E. T. White, B.Paed., of the staff of the London Normal School, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy by the senate of the University of Toronto at its meeting on March 10.

'00 Ag. John Moore Reade, after studying at Cornell University where he obtained his Ph.D., and at Munich, was appointed Professor of Botany at the University of Georgia, and is now Director of the Biological Laboratories at that University.

'00 U.C. Mr and Mrs Norman Frank Coleman are living in Portland, Oregon, at 984 Bybee Avenue. Mrs Coleman is President of the Portland branch of the American Association of University Women and Mr Coleman is President of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen.

'00 P. James A. Scott is managing a drug-store in Portland, Oregon.

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'00 **U.C.** Rev John David Cunningham had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him at Knox College early in April.

'00 **U.C.** Rev Wm. George Wilson, of Victoria, B.C., was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Knox College on April 6.

'01 **Vic.** Rev Wm Hamilton Wood is Professor of Biblical History and Literature at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.

'01 **P.** H. Hallam Hunter is a retail druggist in Phoenix, Arizona. His address is Corner of First and Adams Streets.

'01 **S.** James H. N. Wilkie is a missionary in India at 15 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad, United Provinces, India.

'02 **P.** William Scott McKay is engaged in the drug business at 900 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. His home is at 1611 Fletcher Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

'02 **Ag.** Word recently received from Indiana said that Geo. Irving Christie is connected with Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, as Director of the Agricultural Station and also as Director of Agricultural Extension Work.

'03 **U.C.** Essie L. F. McCutcheon, who took her Master's degree in Arts at the University of Wisconsin, is attached to the staff of the Extension Division of that University as Assistant in Debating and Public Discussion.

'03 **M.** The latest address of Dr Albert T. Bond is 27 Broadway Avenue, Ottawa.

'03 **P.** Lawrence L. Stevenson is a druggist at Long Beach, California.

'03 **S.** H. M. Scheibe is the manager of the Glass Working factory of E. F. Scheibe, 1921-Clarendon Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'03 **M. (T).** A son was born in March to Dr and Mrs Frederick J. Doherty, 32 Orchard View Boulevard, Toronto.

'03 **U.C.** W. M. Wilkie is at present residing at 18 South Brady Street, Dearborn, Michigan, and is connected with the Ford Industry.

'04 **Vic.** At the Wellesley Hospital on April 4, 1922, a son was born to Mr and Mrs S. Warner Eakins, 93 Gormley Avenue, Toronto.

'04 **U.C.** At 134 Keewatin Avenue, Toronto, on March 22, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs Irving S. Fairty.

'04 **U.C.** On April 6 Rev D. C. McGregor received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Knox College.

'05 **M.** Dr Harry Glendinning has gone to Edinburgh to take a post-graduate course at the University.

'06 **U.C.** The address of Ela Mary M. Leacock is P.O. Box 1050, Los Angeles, California.

'06 **Vic.** Gordon C. Davidson, who got his Ph.D. degree in 1916 from the University of California, is on the staff of the University of British Columbia as instructor in History.

'06 **M. (T).** Dr R. E. Woodhouse is living at 88 Buena Vista Road, Ottawa.

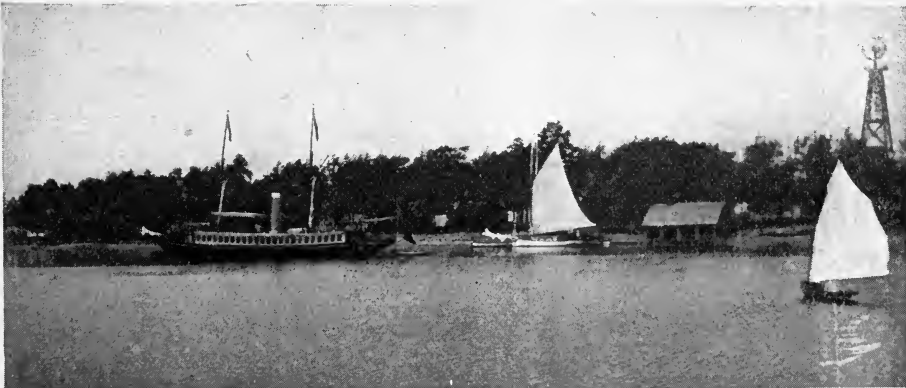
'06 **Vic.** Dr Stanley Mills has been appointed to the charge of the Toronto Transportation Commission employment offices.

'07 **M.** Dr Fred W. Routley, of Maple, Ontario, has been appointed director of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and is taking

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'07 U.C. A daughter was born on March 22 to Rev and Mrs Percival W. Spence, at the Manse, Inglewood, Ontario.

'07 U.C. Gordon B. Balfour has formed a legal partnership with Thomas N. Phelan, K.C., under the firm name of Phelan and Balfour. They have opened offices in the Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

'07 U.C. Rev Walter T. Pearcy has been living in New Albany, Indiana, since 1917 and is in charge of the First Presbyterian Church there. His home is at 611 E. Main Street.

'07 M. On March 22, in Montreal, the wedding was celebrated of Walter Hyman Goldstein and Leila Isobel Sampson, of Toronto.

'08 M. Dr C. E. Hill has moved from Pape Avenue, Toronto, to 68 South Drive.

'08 U.C. Leva Margaret F. Handy is living at 1360 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, California, and she is teaching History at the Polytechnic High School there.

'08 M. At Chalmers Church, Guelph, on March 29 the wedding was celebrated of Dr James Henry Wood and Isabel Margaret Shortreed. Dr and Mrs Wood have sailed for England and will visit for an indefinite period on the Continent. Upon their return they will reside at 1062 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.

'08 U.C., '10 M. Dr Percival K. Menzies is the General Surgeon of the Syracuse Clinic, 405 E. Fayette Street, Syracuse, N.Y.

'08 M. On April 9, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs A. H. Millar, Toronto.

'08 U.C. Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has refused the office of leader of the United Farmers of Manitoba, who are expected to solve the tangled political situation in Manitoba. Mr Lambert spent ten years in journalism and literary work in the west and is a member of the board of governors of the University of Manitoba.

'09 Vic. Rev George H. Dix is living in Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, and is engaged in the Ministry under the Methodist Church.

'09 M. Dr Charles F. W. Ross has been appointed a coroner for Halton County. Dr Ross has been practising medicine in Georgetown.

'09 M. Dr Norman E. Culbertson, who has been practising recently in Dawson City, has moved to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

'09 U.C. H. S. Price is practising law at Sexsmith, Alberta.

'10 S. George A. Bennett is a Dominion Land Surveyor with the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior.

'10 S. W. E. Newton, until recently superintendent of the Silver Bell Mine, at Kaslo, B.C., is now engaged in research work for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Trail, B.C.

'10 Ag. Roy B. Cooley is Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

'10 U.C. G. C. Price is practising law with the firm of Boland and McIntyre, Barristers, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.

'10 Ag. John D. Tothill, D.Sc. (Harvard) is the Entomologist in charge of control investigations at the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Fredericton, N.B.

'10 Vic. An all-summer camp for girls has been opened this year by two Canadian University

women, one of whom, Mabel C. Jamieson, is a graduate of Toronto. The camp is ideally situated on Lac Ouareau, in the Laurentian Mountains about sixty miles north of Montreal. Nearly all the assistants will be graduates of Canadian universities.

'11 **M.** Dr Roy Oscar Miller is practising medicine at 25 East 30th Street, New York City.

'11 **M.** Dr Albert H. Baker is the medical superintendent of the Dominion Government Sanitarium at Keith, Alberta.

'11 **U.C.** George Harold Graham is teaching at the Central Technical School, Toronto.

'11 **Vic.** Geo. Wellington Spenceley is Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

'11 **S.** Frederick T. Nichol has left the firm of Archibald and Holmes, Architects, and is with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 8 University Avenue, Toronto.

'11 **U.C.** At the Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, on March 27, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Mel M. Hart, 127 Tyndall Avenue.

'11 **U.C.** Horace C. Crawford is a junior partner of the firm of Pitblado, Hoskin and Co., Winnipeg. His address is 270 Roslyn Avenue.

'11 **M.** Dr R. N. Tripp is practising at the Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York. His address is 144 East 22nd Street.

'11 **P.** The latest address E. R. Atkin is Cut Knife P.O., Saskatchewan.

'11 **S.** Gerald L. Kirwan is in the Topographical Surveys at Ottawa. He is a Surveys Examiner.

'12 **U.C.** Rev Richard S. Johnston, of North Bay, has accepted the call to become minister at West Presbyterian Church, corner of College Street

and Montrose Avenue and will be inducted early in May.

'12 **S.** At the Coronada Hospital, Toronto, a son, Wilfred Carswell, was born to Mr and Mrs Wilfred C. Cale, 82 Willow Avenue.

'12. Philip T. Kirwan is a chemist in the Treasury Department at Ottawa, where he is an appraiser of merchandise in the Laboratory.

'12 **U.C.** The marriage took place quietly in April of Stanley G. Tobin and Greta Adele Playter. Mr and Mrs Tobin will live in Edmonton.

'12 **M.** Dr David Dick is head of the Hospital for returned soldiers at Red Deer, Alberta, where soldiers more or less permanently invalidated are cared for. The hospital is fitted up with every possible convenience for the scientific treatment of patients.

'12 **T.** Marjorie S. T. Urquhart is working in the library at North-Western University, Evanston, Ill.

'13 **Vic.** Thomas Earl Greer is practising law in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

'13 **U.C.** On Thursday, April 6, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Hugh J. McLaughlin, of 61 Walmer Road, Toronto.

'13 **S.** The wedding was celebrated quietly on March 21 of Edward T. Ireson and Elsie J. Bennett of Toronto.

'13 **U.C.** At Windsor, on March 17, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Wilfred D. Roach.

'14 **U.C.** John C. MacCorkindale is a member of the firm of Dales, Johnston and MacCorkindale, 485 Danforth Avenue, Toronto. His home is at 14 Browning Avenue.

'14 **U.C.** The wedding took place on March 21 of Margaret Roberts, Toronto, and Chas. Alexander McConaghy, Omaha, Neb.

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'14 S. On March 29 at the Chalmers Church the wedding was celebrated of James A. Knight and Virginia Coyne. Mr and Mrs Knight are living at 1050 Bathurst Street, Toronto.

'14 U.C. J. Milan Frawley has been in Edinburgh since last October taking a special post-graduate course in Medicine and will not return for another year.

'14 S. Mr and Mrs Eric Phillips, who have been living in Kingston, have moved to Oshawa to live.

'14 M. On Thursday, April 6, at 115 Herkimer Street, Hamilton, a son was born to Dr and Mrs T. Crossan Clark.

'14 Vic. Richard E. Zimmerman is a Methodist clergyman stationed at Fonthill.

'14 S. Frederick Milton Servos is no longer living in Montreal, but has returned to Niagara-on-the-Lake. His present address is c/o A. D. K. Servos, R.R. No. 2, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

'15 S. Geo. Wm. Frederick Johnston has left the Pittsburgh branch of the Desmoines Steel Company and is with the Canadian Desmoines Steel Company at Chatham, Ontario.

'15 Vic. The appointment has recently been announced of Howard A. Hall as vice-chairman of the Ontario Boys' Work Board.

'15 U.C. Grenville B. Frost is taking a post-graduate course in science at the University of California. His address is c/o Gilman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

'15 M. Dr Gordon A. McLarty and his family are leaving for New York, where Dr McLarty will take further post-graduate work at the Bellevue Hospital. He has already completed his studies at the Boston Pyscopathic Hospital and at Harvard.

'16 S. Frederick W. Norton is with the Chile Exploration Company and his address is Chuquicamata, Chile, South America, via Antafagasta.

'16 U.C. Frederick Olsen is working in the Research Laboratories of the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey, U.S.A.

'16 P. The wedding was celebrated in April of Charles Le Roy Penfound of Lindsay and Ethel Winnifred Kirby of Oshawa.

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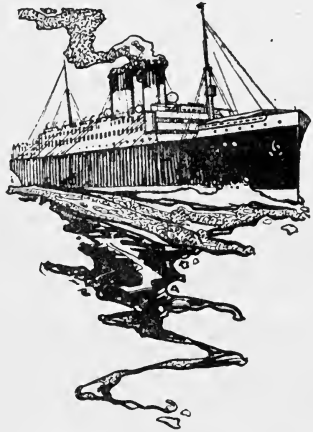
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Lv. " (Yonge St.) †9.45 P.M.
Lv. " (Union) *10.50 P.M.

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Lv. TORONTO (Union) †1.00 P.M.
Lv. " (Union) *10.25 P.M.

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Lv. " (Union) a*7.10 P.M.

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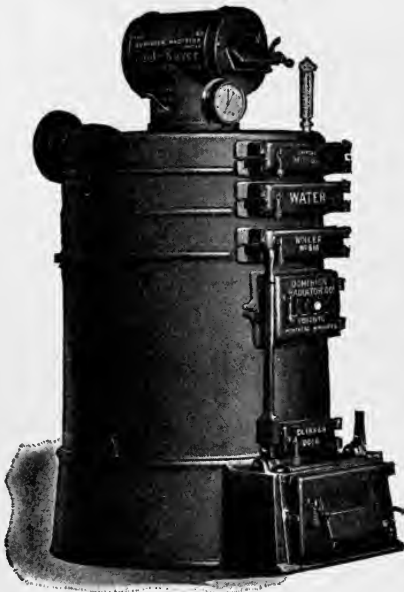
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The compulsory ages of attendance under the School Attendance Acts are from eight to sixteen years and provision is made in the Statutes for extending the time to eighteen years of age, under conditions stated in The Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919.

The several Courses of Study in the educational system under the Department of Education are taken up in the Kindergarten, Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and in Industrial and Technical Schools. Copies of the Regulations regarding each may be obtained by application to the Deputy Minister of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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News and Comments

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors, which is printed elsewhere in this issue, shows an encouraging development of alumni work and interest.

Report Shows Progress

One of the most important features of the year's work has been the re-organization and incorporation of the Association. Satisfactory progress has also been made in what may be called the routine activities of the Federation—the Memorial Loan Fund, THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, Publicity for the University, and the Bureau of Appointments.

A step forward has been taken in the organization of graduate work at the University. Heretofore this department of the University's activities has been under the control of a committee known as the Board of

School of Graduate Studies to be Organized

Graduate Studies.

The University Senate has now formulated and the Board of Governors approved a plan whereby a School of Graduate Studies is to be organized. The School will be for all practical purposes, a faculty having its own dean and council. It will have charge of graduate work in all faculties.

The Council of the School will consist of the President, the Dean of the School, and the professors who are conducting or directing graduate work, and such others as may be annually appointed by the President. It will have an Executive Committee consisting of the President, the Dean, and five members from each of the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Engineering, two from the Faculty of Forestry, and two from the College of Education.

Professor J. P. McMurrich, who has been for some years chairman of the Board of Graduate Studies, was chairman of the committee which worked out the scheme

of organization for the new School. Professor McMurrich has devoted a great deal of time and energy to the advancement of graduate work in the University.

The School of Graduates Studies will have at its disposal for next year at least nine fellowships of the value of \$500 each; three of these fellowships have been given by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one by Sir Edward Kemp, one by the Imperial Oil Company, one by Sir Edmund Osler, one by Col. R. W. Leonard, and two are Alexander Mackenzie fellowships.

The organization of the new School will, it is expected, do much to facilitate graduate work and to co-ordinate standards. There is still one great pressing need, namely, additional staff. At least some professors should be able to give full time to graduate work, whereas at present those engaged in this work are required also to do a large amount of undergraduate teaching. It is poor economy to have men who are fully equipped to teach advanced work, spending their time and energy in tasks which could be done by less qualified instructors.

The Extension Department has announced summer session courses in Arts and in Pedagogy, the term to open July 3 and to continue until August 5.

Summer Session Courses

In the Arts department the courses are those leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree and this year will consist of: English, Mathematics, Science, and French in the second year; English, Psychology, and Science in the third year; and English and Science in the fourth year. The courses are designed primarily for teachers who have been enrolled in correspondence work during the regular session of the University.

The summer courses in Pedagogy lead to the degrees of Doctor of Pedagogy and Bachelor of Pedagogy. The residence requirements for the Bachelor's degree

are three summer sessions supplemented by intensive reading, or two regular College sessions; and for the Doctor's degree, four summer sessions or three College sessions, with one session allowed for professional teacher's certificate.

The Report of the recent Oxford and Cambridge Commission has some significant things to say regarding university

University Men in Business

men in business. It claims that experience has shown that univer-

sity training fits a man for dealing with big economic and business questions. The following is an extract from the Report:

"The students are no longer as in the time of the Commissions of 1852, mainly designed for the Church and school-mastering, with a minority going to the Bar or preparing for great inherited positions as landowners or public men. To-day they not only come from the most diverse social levels, but are destined for all professions, for the public services, and to an increasing degree for business. On account of their general ability—which has been a main factor in selecting many of them as students at Oxford and Cambridge, and on account of the advantages of the education they have there received, a large number of them afterwards rise to leading positions in very various departments of life.

"An interesting development, mainly of the 20th century, is a new belief of business men in the value of university education, particularly at Oxford and Cambridge. The reverse of this was the rule in the 19th century, at the time when Matthew Arnold pronounced that we had 'the worst educated middle-class in Europe'. The more appreciative attitude of the business community towards the older universities to-day is partly due to the recent development of science in their midst, partly to the general stimulus given to the movement for higher education by the foundation of the newer universities in great industrial centres, and partly to the work of Oxford and Cambridge Appointments authorities in getting into touch with the outside public. But the fundamental reason of the change is the fact, now tested by experience, that the intellectual and moral qualities of the university-

trained man often render him peculiarly capable of dealing with big economic and business problems, and with the social and human factors which they involve."

In commenting on the statement of the Commission, Mr H. A. Roberts, Secretary of the Cambridge Appointments Board, instances an Eastern Company which in the last fourteen years has taken into its employ about one hundred Cambridge graduates, some in scientific branches but the majority in administrative. To-day five hold general managerships over wide areas (such as the whole of India), one holds a high position in the head office, and one is chief of the scientific staff.

One of the most striking features of the development of higher education in the United States is the rapid growth of the state universities. The Vice President of the University of Illinois in conversation with the

**Expansion of
American
State
Universities**

writer a few weeks ago stated that the enrolment in that university, including the summer session, would exceed 11,000, that the authorities expected a registration of 25,000 in ten years' time, and that ultimately the attendance would far exceed that figure. The Regents of Illinois engaged last winter an expert from New York City to draw up a buildings plan which would provide for 100,000 students. Other state universities are moving on similar lines. No efforts are being taken to discourage increased attendance, in fact there seems to be a competition in "bigness". Fortunately government appropriations have kept pace with the demand for university education. Practically all the state universities of the Middle West received in the neighbourhood of \$10,000,000 for the biennium 1920-1922.

One naturally wonders what all these university-trained people are going to do on graduation. The American answers: "The industrial, commercial, professional, and agricultural activities of the country will absorb them. In twenty-five years university education will be as common as high school education is to-day." Then they would require super-universities into which university graduates would matriculate.

The desire for more education is as marked in Canada as it is in the United States, but our educationalists appear to believe that the need can best be met through the raising of the standards in both school and university.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of the Theology Department of Victoria College was held on April 24. Six honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees were conferred, twelve Bachelor of Divinity degrees, and eleven diplomas awarded in the regular course. Dean J. F. McLaughlin in addressing the Convocation announced that there had been in attendance during the year 176 students of whom seventy-five devoted whole time to Theology work. He expressed gratification at the fact that a large percentage of students were taking the full Arts course before entering Theology.

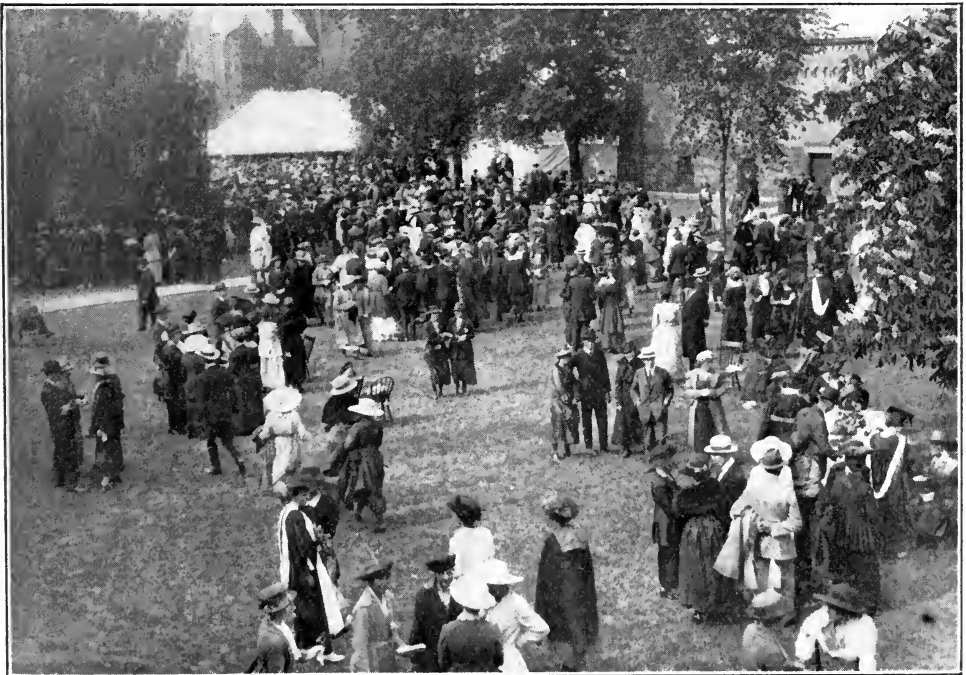
The Rev. A. P. Addison addressed the graduating students. Chancellor Bowles also spoke.

THE UNIVERSITY ROWING CLUB have secured summer quarters at the Parkdale

Canoe Club, Sunnyside, and are now hard at work. The work boat built by the students under the supervision of Professors Cockburn and Loudon is being used, and has shown up exceedingly well, particularly in rough seas. Coach Loudon has some twenty-five men in training. Two crews will be entered in the summer regattas but in what sections they will be entered has not been decided.

AT A LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING of the alumni and friends of Trinity College on April 25, Provost Seager announced that the Corporation hoped to be able to lay the foundation stone of the new building a year hence. Additional money for the new buildings is now being raised among the alumni of the College. The Provost stated that he intended to recommend that the Theology Department of the College be housed in a separate building in order to counteract the impression that Trinity was a Theological College only.

THREE BACHELOR OF DIVINITY DEGREES and three diplomas were granted at the



The Convocation Garden Party, which has become one of the most distinctive and pleasant functions of Commencement week, will be held as usual immediately after the Graduating Exercises [June 9]. All Alumni are invited. No tickets of admission required.

closing exercises of the Faculty of Divinity of Trinity College on April 27. Provost Seager spoke of the serious shortage of clergy throughout the western provinces of Canada, and urged the need of a larger number of students entering the church. Chancellor Worrell presided at the Convocation ceremony.

AT THE ANNUAL CLOSING EXERCISES of Wycliffe College on April 27, three candidates were presented for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity and three for diplomas in Theology. Principal O'Meara announced that sixty students had been in attendance during the year and that this year's graduating class, which was the smallest in the history of the College, was a result of the War. Mr George P. Nicholson and Rev Dr Dyson Hague addressed the Convocation.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ALUMNAE presented "A Romantic Age", by Milne, at Hart House Theatre on April 28 and 29. A departure from former procedure was made in having the male parts taken by men. The cast included: Miss Margaret Boyle, Miss Agnes Muldrew, Miss Marion Squair, and Miss Christina A. C. Cooper, Mr A. Monro Grier, K.C., Mr Henry Button, Mr James H. Craig, and Mr Ivor Lewis.

PRESIDENT FALCONER visited the Pacific Coast during May, leaving on the 4th and returning on the 22nd. He spoke at the Commencement Exercises of the University of Washington, Seattle, and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. He addressed meetings of alumni at Vancouver, Regina, and Moose Jaw, and Canadian Clubs at Vancouver, Victoria, Regina, and Moose Jaw.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS of examinations in the Faculty of Applied Science showed that of the 808 students examined, eleven per cent failed. These were distributed through the four years as follows: first year, 175 candidates, 26 failed; second year, 190 candidates, 31 failed; third year, 289 candidates, 35 failed; fourth year, 154 candidates, 3 failed.

THE EDITOR had the privilege of attending the Convention of the Associa-

tion of Alumni Secretaries of America, held at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Ill., May 4, 5 and 6. This Association comprises some seventy-five alumni association officials and meets annually in convention for the discussion of the problems of alumni work.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION held its annual Convention at the University May 29 to June 2. The Convention opened with a public lecture at Convocation Hall by Dr C. Macfie Campbell, formerly of Edinburgh, now director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE TORONTO UNION, courses of lectures have been arranged for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Six members of the staff took part and classes were held three times a week during the past six weeks.

W. DORLAND EVANS, of the Department of French, has accepted an appointment on the staff of Columbia University, New York City. Mr Evans intends to pursue post-graduate studies as well as teach.

THE MCGILL ALUMNI OF TORONTO held their annual dinner at the King Edward Hotel on April 29. Sir Arthur Currie was the chief speaker. Mr Justice Masten represented the University of Toronto alumni.

ON MAY 4 a dinner of the Victoria College alumni was held at Burwash Hall. The Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General of Alberta, was the chief speaker.

ON THE REQUEST of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, the Extension Department is arranging for a two weeks' course in Journalism to be given in September.

THE UNIVERSITY LACROSSE TEAM will leave for a ten days' tour of the United States on June 2. They will meet five teams including that of Syracuse University.

MR S. P. DOBBS, a Cambridge man, has been appointed lecturer in the Department of Political Economy. He will assume his duties next term.

Graduates and the University

LT.-COL. THOMAS GIBSON DISCUSSES THE QUESTION OF
ALUMNI INDIFFERENCE

To the Editor, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
MONTHLY

Sir,

In the Press and elsewhere there has recently been considerable discussion of the affairs of the University. To my mind this is a favourable sign. A public institution such as the University which derives its sustenance from and renders its service directly to the Province cannot afford to be out of the public mind. Interest, on the part of those who tax themselves for its support, is its very life blood. Discussion—intelligent, sympathetic, constructive discussion—is its lodestar. To stifle discussion would be fatal. If the time were to come when graduates and other interested citizens were to be denied the right to discuss freely the University and its administration—or if their suggestions were to go unconsidered—the institution would begin to crumble. Entire alienation of sympathy would be the inevitable result.

It is particularly important that the men and women who have passed through the University should maintain a loyal interest in its welfare. This is important to the graduates because university associations are, or should be, among the most enriching and broadening factors in life. Most graduates will probably agree that the years spent in the University are the most important of their lives, and that when they pass out, their diplomas are the least important thing they carry with them. The things which count most are the training in independent thinking, the associations formed with fellow students, and the love and regard for the place in which these pleasant and profitable years were spent. Graduates who for one reason or another drop their University connections on graduation forfeit much of the benefit of their course.

It is even of greater moment to the University that a spirit of loyalty and

devotion should be engendered in its students and retained by them after graduation. A university is judged by its graduates and, as has been shown in the history of American universities, there are practically no limits to the service which a loyal body of alumni can render their Alma Mater. In keeping a favourable presentation of the institution before the public, in giving of their counsel, and in providing benefactions they can be of inestimable use. So far reaching is the principle that it is probably safe to say that no university ever was or ever will be truly great which does not possess the loyal active support of its graduates.

Does the University of Toronto possess the active support of its graduates? I think not. There are it is true a number of men who are giving freely of their energies in serving on official bodies of the University. There are also many rendering very important service through the Alumni Associations. But the attitude of the great majority appears to be one of loyal indifference—if there be such a relation—and I do not believe that the fault lies entirely at the door of the graduates. I believe that the present University Act which denies the graduates any real part in the government of the University is fundamentally responsible for this condition.

The four chief instruments of government provided by the University Act of 1906 for the administration of the University, are as follows:

(1) A Board of Governors vested with the real control and management of the University; twenty-two are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, and two are *ex officio*—the Chancellor elected by the graduates, and the President appointed by the Board.

(2) The Senate representative of the federated Universities and Colleges and whose functions are purely academic.

(3) Faculty Councils which exercise certain functions in regard to the teaching in the various departments.

(4) The President who is the chief executive officer of the University.

The above scheme of Government was devised with a view to concentrating in the Board of Governors, the real authority necessary to administer the affairs of the University without any outside interference, and due acknowledgement should be made of the services rendered to the University by the Governors.

In many ways the results have been satisfactory but the plan has tended to stifle rather than foster the interest of the graduates. The alumni of the University of Toronto are not doing for their Alma Mater what the alumni of other universities are doing.

With a view to remedying this situation I venture to put forward the suggestion that not less than a majority of the Board of Governors should be nominated and elected by the graduates.

On its face this suggestion may seem to be a violation of the principle of the responsibility of the people's representatives, but in matter of fact it is not. Under the present system the responsibility for University expenditures rests ultimately with the Minister of Education and the Cabinet. The Governors' Budgets must carry the approval of the Government before expenditures are entered upon. If this were not deemed sufficient, additional checks on expenditures might be devised and a closer contact between the Minister of Education and the University established. The right to vote, ought perhaps, to be limited to the graduates resident in the Province.

It has been suggested that the situation could be met by having the Board of Governors, in part at least, nominated by the graduates. I entirely disagree with this suggestion, for two reasons. In the first place to give the right to nominate without the power of election, is merely throwing a bone to the graduates. Power to elect is necessary. And further it

would inevitably result in friction and would not be workable. It is quite conceivable that the personnel nominated by the graduates would not be satisfactory to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. It would simply mean therefore, that the names put forward would be used as the plaything of the Government from time to time in power, and I am sure that no one would willingly allow his name to be submitted under such circumstances.

The proposal for the election of Governors by graduates is by no means a radical one. It has been adopted by many universities and has proved to be an effective instrument in maintaining the interest of the alumni in the institution without in any way weakening its governing body.

Another reason for lack of graduate interest lies, I believe, in the fact that the University has not shown much interest in its graduates. One hears frequently the complaint from graduates that they never receive anything from the University but requests from the Alumni Association for subscriptions of various sorts. This is not a praiseworthy attitude and I have no sympathy with the man who takes it. The very man who thus complains has probably received from the University a thousand fold more than he will ever return to it. But at the same time it is a short sighted policy for any university to ignore its graduates. A president's letter once or twice a year telling of the Alma Mater's developments, problems, and needs would do much to keep the alumni in touch with the institution and maintain their interest in it. And financially it would be the best sort of investment possible.

The problem of keeping the graduates in touch with the University and securing their interest and support is a difficult one. As the University grows and the graduates increase in number it will become even more difficult. Surely it is important that the question be given immediate and serious consideration.

THOS. GIBSON.

Graduate Participation in University Affairs

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR W. J. ALEXANDER

To The Editor of the UNIVERSITY
MONTHLY

Sir,

Would you permit one who has for a third of a century been in close touch with the University of Toronto to throw out some suggestions bearing on the present controversy with regard to University administration. One who can look back so far, at least knows that some of the proposals put forward would plunge us again into evils from which we long suffered, and from which the legislation of some twenty years ago afforded a welcome escape.

Experience shows that the handing over of appointments to committees or similar bodies has most undesirable results. Responsibility must be fixed; and that result can be attained only by putting it upon the shoulders of *one* man,—in the case of a University that man is naturally the President. He knows that for a bad appointment, he will be blamed; if he makes several, he will be discredited; if many, his occupation will be gone. In the earlier era, the Governor-in-Council, in other words the Minister of Education had the appointment on his hands; but his fate was not dependent on his success in this small department of his activities, nor had he necessarily the time or qualification for a wise decision. He usually had the good sense to accept the guidance of academic authority. This was however not invariably the case, and then the results were anything but happy. Were it permissible to do so one might cite striking instances.

Any friend of the University is desirous that well-informed graduate opinion should be influential on University policy. No where can be found such sympathetic criticism, and such intelligent support. But a small proportion of the graduates are deeply interested, and a much smaller number are in a position to be well informed as to existing conditions. The graduates are very numerous and very scattered.

A body so large and so loosely organized can scarcely act as a whole. On the other hand a comparatively small number of persons may be able to masquerade as general graduate opinion. Constituencies of this character are inevitably exposed to the possibility of being used by interested persons. It is perhaps not too much to say that graduate opinion has more often been stirred to activity by the personal grievances and ambitions—whether justifiable or not—than by important consideration of general policy. Movements which superficially seem concerned with principles are sometimes ultimately traceable to individuals who are moved by purely personal considerations.

The graduates are at present not without power: do they use it in an effective manner? If they have good representatives on the Senate, is this the result of a great interest in the elections, of a painstaking search for the best candidates, and a lively discussion of their views? Might an unsuitable person by a little wire pulling have secured a sufficient fraction of the small number of votes polled? In their selection of a Chancellor the graduates have the means of producing very great results in University administration. The Chancellor is naturally the most influential member of the Board of Governors. If there seems to be no great interest even in these elections, it may be said that this is because we have always had a good man at hand. Have the graduates been at pains, however, to select, not merely a good and distinguished man but one who would represent the special view of the graduates, and would be energetic in making it effective?

The control of the University, it is said should be democratic. If that means anything it means that the University should be controlled by the people of the Province. If they feel that this is not the case, the fault lies not with the constitution but with the administration of it by the successive Governments who—as far

as our political arrangements permit—are the voice of the people. If the Board of Governors tends to represent—as has been sometimes alleged—certain classes, or a limited outlook, the remedy lies in the hands of the people's accredited representatives. The system of short terms of service for the Governors makes it specially easy to remedy an ill-judged selection, to get rid of dead wood, to introduce new and desirable elements. Let us not throw away one of the greatest advantages of our University that it depends upon and is ultimately controlled by the public opinion of the Country—not by any narrower interest—by wealthy benefactors, or academic staff, or even by graduates. Public opinion may be, and often is, unenlightened; but with all its defects it is, in our land, the only sound and permanent foundation for a great

public institution. The people of Ontario have willed our University and supported it; they ought to control it; and, judging by the tendencies of our time, it will be more and more true that the people will object to giving the control of higher Education to any limited and special body of men and women, even to a body as varied intelligent and respected as are the graduates of the University of Toronto. At present very properly and naturally about half of the Board of Governors are graduates; it is most desirable that in the selection of these the general opinion of the graduates should be regarded—if this can be ascertained. But it is surely undesirable that by an alteration of the constitution anything should be done to limit the direct responsibility and interest of the Government in University matters.

W. J. ALEXANDER.

Administrative Systems of Other Universities

IN view of the discussion which is being carried on in connection with the government of the University, administrative systems in force in other state universities of the continent are interesting.

In the majority of American universities supported by public funds the governing bodies have much larger powers than the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. For the most part they are commissions appointed by the Governor of the state and charged with full control of the university affairs, academic as well as financial. In some cases, as in Michigan and Illinois, the university governors are elected by the people in the same manner as members of the state legislature. Academic affairs are usually in immediate charge of the "University Faculty" which consists of the President, deans, and senior members of the teaching staff. The Faculties are directly responsible in all things to the governing boards which outline their duties and set their powers. This system is particularly suited to large universities. In the West and Middle West of the United States there is scarcely a state university whose annual expenditure does not exceed \$5,000,000, and for such, a central controlling body with large powers has proved necessary.

As a typical example of the American system the government of the University of Wisconsin may be taken. Its chief instruments of government are:

1. *A Board of Regents* of fifteen members; thirteen appointed by the Governor, one from each congressional district and two at large; two *ex-officio*—the President of the University and the State Superintendent of Education. Two of the Board must be women. The Board is charged with the complete conduct of the University. It appoints the President and members of the staff and legislates for the academic conduct of the University. The Board has the power to confer degrees and grant diplomas and to delegate certain of its powers to the Faculty. Its meetings are open to the public and to the press, but it may at its discretion hold executive sessions in secret, the findings of which become part of the record of the Board.

2. *A President* who has authority, subject to the Board of Regents, to give general direction to the work of the institution.

3. *A University Faculty* consisting of the President, deans, professors, and assistant professors. It has no power apart from the Board of Regents, but under the by-laws of the Regents it is charged with

the general academic conduct of the University.

4. *A Business Manager* appointed by the Regents to be the executive head of the officers and employees of the University not attached to the instructional staff. He is charged with the duty of seeing that the regulations prescribed by the Board of Regents for the governing of the business affairs of the University are faithfully observed.

5. *A Secretary* to the Board of Regents who is responsible to the Business Manager for the direction of affairs in the offices of the Bursar and the Accountant. He has charge also, of the general secretarial work of the Board.

6. *A Bursar* appointed by the Board of Regents intrusted with the task of receiving and keeping account of fees and other monies.

7. *An Accountant* who prepares all invoices for payment by the State Treasurer. He is the custodian of all vouchers and accounting documents. (State Treasurer is treasurer of University.)

8. *A Purchasing Agent* responsible for the purchasing of supplies.

9. *A Requisition Clerk* who keeps a record of departmental allowances and certifies to the Business Manager the validity of all requisitions.

10. *A Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds* who has charge of all buildings and grounds and the staff necessary to their proper maintenance.

11. *A University Editor* who has charge of all University printing.

Saskatchewan and Alberta

The University of Saskatchewan, a comparatively small institution, is managed on entirely different lines. There is no direct responsibility of governing bodies to the Government of the Province. Convocation, the Senate, and the Board of Govern-

nors divide the authority. The outline of government is as follows:

1. *Convocation* consisting of the President and Chancellor and graduates; meets annually; makes representations to the Senate; elects Chancellor and majority of the Senate.

2. *A Senate* consisting of twelve members elected by Convocation and four *ex-officio* members—the Chancellor, the Minister of Education, the President, and the Principal of the Provincial Normal School. It prescribes courses, conducts examinations, and confers degrees, and has general charge of the academic work of the University.

3. *A Board of Governors* of nine members, five appointed by the Senate, three by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, and the President, *ex-officio*; makes appointments on the written recommendation of the President and conducts the business affairs of the University.

4. *A University Council* consisting of the President, deans, professors, and assistant professors; has immediate conduct of academic affairs but its decisions must be approved by the Senate.

The scheme of government of the University of Alberta is patterned after that of the University of Toronto and differs from it only in comparatively minor details. The Board of Governors consists of the President and Chancellor and six members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, and its powers are practically the same as those of the University of Toronto Board with the exception that it has somewhat wider authority in academic matters. The Board has an executive Committee composed of the Chairman, the President, and one other member.

Both the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Alberta receive statutory grants on the basis of percentages of receipts from succession duties; Alberta 50% and Saskatchewan 33%.

Board of Directors' Report for 1921-22

YOUR Board is pleased to report that the past year has been one of steady growth and development in alumni activities.

The scheme of re-organization which was approved at the last Annual Meeting has been put into operation and is already justifying itself by increasing the interest of the alumni and broadening the scope of the Federation's work. The membership has increased. Greater interest has been shown in the Federation's official publication, *THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY*. General publicity work on behalf of the University has been considerably enlarged. The work of the Bureau of Appointments has been extended. The Federation has again made loans from the War Memorial Fund to returned soldier-students.

Re-Organization

By the re-organization which has been effected, the University of Toronto Alumni Association became incorporated as the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. Its constitution was changed so as to admit of the affiliation with it, of Faculty and College Associations on the basis of a combined fee and direct representation of these Associations on the Board of Directors of the Federation.

At a meeting held on November 11, 1921, the change was formally ratified and the whole assets and undertaking of the Association, including the War Memorial Fund, transferred to and vested in the Federation.

The re-organization and incorporation was primarily designed to promote and develop organizations among the alumni in each of the affiliated colleges. The Alumni Federation is in no sense intended to derogate from Local and Alumni organizations which are best adapted to foster the sentimental relations of the alumni with their respective colleges. Its function

is to co-operate with these Alumni Associations and to afford a means of bringing to bear the concentrated influence of the whole University body in all matters affecting the University at large. The Federation, being an incorporated body, can now enter into agreements and generally transact business more satisfactorily than could voluntary organizations. It is expected that the plan of having Faculty and College Associations united in a central organization will prove advantageous in a variety of ways. As an example of how the system is working, the University College Alumni Association may be mentioned. This Association was formed last October, there being at that time 525 alumni of University College on the paid membership list of the University organization. There are now 864 paying members, an increase of 65 per cent. The Association has shown very active concern in the welfare of the College; has carried on an agitation for the removal of the administration offices of the University from the College building; has taken steps to put all class organizations on a sound basis; has arranged class reunions; and at the same time has co-operated with the Federation in all its activities. The same may be said of the other Associations in affiliation with the Federation which are as follows: The University College Alumnae Association, The Victoria College Alumnae Association, The Medical Alumnae Association, The Engineering Alumni Association, and The University College Alumni Association; and in partial affiliation, Victoria College Alumni Association. A meeting to organize a Medical Alumni Association has been called for May 31.

Loans to Soldier-Students

The lending of money to returned soldier-students from the War Memorial Fund has been continued throughout the year. As previously, money was

advanced on non-interest-bearing demand notes to be exchanged before the recipient's graduation or departure from the University, for definite time notes maturing not more than two years from date. More students were assisted than in any previous year, but the total amount lent was some \$10,000 less than that advanced in 1920-1921.

A very encouraging feature of the Loan Fund work is the desire on the part of those assisted to help themselves as much as possible. They display a willingness to undertake any sort of remunerative work during vacation, and many have been able to secure part-time employment, such as giving private tuition, during the session. As a result, eighty-four men who received assistance in previous years did not find it necessary to apply this year. The amounts applied for have been less. In 1919-1920 the average loan was \$247, in 1920-1921, \$217, and during the past year \$169.

Repayments by those who have completed their University work have been very satisfactory, in spite of the fact that the majority are in receipt of modest

salaries on entering business or professional work. Up to April 30, \$14,208.00 had been repaid as follows:

	<i>Total Advanced</i>	<i>Repaid</i>	<i>Outstanding</i>
1920 Class	\$ 9,853.00	\$ 8,243.00	\$ 1,610.00
1921 Class	21,202.00	3,965.00	15,237.00
	<u>\$31,055.00</u>	<u>\$14,208.00</u>	<u>\$16,847.00</u>

During the three-year period in which the Loan Fund has been in operation \$120,416 has been advanced to 424 students. In addition, on your Board's recommendations, payment of fees by those who have obtained loans has been postponed until after graduation by the University and its affiliated Colleges as follows: University of Toronto, \$38,959; Royal College of Dental Surgeons, \$38,689; Ontario Veterinary College, \$680; Victoria College, \$540; a total of \$78,868. The total amount advanced in loans to soldier-students in cash and postponed fees is consequently \$199,284.

Your Board has received flattering recognition by the Board of Governors in that, that body has requested the Scholarship Board to lend for the Governors the

Detailed Statement of Loans

FAC. OR COLLEGE	1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	NO. OF STUDENTS	AMOUNT	NO. OF STUDENTS	AMOUNT	NO. OF STUDENTS	AMOUNT
Medicine.....	51	14,523	61	13,036	64	11,265
Dentistry.....	29	9,057	58	12,890	70	12,114
Applied Science.....	26	4,737	50	9,850	50	7,576
Victoria College.....	18	4,950	9	2,033	10	1,750
University College...	13	2,145	24	5,640	9	1,675
Trinity College.....	2	590	1	175	..	....
Pharmacy.....	6	1,075	..	....	..	....
Veterinary.....	5	1,250	7	1,830	7	1,200
O. A. C.....	1	50	..	....	..	....
Prep. Class.....	1	150	..	....	..	....
Forestry.....	..	....	3	745	4	635
Social Service.....	..	....	1	200	..	....
College of Education..	..	....	..	....	1	75
Theology.....	..	....	..	....	1	200
Totals	152	\$37,527	214	\$46,399	216	\$36,490

Grand Total, \$120,416 in 582 loans to 424 students.

sum of \$5,000 to be administered in the same way as the War Memorial Loan Fund; the money to be returned to the Governors intact, without interest, in six years or less as the loans are repaid.

285 students received assistance for one session.

120 students received assistance for two sessions.

19 students received assistance for three sessions.

In the case of 101 recipients, the fathers are deceased. The occupations of the fathers of the other recipients of loans for the three year period are:

Farmers.....	72
Business.....	43
Craftsmen.....	44
Clergymen.....	34
Retired.....	24
Labourers.....	18
Merchants.....	24
Public Service.....	21
Teachers.....	10
Clerks.....	8
Insurance.....	6
Salesmen.....	3
Gardeners.....	3
Lake Captains.....	1
Musicians.....	2
Drovers.....	1
Civil Engineers.....	1
Soldiers.....	1
Doctors.....	2
Druggists.....	1
Auctioneers.....	1
Unknown.....	3

The War Memorial Fund

No definite efforts have been made during the year to secure further subscriptions to the War Memorial Fund, but the Southam Press, which in 1919 subscribed \$500 per year for three years, has generously offered to continue this yearly subscription for a like period. Your Board also gratefully acknowledges re-

ceipt from Dr Alexander McPhedran of \$300 which was raised for the John McCrae Memorial.

Collection of subscriptions has been continued during the year with very satisfactory results. An audit of the Fund as of December 31, 1921, showed a total of \$310,626.66 paid and \$18,037.27 of unpaid subscriptions. In addition to these amounts there are a number of scholarships subscribed for as part of the Fund which are being administered locally, the funds of which will not come into the possession of the Federation. Including these the subscriptions to date total \$352,496.95.

In the autumn your Board gave very careful consideration to the question of commencing the construction of the War Memorial Tower. No action was taken, however, because of the still relatively high cost of building materials and the fact that the total requirements for advances to soldier-students were not yet ascertainable.

Your Board is of the opinion that the erection of the Tower should not be long delayed. Memories of the war and its sacrifices are already slipping from the public mind. Practically all the undergraduates who saw active service will graduate from the University next session, and with them will pass to a large extent, the University's direct connection with the War. The present would therefore seem to be the fitting time to begin the erection of the War Memorial Tower.

The University of Toronto Monthly

The general policy adopted three years ago in regard to the character of THE MONTHLY has been continued during the past year.

Your Board is of the opinion that THE MONTHLY is playing an increasing part in keeping the alumni in touch with University affairs and in maintaining their interest in alumni activities.

Special efforts were made during the year to secure articles of immediate interest to the general body of alumni, and the many letters of a complimentary nature which were received from members of the Federation are evidence that these efforts were not unsuccessful.

A prominent place has been given to the discussion of the University's problems and an increasing number of graduates have been induced to contribute to such discussions. This is a source of satisfaction as your Board believes that THE MONTHLY should be a forum for the discussion of University questions as well as a journal of University and alumni news.

Three thousand copies, forty-eight pages and cover, have been printed each month of publication. The advertising receipts for the year ending April 30, 1922, were \$3,698.84 as compared with \$3,888.47 in 1920-1921, and \$2832.22 in 1919-1920.

Your Board urges all members of the Federation to co-operate in making THE MONTHLY a success. This can best be done if its readers actively contribute by forwarding their views on University and alumni matters and by sending in personal news of themselves and their class mates.

Membership

On April 30, the paid membership was 2,419 which, disregarding the memberships which were given on account of subscriptions to the War Memorial Fund, is an increase of 579 on the figure of June 30, 1921.

The membership is distributed as follows:	
Federation Direct.....	885
University College Alumni Association	864
Engineering Alumni Association.....	265
Local Alumni Clubs	210
University College Alumnae Association.....	97
Victoria College Alumnae Association	48
Victoria College Alumni Association..	35
Medical Alumnae Association.....	15

University Publicity

Your Board has been active during the year in distributing information regarding the work and needs of the University.

A large part of THE MONTHLY was given over to the discussion of University questions; leaflets dealing with the financial situation were enclosed in the circulars distributed to graduates, and a series of six carefully-prepared bulletins was distributed to members of the Legislature and representative citizens throughout the Province. A series of six free public lectures was also arranged with a view to bringing the University more closely in touch with the people of Toronto. The lectures were given by the President and members of the staff in Convocation Hall and the Physics Building. The attendance and the interest shown were in every way satisfactory and many requests for the continuance of the series were received.

Your Board desires to call the attention of the alumni body to the great service which they can render the University by keeping the question of its welfare before the people of Ontario who do not take as active an interest in their Provincial University as its importance warrants. This situation the alumni can rectify if they will undertake to stand between the Alma Mater and the general public as interpreters, telling of its work, outlining its needs, and explaining its problems. If the alumni of a university are apathetic towards it, it cannot be expected that the general public will be otherwise; on the other hand if the alumni show enthusiasm for it and concern for its welfare, their enthusiasm and concern will communicate themselves to the general body of the people.

The Bureau of Appointments

The work of the Bureau has been confined for the most part to assisting re-

turned soldier-students, in particular those who have received assistance from the War Memorial Loan Fund, in securing employment during vacation and part-time work during the session. Some assistance has also been given to graduating students. The results were as follows:

VACATION EMPLOYMENT

Applications for work	276
Applicants referred to positions	276
Positions secured	143

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Applications for work	22
Positions secured	6

Your Board is of the opinion that a Bureau of Appointments, which would be prepared to offer assistance to any undergraduate or graduate applying for employment, is urgently needed.

Class and Local Organizations

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the development of class organizations. The plan of holding class reunions on the basis of a multiple-of-five anniversary of graduation is being generally adopted and many very successful reunions have been held during the year. The Alumni Office supplies class lists with addresses and gives all possible assistance to the class secretaries.

One of the most successful of alumni functions has been the annual reunion of Engineering graduates, the latest of which was held in Novemer, 1921, and was even better attended than those of previous years. Some of the Local Alumni Clubs have shown much activity. The Clubs of Montreal, New York, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Vancouver, and London, England, held enthusiastic gatherings. Much more could be accomplished in many other centres if officers of the Federation would visit them

frequently, conveying first-hand information about the University, and urging the co-operation of all alumni in the solution of its problems.

The Association's Finances

As the financial year of the Association now coincides with that of the University, which ends June 30, the statements appended hereto are for the year ending June 30, 1921.

The receipts from membership for the present fiscal year, however, show a substantial increase. During the eleven months ending May 31, 1922, \$3,593.50 was received as compared with \$3,332.70 in the twelve months ending June 30, 1921.

On account of the general business conditions of the country, the advertising receipts for the year will be in the neighbourhood of \$100 less than that received the previous year.

The assistance received from the University has been placed on a basis of grants for specific services rendered, which for the fiscal year 1921-1922 are as follows: \$1,500 towards the administration of the War Memorial Loan Fund, \$3,000 for publicity, \$500 for the maintenance of alumni records.

The collection of a combined fee to cover not only membership in the Federation and subscription to THE MONTHLY, but also membership in Faculty and College Associations, involves the retention by the Association of a percentage of the fee. In cases where the Association's clerical work is done by the Alumni Office, \$1.00 of the \$3.00 fee is retained by the Association, and where the Association performs its own clerical work, \$1.50 is withheld. Consequently a considerable increase in membership will be required to make the Alumni Federation financially independent of the University.

Your Board is convinced, however, that

the ultimate success of the alumni movement depends on securing a large number of members paying a comparatively small annual fee.

Angus MacMurchy,
Chairman.

C A Masten,
President of the Federation and Chairman of the Extension Committee.

J. R. Bone,
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

H. D. Scully,
Chairman, Memorial Committee.

John J. Gibson,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

D. B. Gillies,
Chairman, Publication Committee.

F. P. Megan,
Chairman, Bureau of Appointments Committee.

W. A. Bucke,
Laura Denton,
H. F. Gooderham,
Geo. H. Locke,
Alice McRae,
C. E. Macdonald,
C. S. MacInnes,
Geo. E. Wilson.

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1921

ASSETS

Cash in Dominion Bank (Current Account).....	\$1,337.90	
Cash in Dominion Bank (Savings Account) re Life Membership..	83.55	
Cash on hand.....	5.50	\$1,426.95
Dominion of Canada Victory Bond, 5½% 1934.....		926.25
Accounts Receivable:		
Advertisers.....	318.27	
Other Associations.....	41.40	359.67
Deficit.....		1,137.38
		<u>\$3,850.25</u>

LIABILITIES

University Press.....		\$1,108.95
Reserves:		
Commission on outstanding Advertisers' Accounts.....	\$38.82	
For Unexpired Subscriptions.....	1,657.48	
		<u>1,696.30</u>
Life Membership Endowment.....		1,045.00
		<u>\$3,850.25</u>

NOTE—Since the close of the fiscal year 1920-21 a grant of \$1,000 made by the Board of Governors for that year has been received. Consequently the Net Debit Balance for the year was \$137.38.

August 1, 1921.

W. N. MACQUEEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Revenue and Expenditure Account for year ending 30th June, 1921

EXPENDITURE

	Office	"Monthly"	Total
Salaries.....	\$2,447.10	\$1,298.96	\$3,746.06
Supplementary Salary to Secretary.....	583.28		583.28
Printing.....	33.35	3,532.70	3,566.05
Stationery, etc.....	200.90	265.07	465.97
Postage.....	366.00	359.01	725.01
General Expense.....	238.74	48.57	287.31
Telegrams and Telephone.....	58.51		58.51
Office Furniture.....	168.42		168.42
Publicity.....	435.79		435.79
Commission on Advertising.....		1,098.90	1,098.90
Engraving.....		212.95	212.95
Binding.....		59.40	59.40
Increase in Reserve for Unexpired Subscriptions.....	264.29	212.29	476.58
Reserve for Commission on Advertising.....		38.82	38.82
	<u>\$4,796.38</u>	<u>\$7,126.67</u>	<u>\$11,923.05</u>

REVENUE

	Office	"Monthly"	Total
Subscriptions.....	\$1,666.35	\$1,666.35	\$3,332.70
Sale of Scrap Paper, etc.....		1.25	12.5
Advertising.....		4,000.97	4,000.97
Interest on Life Membership Fund.....	16.48	16.48	32.96
Premium received on American cheques.....	19.51	19.51	39.02
	<u>\$1,702.34</u>	<u>\$5,704.56</u>	<u>\$7,406.90</u>
Deficit for year carried to Surplus Account.....	3,094.04	1,422.11	4,516.15
	<u>\$4,796.38</u>	<u>\$7,126.67</u>	<u>\$11,923.05</u>

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	Office	"Monthly"	Total
Balance at Debit 1st July, 1920.....			\$1,221.23
Deficit for twelve months from Revenue Account....	3,094.04	\$1,422.11	4,516.15
	<u>\$3,094.04</u>	<u>\$1,422.11</u>	<u>\$5,737.38</u>
Grants from University of Toronto:			
On account year ending 30th June, 1920—			
Balance received for Office Expense.....			\$1,300.00
On account year ending 30th June, 1921—			
For Office Expenses.....	\$2,000.00		3,300.00
Deficit on MONTHLY.....	<u>1,300.00</u>		3,300.00
Net Deficit carried to Balance Sheet.....			<u>1,137.38</u>
			<u>\$5,737.38</u>

Audited and found correct,

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH,
Chartered Accountants.

Victoria College Plans Monster Reunion

FORMER students of Victoria College are preparing for the first reunion to be held on any general scale since the College left Cobourg and became affiliated with the University of Toronto. The three days, September 8, 9 and 10 next, will witness the gathering of many hundreds of men and women, graduates and ex-students, from all parts of the continent. Just how many will attend depends on the success with which the graduate body can be apprised in the meantime of the plans now maturing.

The reunion has been timed to suit the many westerners who would shortly be returning to their homes. The Canadian National Exhibition is on at the same time and this should assure a large attendance from the Province. Besides, outdoor functions will still be possible and, in fact, an old-fashioned picnic and a garden party are being counted on.

The Victoria College Alumnae Association has joined with the Victoria College Alumni Association with an enthusiasm which provides for a joint reunion of the highest importance in every respect. Life in residence will be a central feature.

Registration commences on Thursday evening and by Friday noon all should be well acquainted again. That afternoon the picnic will enliven the quadrangle. At dinner, while the men are electing officers and discussing policy in Burwash Hall, the women will be feasting in Annesley.

Saturday morning will be free for all to take their wives to the Exhibition or their husbands to the shops. The garden party that afternoon and a service Sunday morning will conclude the set programme, which is planned to be as informal as possible.

Meanwhile, there will be numberless reunions of classes, groups and gangs; the handball board will be thronged at sundry hours for a tournament, and it is hoped that plenty of time will be available for taking in the shows and sights and visiting city friends without missing any of the reunion activities.

While the annual dinner of the Alumni Association is to be the feature for the men, a number of class reunions will be held. The "Seven" and "Two" classes, which normally would have held their reunions in June, are postponing them this time in order not to militate against the success of the general reunion.

The executive of the Victoria College Alumni Association, in setting the date and asking classes to co-operate, realized that the general policy of the Alumni Federation of the University called for class reunions at Convocation time. This rule is being departed from with regret and only on the ground that June was coming too soon for the newly-reorganized association to initiate anything so elaborate as a reunion.

After this extraordinary occasion has passed, the Alumni and Alumnae Associations of Victoria will raise their voices with the Federation in favour of simultaneous gatherings in June. Meanwhile, secretaries of classes are asked to notify the reunion's general secretary, W. J. Little, Victoria College, of their addresses. All who can co-operate in any way are being asked to communicate with committee chairmen through the general secretary.

Already the joint committees have been encouraged in their planning by messages which indicate that a considerable number from western Canada and from American universities are planning a visit to their Alma Mater at this time. Hope of meeting many old friends combines with an interest in the new buildings, residences, and library, to turn many eyes towards the College.

The extraordinary success attending the meetings of the graduates during the past year has given the executives and committees every confidence that the attendance and spirit of the reunion will more than justify the most complete plans for looking after the welfare of all who can come.

R. P. S.

Additions to the Roll of Service

ROLL OF HONOUR

THOMAS ANDREW DAVIDSON, Feb. 14, 1887—April 9, 1918. Second Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Son of James Davidson; b. Union; ed. St Thomas C.I., Columbian College; University College 1902-1903; University of California, B.Sc. 1910, M.Sc. 1911; Electrical Engineer.

In the spring of 1915 he enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps, and went overseas in June. He served with this unit from the summer of 1915 to November 1916. He then received his commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery, and after training in England returned to France in August 1917, joining the 12th Siege Battery. Through the autumn he served on the Ypres-Passchendaele front; and in the winter moved to the Armentières area. In the German offensive of the next spring he received multiple shell wounds at Laventie on April 9th, and died of his injuries shortly afterwards. Buried at Aire.

GEORGE WILLIAM PATTERSON, Nov. 24, 1899—Aug. 15, 1917. Private, Tenth Battalion.

Son of Thomas Patterson; b. Caradoc Tp., Middlesex Co.; ed. Caradoc P.S., Strathroy H.S.; Victoria College 1909-10; Teaching and Farming.

In May 1916 he enlisted in the 209th Battalion, and went overseas in November. He joined the 10th Battalion on the Vimy front in April 1917, and served at Arleux and through other engagements before Lens till his death. He was killed by shrapnel in the battle of Hill 70.

ROLL OF SERVICE

DAVIDSON, GORDON CHARLES—B.A. University Coll. 1906, M.A. (Calif.) 1908, Ph.D. (Calif.) 1916. 196th Bn., Pte., June 1916; Can. Inf., Lieut., Feb. 1917; France, Sept. 1917, 1st C.M.R.; Passchendaele, Canal du Nord, Cambrai; Wounded, Passchendaele, Nov. 2, 1917; M.C., Passchendaele, Nov. 1917.

DOUGLAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM—B.A.Sc. 1914. A.E.F., "B" Coy., 33rd Engrs., Apl. 1918; France, May 1918; Brest, Marcy, Nièvre; Cpl., Nov. 1918; att. Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, Mar. 1919.

ELLIOTT, JABEZ HENRY—M.B. 1897, Staff. C.A.M.C., Capt., Consultant, M.D. 2.

HEEBNER, MILLER BECKMAN—B.A.Sc. 1912. U.S. Sig. Cps., Constr. Div., Aug. 1917; Air Svce. Constr., Sec. Lieut., Jan. 1918; Gen. Supply Depot, Dayton; 506th Aero. Sqdn., Wilbur Wright Field; 1st Lieut., Sept. 1917; 506th and 500th Aero. Sqdns.; A.E.F., France, 499th Constr. Sqdn.

MANN, THOMAS ALEXANDER—Education 1916; C.O.T.C. 70th Bty., C.F.A., Gnr., Mar. 1917; o/s. Jan. 1918; France; C.G.A., Sept. 1918; Gassed.

MOLONY, EDWARD HELY; University College, 1893-94; 29th Bn., Pte.; o/s; (Details to come).

NORTHEY, ROBERT KIRKPATRICK—B.A.Sc. 1912; 95th Regt., Lieut. 68th Bn., Lieut., July 1915; Capt., Nov. 1915; Can. Ry. Tps. Depot, Nov.

1916; France, Feb. 1917, 5th Bn., Can. Ry. Tps., Lieut.; Somme, Ypres, Arras, Cambrai (1917); 6th Bn., Can. Ry. Tps., May 1918; Hdqrs., Can. Ry. Tps., Capt., May 1918.

O'CONNOR, THOMAS SOMERS—B.A. St. Michael's 1915; 3rd Bty., C.F.A., Lieut. 19th Bty., C.F.A., Lieut., Mar. 1915; France, Sept. 1915, 10th Bty.; 12th Bty., Feb. 1916; Ploegsteert, Messines, St. Eloi, Ypres; Wounded, Hill 60, Apl. 19, 1916, and Blaewpoort Farm, June 13, 1916; Invalided Aug. 1916; 74th Bty., Capt., O.C., 1916-1918.

PATTERSON, GURVIN—R. Coll. Dental Surg. 1920. C.A.D.C., Sergt., Feb. 1917; o/s. Apl. 1917; R.N.A.S., Oct. 1917; R.A.F.; 55th Sqdn., Indep. Air Force; 25th Sqdn., 9th Wing.

SMITH, GEORGE LEROY—R. Coll. Dental Surg. 1920 (1922). C.A.D.C., Sergt., Feb. 1917; o/s. Apl. 1917; R.F.C., Cadet, Jan. 1918; R.A.F., Sec. Lieut., Aug. 1918; France, Sept. 1918; Somme sec.

WINTERS, GEORGE ARTHUR—B.A. Victoria 1899, M.B. 1903, M.D. 1904. C.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., Valcartier, Major, June 1915; A.D.M.S., M.D. 5, Nov. 1915; President, Standing Med. Bd. for Canada, Dec. 1915; A.D.M.S., M.D. 5, Jan. 1916; Lt.-Col., Mar. 1916; Siberia, Oct. 1918, No. 16 Can. Fd. Amb., Major, 2nd i/c; A.D.M.S., M.D. 1, Lt.-Col., July-Sept. 1919.

ADDITIONS TO THE APPENDIX, pp. 535 sqq.

BELL, HUGH PHILIP—M.Sc. (Dalhousie); M.A. 1920, Staff; 63rd Regt., Lieut. 40th Bn., Capt., Apl. 1915; France, Apl. 1916, R. Can. Regt.; Ypres, Somme, Vimy, Lens; Wounded, Regina Trench, Oct. 8, 1916; Invalided Aug. 1917; 17th Res.; Area Musketry Offr., Seaford.

DOBSON, CHARLES EDWIN; Phm.B. 1920. 34th Bn., Pte., Aug. 1915; France, July 1916, 9th Can. M.G. Coy.; 3rd Bn., Can. M.G. Cps., 1918; Cpl.; Sergt., 1918; Ypres (1916), Somme, Vimy, Lens, Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, etc.

DUNTON, FREDERICK WILFRED; B.A.Sc. 1921. 234th Bn., Pte., Aug. 1916; Discharged Apl. 1917.

FLEMING, ROBERT HARVEY—University Coll. 1923. C.E., Signals, Spr., Oct. 1917; o/s. Dec. 1917; C.E.T.D.

WEEGAR, CHARLES FREDERICK—Phm.B. 1920. 238th Bn., Pte., Apl. 1916; France, Apl. 1917, 6th Bn., Can. Ry. Tps.; Cpl., July 1918; Arras, Cambrai, Passchendaele, Amiens, Cambrai, St. Quentin.

CORRECTIONS

- p. 23—Cavers, James Pomeroy—
for *January 1916* read *January 1915*.
- p. 58—Gunn, Murray Grant—
for *Houlthust* read *Houthulst*.
- p. 239—Creelman, John Jennings—
add *D.S.O., Jan. 1, 1917*.
- p. 252—Donald, Duncan—
read *B.A. University Coll. 1891*.
- p. 299—Hardstaff, Roy John—
add *C.A.M.C., M.D. 2, Lieut., Dec. 1916; o/s. Feb. 1917; R.A.M.C.; Capt., June 1917; France, May 1918; C. C. Stas., 1st and 2nd Armies; Eye, Ear, etc., specialist, London area, 1919-20*.

- p. 320—Hutchison, Frederick Lorne—
for *July 1917* read *July 1918*.
p. 361—MacDonald, Alexander Edward—
for *32nd Regt.* read *32nd Bty.*
p. 466—Sinclair, Charles Eldon—
add *2nd Bn., Can. Garr. Regt., 1918-1919*.
p. 550—Dow, Norman David—
read *Somme (1915), Ypres (1916), Somme, Vimy,
Lens, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai—Mons.*

- p. 578—Nicholas, Alfons Louis—
add *France, Feb. 1915—Sept. 1916*.
p. 578—Nixon, Charles Marlboro'—
read *56th Bty., C.F.A., Gnr., Mar. 1916; France;
66th Bty., Bdr., Dec. 1917; Injured May 15, 1918*.
p. 591—Townsend, Douglass George—
add *France, July 1916; Ypres, Kemmel, Somme,
Vimy, etc.*

University Settlement Plans Summer Camp

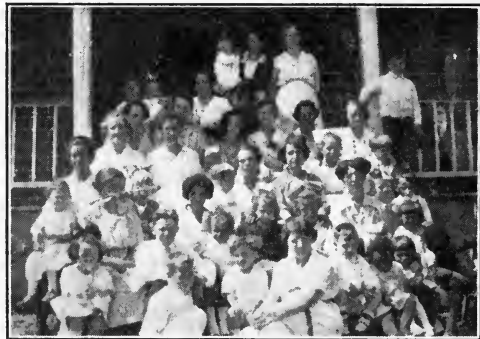
THE University Settlement is again making preparations for the operation of a summer camp. The property on Lake Simcoe near Jackson's Point which was used last year has been leased for the coming summer, and plans are being made for the opening of the camp on July 1. A large farmhouse situated on the shore of the Lake constitutes the camp quarters.

The Settlement Summer Camp differs from the ordinary fresh air camp in that it specializes on mothers with small children rather than on older children. Five groups in all will be taken to the camp during the summer for a twelve days' period each. Three of these will be mothers with babies; one, boys ranging from ten to sixteen years of age; and one of girls.

Last year 211 individuals of eleven different nationalities enjoyed a holiday at the camp, and it is expected that this year approximately the same number will be accommodated. The camp will be

supervised for the most part by voluntary workers—graduates and undergraduates of the University.

The camp is supported chiefly by private donations from friends of the Settlement and by a grant from the *Daily Star* Fresh Air Fund. Those who visit the camp are also expected to pay, if they are able, at the rate of \$10 for the twelve days' period for a mother with children, and \$5 for a boy or girl. However, many are not able to pay, and these are given accommodation



One of the parties which visited the Settlement Camp last year



The University Settlement Summer Camp Building

without charge. Last year the campers paid \$435.20.

The *Star* Fund provides transportation and food supplies so that the chief financial obligation resting upon the Settlement is for the rent of the property (\$600) and domestic help. Last year the camp cost \$2,214 of which \$1,209 was contributed by friends.

Contributions should be sent to the treasurer, Mr W. H. Bonus, Superintendent's Office, University of Toronto.

The Royal Canadian Institute in its Relations with the University of Toronto

By D. R. KEYS, VICE-PRESIDENT, R.C.I.

FIRST organized in 1849 by a group of young engineers and architects as a professional society, the Institute widened its scope and obtained a royal charter on November 4, 1851. Its first president, Sir William Logan, the well-known geologist, was assisted by a Council of which Captain (afterwards General) Lefroy was first vice-president, Fred Cumberland (one of the architects of University College), corresponding secretary, and Sandford Fleming, secretary. Among the Council were Professors Croft and Cherriman of the Departments of Chemistry and Mathematics of University College, which had just been founded as the teaching body for the University of Toronto.

In the following year, 1852, the Institute began its first literary publication, *The Canadian Journal*. The hoped-for dawn of universal peace had just been celebrated by the first World Exhibition in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, and an illustration in the first number of the *Journal* shows the Canadian exhibit, consisting mostly of sleighs, canoes, and other evidences of the severe conditions then limiting transportation in this country. In its variety of interests this early periodical resembled the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the mother country, and the time will no doubt come when historical researchers will find fruitful sources of information in its pages. Among the leading contributors were Doctor John McCaul, then president of University College, his successor Dr Daniel Wilson, Dr Chapman, the first professor of Geology, and other members of the faculty, whose small classes left them ample leisure for outside literary work. The antique nature of their ordinary subjects is fittingly reflected in the eighteenth century style of their prose which had none of the staccato element that is said to appear in the work of the modern movie artist. These men were scholars first and became scientists afterwards.

For many years the Canadian Institute had its home on the south side of Richmond Street between Victoria and Church Streets. When the writer was a school boy

at Upper Canada College he used to pass this building on his way to the Mechanics Institute Library, and would often observe the then professor of English, Dr Daniel Wilson, hurrying in or out of the building with a packet of papers under his arm and a terrier at his heels. Hardly less well-known than this eccentric figure, with long locks flowing down over his shoulders, was the muscular form of Professor Chapman, whose perfectly bald head was always covered by a velvet skull-cap and who was also frequently to be met on his way to the Institute. During the sixties and seventies of the last century, the building on Richmond Street served the purpose of a down-town college club for the professors and was maintained to a considerable extent by their influence and support. In this capacity it took over the Library of the *Athenaeum*, an older literary society that had flourished during the first half of the century. Many of its books are still to be seen on the shelves of the present reading-room at 198 College Street, to which site the Institute was removed early in the present century.

Long before this removal, a new generation of scholars and scientists, trained by the older men, had begun to take places beside them as torch-bearers on the pathway of science. As a type of these we may refer to the late James Loudon, who succeeded Professor Cherriman in the Chair of Mathematics and Physics in 1875, and was thus the first graduate of the University to secure such a position. Not the least of his subsequent achievements was the success with which he filled the presidency of the Canadian Institute in 1876-1878. His inaugural address dealt with the objects and advantages of such learned societies and opened a new era in the history of the Institute. Modern scientific research was as yet in its infancy and except in Germany had nowhere been introduced into University work. Dr Loudon's paper showed how important it was that there should be some means of communication whereby the unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of time on the

working out of the same problem by different scientists might be avoided. At the same time these learned societies, by printing the papers of their members and exchanging their periodical publications, gave opportunity, stimulus, and inspiration to a world-wide circle of workers and aided materially in the extension of science.

From this new departure a double influence proceeded and the impulse given to the Institute reacted on the University or rather on what was still for more than a decade University College. Not only in Professor Loudon's own department, but in the Natural Science departments, there was a great development of modern methods. Professor Ramsay Wright and a long succession of his pupils have contributed scores of papers to the Proceedings and the Transactions of the Institute. Similarly the late Professor Ellis was active in stimulating research and was for some years president of the Canadian Institute. Professor van der Smissen, who was the first to introduce the scientific method of instruction in the Modern Language Department, also became president of the Institute and helped to found the Philological Section, which proved a stimulus to the authors of the French and German textbooks now so widely known both in the United States and in the mother country. The late A. F. Chamberlain (B.A. 1886), for some years librarian, began his work in the Canadian Institute, and before his too early death had produced several hundred articles in addition to his standard work on childhood. Another graduate to whose careful work the Institute owed much during the eighties was the late George E. Shaw, also librarian for several years.

In the hope of stimulating research and at the same time training young graduates who might become professors in the future, several fellowships were established in University College in September, 1883. Among the early incumbents were A. B. Macallum, E. C. Jeffrey, R. R. Bensley, A. F. Chamberlain, J. C. Robertson, Rushton Fairclough, and W. P. Mustard, all of whom subsequently made good their early promise and became distinguished in various lines of scholarship and scientific investigation. The most epoch-making development in this direction was the publication of the "catfish number" of

the Proceedings with the results of Professor Wright's study of this subject, including a number of papers by his students. Among these was an article by James P. McMurrich, now chairman of the Board of Graduate Studies of the University of Toronto, then a professor in the Ontario Agricultural College, who contributed various other papers to the Institute, and who has recently crowned a distinguished career by being made president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

While Institute and University were thus mutually assisting in the advance of



PROFESSOR J. C. FIELDS
President of the Royal Canadian Institute

scientific knowledge, the Provincial authorities were treating both institutions in anything but a generous fashion. With the growth of science the necessity for material support became greater and a period of financial depression had set in which made the difficulty for a time still more unsurmountable. During this period the activities of the Institute were somewhat circumscribed; its membership decreased and its future, like that of higher education in general, appeared far from hopeful. To mark the nadir of this epoch

the University building was destroyed by fire in 1890, leaving only four rooms available for lectures. But the success of the Biological Department, as reflected in the "catfish number," had led to the erection of a separate building, which now served to aid in carrying on lectures during the period of reconstruction. A new library building arose as a mark of the sympathy of graduates and citizens, and here the extensive collection of learned transactions and scientific publications belonging to the Institute subsequently found a resting-place. Thus they became readily available for the use of the scientific students who have so greatly increased in numbers through the influence of the Confederation Act. This Library, which has been brought together by the exertions of the successive librarians and which is the largest of the kind in Canada, contains not only thousands of volumes of scientific papers by the leading workers of the last two generations, but has also hundreds of boxes of pamphlets representing the labours of student researchers who have been working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Medicine, or Doctor of Laws. The importance of such a collection to a university which is beginning to develop post-graduate work is self-evident. The Canadian Institute acquired this unique library by exchanging its own Proceedings, largely made up of papers by members of the university faculties, for the similar periodicals of the other great universities and learned societies of the world. The Provincial Government has of late years made grants for the publication of the Institute's Proceedings, and for the binding of its exchanges, of which it receives about two thousand annually. By mutual agreement the staff of the University Library look after the circulation of these publications.

In addition to acting as a clearing-house for the periodical literature of learned bodies, the Canadian Institute has also co-operated with the University of Toronto in inviting the two great Associations for the Advancement of Science to hold meetings in our city. The first of these took place in 1889 when the American Association for the Advancement of Science met in the Convocation Hall of the old building shortly before its destruction by fire. To those who remembered that meeting, the recent return of the American Association

with an attendance of nearly two thousand members, with hundreds of papers read in dozens of different sections, formed a wonderful object-lesson on the progress of science during the generation that has elapsed. In 1897 the British Association met in Toronto under the same auspices. The mere presence of such men as Evans, Kelvin, Forsyth, and Lister has had an incalculable effect in stimulating both faculty and students as well as in rousing a general interest among the citizens in the advance of scientific research. The Institute has also shared in the task of entertaining other learned bodies such as the British Medical Association in 1906 and the World's Congress of Geologists in 1913. The volume on the Natural History of Toronto, prepared by a committee of the Institute for the Geological Congress, is a text book almost unique in its design and execution, and of great value to local students in all the natural sciences. *The Medical Handbook of Canada* was not less successful in spreading a knowledge of the Dominion among an important section of the population of the British Isles. The earlier *Handbook* of 1897, edited by Professor Mavor, was also a valuable work, widely circulated by the members of the British Association.

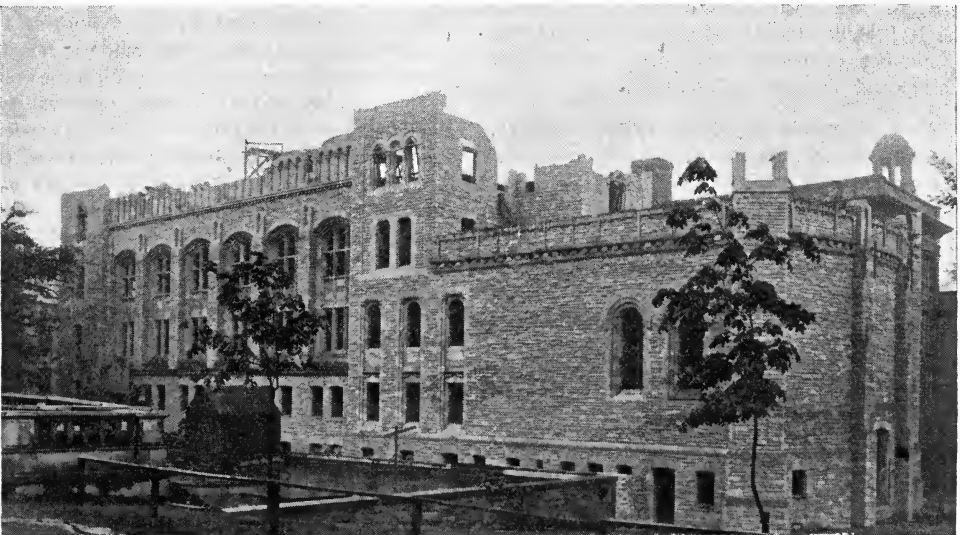
The removal of the home of the Institute to a house on College Street, resulted for a time in a decline in membership. The building was old and not very well adapted to the purposes of a club of scientists. Under the presidency of Mr Arnoldi there was a great increase in membership and extensive alterations were made by which the premises were improved, the pamphlets cased in boxes, and the arrears of binding made up. The most notable of Mr Arnoldi's services on behalf of the Institute was the securing of the right to use the adjective "Royal" whereby it became "The Royal Canadian Institute," and was linked more closely to the mother country. Shortly after this the war broke out and the Institute became a centre of popular resort by the series of lectures on various interesting subjects connected with the conflict. These were so well attended that it became necessary to hold the Saturday evening meetings in the Physics Building, which brought the public into closer relations with the University, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The effect of the war in advancing scientific progress is one of the common-places of recent history. Nowhere was it more pronounced than in the United States and for a time it looked likely that the same result would follow in Canada. The Royal Canadian Institute did its part well in trying to secure the establishment of a Bureau of Research to aid in the industrial development of our resources. But it could neither secure help for its own Bureau of Industrial Research nor did it succeed in persuading the late Government to establish such a Bureau at Ottawa. During the period of hostilities the Council of the R.C.I. was the centre of a large and active committee formed by a number of scientific and technical experts who aided the Government in various matters connected with the progress of the war.

Since the war, under the energetic direction of President Fields, the Institute has done much to promote the cause of science and to popularize the University's work by inducing some of the leading authorities in the United States to deliver lectures on their special subjects. The late Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, opened one of the sessions by a valuable paper on research which showed a better spirit than was later found to exist among the members of his Council. Such men as Dr Howard, the past president of the A.A.A.S., Dr Merriam, the director of the Carnegie

Institute, Dr Humphries of the United States Weather Bureau, Dr Griggs, the discoverer of the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," and Dr Alex. Nicolson, the inventor of "Speaking Crystals," are a few of the notable lecturers who have attracted large audiences to the University buildings during the present session of the R.C.I.

What the Royal Canadian Institute owes to the University faculty it would be difficult to over-estimate. Unfortunately a comparatively small number of the six hundred members of that faculty are included among the three hundred and fifty members of the Institute. The fee of five dollars a year is a trifling tribute to the great cause of science. Moreover, if the humanistic subjects were better represented among the members we might be able, like some of the Continental Societies, to issue a double series; one consisting of papers on pure science, the other of treatises in the realm of literature and history. Here again the University and the Royal Canadian Institute, by uniting their forces, would be returning to the tradition of an earlier time, when men like Sir William Logan, General Lefroy, and Sandford Fleming, worked side by side with Dr McCaul, Sir Daniel Wilson, and Dr Scadding. May the dawn of that new era be not far distant!



The new Anatomy Building rising from the old bed of the Taddle to the rear of the Medical Building. It is being built at a cost of \$500,000.

To Receive Honorary Degrees, Commencement Week

Doctor of Laws

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, K.C.B., P.C., M.D., BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sir Auckland Geddes has had a very distinguished academic and public career. A native of Edinburgh, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh University, London Hospital, and Freiburg. He engaged in university work first at the University of Edinburgh as assistant professor of Anatomy then as professor of Anatomy at Dublin, and later as professor of Anatomy at McGill University. During the war he served as Director of Recruiting, Minister of National Service and President of the Board of Trade. He was appointed principal of McGill University in 1919 but resigned on being appointed to his present position.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., PH.D., PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Premier King graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895. He was fellow in the University of Chicago and in Harvard University until 1900 when he accepted the appointment of Deputy Minister of Labour at Ottawa. He was Minister of Labour in the Laurier administration from 1909 to 1911. He has served on many commissions in connection with labour matters, and for four years was director of investigations of industrial relations of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is the author of a number of books including *Industry and Humanity* and *The Secret of Heroism*.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LYMAN POORE DUFF, P.C., B.A., LL.B., JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Mr Justice Duff graduated from the University in 1887. He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1893 and for a number of years practised his profession in British Columbia. He received his present appointment in 1906. He has maintained a close interest in the affairs of the University.

HIS EXCELLENCY SAO-KE ALFRED SZE, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Honourable Sao-Ke Alfred Sze was one of the Chinese students who was selected for training in the United States and after a course at Cornell University he entered the diplomatic service. On the 22nd of December, 1914, he presented his

credentials as Chinese Ambassador in London. In 1920 he became Ambassador at Washington and in that capacity represented the Chinese Republic at the Washington Conference. He and Sir Auckland Geddes are the only members of the Conference who have been able to come on for the degree.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MELVILLE MARTIN, B.A., FORMERLY PRIME MINISTER OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Honourable Mr Martin graduated from the University in 1898 and from Osgoode Hall in 1903. He practised his profession at Regina, became interested in politics and was elected to the House of Commons in 1908, resigning in 1917 to accept the premiership of Saskatchewan. He was re-elected premier in June 1917 but has recently resigned.

THE REVEREND HENRY CARR, B.A., SUPERIOR OF ST MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

Father Carr graduated from the University in 1903. On graduation he joined the staff of St Michael's College and in 1915 was appointed Superior. He is a man of marked scholarly and administrative qualities.

GEORGE CROFTS, ESQ., AN EMINENT AUTHORITY ON CHINESE ART AND A BENEFACTOR OF THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM.

Mr Crofts is a China merchant who, during an extended residence there, has made a remarkable collection of Chinese antiquities. With the break-up of the Empire in 1911 a great opportunity was given for those on the spot to acquire rare specimens of all manner of Chinese art products and of this Mr Crofts did not fail to take advantage, thus amassing one of the finest collections in existence. A chance visit to the Royal Ontario Museum made him acquainted with Mr Currelly and he has been one of the most munificent benefactors of that institution. He knows Chinese art as Sam Weller knew London.

EDWARD PEASE DAVIS, B.A., A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE BAR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr Davis graduated from the University with the class of 1882, and that same year was called to the Bar of the North West Territories. He moved to British Columbia in 1886 and since has practised Law in Vancouver. He is a member of the firm

of Davis, Marshal, Macneil and Pugh. He enjoys a large practice, and is director of a number of companies.

JOHN HENDERSON, M.A., A TEACHER OF LONG AND EMINENT SERVICE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF THIS PROVINCE.

Mr Henderson has had a great influence in educating the young people of the Province. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, receiving his B.A. in 1871 and his M.A. in 1872. Since that time he has had a distinguished career as a teacher in the High Schools of the Province, and is author of numerous text books in Latin, among them *First Latin Book* and *Latin Prose* which he published jointly with the late Professor Fletcher. He is a past president of the O.E.A. and was for a dozen years a senator of the University of Toronto.

THE REVEREND CHARLES ALLEN SEAGER, M.A., D.D., PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Dr Seager is a native of Goderich, Ontario, and a graduate of Trinity in both Arts and Divinity. Shortly after his graduation he was called to a church in British Columbia. Later he was appointed Principal of St Mark's Hall, an Anglican Theological College of Vancouver. The War having drained St Mark's of students he resigned and accepted the rectorship of St Matthew's Church, Toronto. A year ago he was appointed Provost of Trinity.

Doctor of Medicine

JAMES HUERNER MULLIN, M.A., IN RECOGNITION OF THE WORK HE HAS DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr Mullin graduated in Medicine at the University in 1897. He has a large practice in Hamilton.

Doctor of Science

ARTHUR PHILEMON COLEMAN, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S., DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Professor Coleman graduated from Victoria University in 1876 and studied later in Breslau University. He was appointed professor of Geology and Natural History at Victoria University in 1881 and since 1890 has been professor of Geology at the University of Toronto. He is one of the foremost geologists of the time, and is a man of exceeding wide interests, numbering among his accomplishments, sketching and mountain climbing.

ARCHIBALD BYRON MACALLUM, M.D., PH.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., PROFESSOR OF BIO-CHEMISTRY IN MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Dr Maallum graduated from the University in 1880 and continued his studies at Johns Hopkins University where he was granted the degree of Ph.D. in 1884. He was appointed fellow at his Alma Mater, and by 1891 had risen to be professor of Physiology. In 1908 he was appointed professor of Bio-Chemistry. He left the University in 1917 to accept the position of chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa. He is now professor of Bio-Chemistry at McGill University. He is author of many scientific treatises.

Doctor of Letters

HENRY RUSHTON FAIRCLOUGH, M.A., PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Professor Fairclough graduated with the class of 1883 and received his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1896. He served during the War as Red Cross Commissioner in Montenegro with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in Switzerland as officer in charge of the Belgian Relief. He was awarded many decorations for service.

Doctor of Music

FERDINAND ALBERT MOURÉ, ORGANIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Mr Mouré has done much for the development of music at the University. His afternoon organ recitals given monthly in Convocation Hall have become one of the musical features of Toronto. He has been deeply interested in the work of the Faculty of Music and is a member of the teaching staff. He has been Bursar of the University since 1904.

Doctor of Veterinary Science

CHARLES DUNCAN MCGILVRAY, PRINCIPAL OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Dr McGilvray was born in Scotland and moved to Canada with his family in his early youth. He graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College and then proceeded to Chicago for post graduate work. He was for fourteen years Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Province of Manitoba and was called from this position to that of Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College on the retirement of the late Dr E. A. A. Grange in 1918. Dr McGilvray has done much for Veterinary Science and is particularly interested in research.

New Union for University College Women

A NEW Union for University College women is assured for next session.

The work will be carried forward with all possible despatch so that the building may be ready for opening if not at the beginning at least during the fall term.

The original difficulty of the needs exceeding the amount of money available has not, however, been, as yet, quite overcome. In order that a wise decision may be arrived at, Messrs Darling and Pearson, University architects, are making drawings which will permit of alternatives. It is possible that the University College Alumnae Association may decide to hand over to the University the money which they have raised for Women's Building—some \$20,000—in order to make the Union more complete.

As it stands now \$100,000 from the Government is available for the building. The Nicholl's property at 79 St. George Street has been purchased for \$35,000, leaving \$65,000 for an addition to the building now on the property. The present building will provide accommodation for committee and lounge rooms and it is planned to have in the section to be built, a dining hall to accommodate about 200, a lecture room to seat 300, and possibly a library.

The various committees interested—the Property Committee of the Governors, the Women's Residence Committee of University College, and the Women's Building Committee—are endeavouring to expedite the negotiations so that the work of construction may be begun at the earliest possible time.



The academic procession will this year be able once more to make its way unhindered across the front lawn. The rehabilitation of the lawn made necessary by its use for the training of troops during the War has been very successful.

REUNIONISTS—

1. Notify your Class Secretary or representative at least a week in advance, of your intention to attend this year's Commencement, stating whether or not you wish living quarters reserved for you at the University.

2. On arrival at the University, register at the Alumni Desk in Hart House where admission tickets, keys for rooms in the Residences, and full information may be secured.

CLASS SECRETARIES AND REPRESENTATIVES

- 1872—S. J. McKee,
335 18th St., Brandon, Man.
- 1877—Rev. J. R. Johnston,
Preston, Ont.
- 1882—Dr D. J. Gibb Wishart,
47 Grosvenor St., Toronto
- 1887—Prof. J. T. Crawford,
Ontario College of Education,
Toronto
- 1892—Prof. J. C. McLennan,
University of Toronto,
Toronto
- 1897—C. D. Creighton,
Department of Education,
Parliament Bldgs., Toronto
- 1902—A. R. Cochrane,
Sun Life Bldg., Toronto
- 1907—J. C. M. MacBeth,
Continental Life Bldg.,
Toronto
- 1912—Dr V. F. Stock,
166 George St., Toronto
- 1917—E. W. Clairmont,
71 Grenville St., Toronto

ITEMS ON PROGRAMME TO BE REMEMBERED**JUNE 8—**

4.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Alumni Federation—Lecture Room, Hart House.
Tea served 4.00 p.m.
All Alumni invited.

8.15 p.m.—Honorary Degrees Convocation.
Tickets may be secured on application to the Registrar not later than June 7.

It is expected that Sir Auckland Geddes and Hon. Mackenzie King will speak.

Following Convocation a reception will be held in Examination Hall.
All Alumni invited.

JUNE 9—

2.15 p.m.—Graduation Exercises.
Tickets limited.

4.00 p.m.—Garden Party.
All Alumni invited.

6.30 p.m.—Class Reunion Dinners in Great Hall, Hart House, followed by Class gatherings.

“The Tempest” will be presented in Hart House Theatre each evening and Saturday afternoon of Commencement Week. Arrangements may be made for theatre parties of five or more at the special rate of \$1.00 per ticket on application to the Alumni Office.

Register at Hart House, so that you may learn who of your classmates are in town and be put in touch with them

Dr Laing Addresses McGill Convocation

DR GORDON LAING, '91, recently appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University, delivered the Convocation address at the Commencement Exercises of that University on May 12.

General John Pershing, U.S.A., was present to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr Laing's address dealt with "The University and the Community". He sketched the services rendered to the community by the modern university and pointed out how a greater understanding of the universities on the part of the public would result in greater services. He stated that to-day a university education was considered much more "useful" than it was a few years ago. Previously universities were used as preparatory schools for the professions, only a few graduates entering business. For the boy entering business, a four year university course was regarded as a waste of time. "This belief in the unsuitability of the university course for the business career", Dr Laing declared, "reduced enormously the service of the university to the community, for it excluded from higher education many of the best minds—kept out of the university the men who by reason of their native ability would profit most by it and who, moreover, entering active business life would carry into the very heart of the community whatever they had got in college.

"The idea of the usefulness of the college course was, of course, as I have already indicated, a mistaken one. From the very first the purpose of the university has been to minister to the community, and it has always, within the limits imposed upon it by the very misconceptions to which I have referred, lived up to its obligations. Like the Church—and in respect to service to the community there are many analogies between Church and university—it has kept the faith, and that it is coming into its own now is shown by the increasing vogue it has attained not only among those who are intending to enter the professions but

also among those who are going into business. When our citizens, our solid men of business, the leaders of the commercial world are all convinced that a university-trained mind is as useful in their field as in that of the professions, then the relation of the university to the community will be properly adjusted and it will have an opportunity of rendering fully to society that service of which it is capable.

"Tempest" to be given at Hart House

"The Tempest", the most charming of Shakespeare's "romances", will be produced at Hart House Theatre on Tuesday, June 6, and will run for the remainder of the week, with a matinee on Saturday, June 10.

"The Tempest" is dear to the heart and imagination of every producer, for the interest of the play lies not in the story itself, but in its romantic scene and setting—a most desolate isle where "sounds and sweet airs" proceed none knows whence, strange shapes appear and vanish, and "all wonder and amazement inhabits"; and, still more, in the peculiar fascination of three of the dramatis personae—Prospero, Ariel, and Caliban. The presence of three "so rare and wondered" characters gives to "The Tempest" unique originality and mystery of effect.

Mr Frederick Coates is responsible for the scenery and dresses for this production, which promise to be exceedingly beautiful.

It is interesting to note that the first scene, i.e., The Wreck, will be played in its entirety. This scene is usually much cut or altogether omitted, or else, as in the case of Sir Herbert Tree's production, made to serve as a display for mechanical ingenuity. The text is little cut, and, with the exception of one interval, the scenes will follow continuously.

Almost as important as the setting for "The Tempest" is the music, and this is being well looked after, being under the very capable direction of Dr Willan. Many of the well known airs of Purcell and Dr Arne are being used, and whenever new music has been written by Dr Willan, it will be found to be in keeping with the work of the old masters.

A special feature will be made of the masque and dances, and Miss Lorna McLean and Miss Phyllis Strathy, so well known to Hart House audiences, will assist the director in presenting them.

The cast will be an unusually strong one and will include Basil Morgan, A. Munro Grier, E. A. Dale, Dixon Wagner, and Heasell Mitchell.

On application to the Alumni Office, 184 College Street, Telephone College 5032, arrangements may be made for the accommodation of alumni theatre parties of five or more at the reduced rate of \$1.00 per ticket.

With the Alumni

The University of Toronto Monthly

Published by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto

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Deaths

HARE—At the Mayo Brothers' Hospital, Rochester, on April 25, Reverend John James Hare, B.A. (Vic) '73, M.A. '79, principal emeritus of the Ontario Ladies College, Whitby, with which he was actively connected for forty-one years.

CLEMENT—As a result of a paralytic stroke, William Henry Pope Clement, B.A. (U.C.) '78, LL.B. '81, Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and author of several law books and a History of Canada.

MACMURCHY—At his residence, 122 South Drive, John C. MacMurchy, B.A. (U.C.) '98, barrister at-law.

SHAW—At his home in North Bay, on May 12, John Henry Shaw, Dip. Sc. '99, after an illness of some months.

TEASDALE—At Flin-Flon, Manitoba, on April 22, Charles Montgomery Teasdale, B.A.Sc. '03, in his fortieth year, from influenza.

ORDAN—At her home, 35 Highview Crescent, Toronto, Mrs A. R. Jordan, the wife of Alexander Robertson Jordan, D.D.S. '06.

KINSEY—At Gravenhurst, on April 29, Albert Lauder Kinsey, M.B. '08, a native of Bracebridge, and formerly of Hearst, Ontario.

MACKENZIE—From influenza and pneumonia, Major Harold John Mackenzie, M.C., B.A.Sc. '14, of Woodstock, in his thirty-first year.

THE DIRECTORS' MEETING

MEMBERS OF BOARD

Retiring in 1922: Dr George E. Wilson, C. S. MacInnes, D. B. Gillies, and Dr George H. Locke.

Retiring in 1923: Mr Justice Masten, John MacInnes, C. E. Macdonald, and H. D. Scully.

Retiring in 1924: Angus MacMurchy, John J. Gibson, F. P. Megan, and W. A. Bucke.

Representative of University College Alumnae Association: Mrs J. P. McRae.

Representative of Victoria College Alumnae Association: Miss Laura Denton.

Representative of University College Alumni Association: H. F. Gooderham.

Representative of Engineering Alumni Association: not appointed.

Meeting of May 17; present: Mr Angus MacMurchy, Mr Justice Masten, Dr George H. Locke, Dr George E. Wilson, Messrs Macdonald and Gillies, and Miss Denton.

Mr Justice Masten reported that the Scholarship Board had inspected the securities held by the Chartered Trust and Executor Company as agents for the Federation in respect to the War Memorial Fund and had found these to be as previously reported to the Board, all being proper trust fund securities.

It was decided that a reception should be held previous to the Annual Meeting on June 8.

The question of enlarging the work of the Bureau of Appointments was discussed. The Committee was instructed to confer with the President of the University and report.

Financial statements showing a credit balance of \$295.88 in the balance sheet of April 30, and a credit balance of \$25.27 in the operating account for the month of April, were submitted.

The Annual Report of the Directors was considered in detail and adopted.

The President appointed the following Nominating Committee to receive nominations and report at the Annual Meeting: Mr Justice Masten, Mr Angus MacMurchy, Dr George E. Wilson, Messrs C. E. Macdonald, H. D. Scully, and John J. Gibson.

The Secretary reported on the Convention of Alumni Secretaries held at Urbana, Ill, during the first week of May.

MOTHERLAND BRANCH SOLICITS MEMBERSHIP

The Motherland Branch has printed the address delivered by Mr Angus MacMurchy before the meeting of alumni held recently in London, and has mailed it with a letter to all alumni resident in the United Kingdom. The letter reads in part:

"Those few members of the University of Toronto Alumni Association resident in London, who were fortunate in hearing the enclosed able address by Mr Angus MacMurchy, K.C. (Chairman of the Board of Directors), feel that all former Toronto University men and women will be amazed to hear of the splendid work of their Alma Mater—and that they will be keen to add their weight to help push the great work of a double character—the memorial built to the memory of the comrades who gave their lives in the War and the giving of Scholarships to the sons and daughters of those who fell. What two more natural and brotherly deeds could be done—the enshrining of the memories of our fellow students who died so gallantly and the care of their offspring."

"The Motherland Branch feels this call and wishes to bring together all graduates and ex-

students in Great Britain—in one centre if possible—but perhaps it might be accomplished by organizing several centres.

"In the meantime will you join the Alumni Association? Mr H. P. Biggar (1894), 19 Victoria Street, S.W.I. is Honorary Treasurer and will be glad to receive a subscription of \$3.00 from you. One dollar pays your membership in the central Federation. One dollar pays for a year's subscription to THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, and the remaining dollar is retained here to defray postage and local expense. THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY receives regular contributions from Canada's most able men and gives an insight into things Canadian, political, literary, ect., from the point of view of a man of intellect. Subscriptions paid now will cover the period to mid-summer, 1923."

F. A. C. REDDEN,
Honorary Secretary.

VANCOUVER BRANCH ENTERTAINS SIR ROBERT

Over 185 alumni attended the dinner in Vancouver given in honour of President Falconer on Friday, May 12. Major W. G. Swan was toastmaster. Dr J. B. Davidson proposed the toast to other universities. The toast to the Alma Mater was proposed by Bishop de Pencier and responded to by Dr J. M. Pearson. Mr Alex Henderson proposed "The Ladies" and Mrs R. W. Brock and Miss M. L. Bollert replied.

In speaking to the graduates Sir Robert said that their loyalty to the University would not come to fruition unless they showed it vicariously to the new University of British Columbia. "You can manifest no greater proof of the value received from your Alma Mater than by the intensity with which you use the gifts and training you have received for the benefit of your young institution here".

Sir Robert gave many announcements of interest and general news of the activities of the University, telling of its growth and development.

PRINCIPAL HUTTON ADDRESSES BUFFALO ALUMNI

The annual dinner of the Buffalo Branch was held on April 21 at the University Club, Buffalo. Principal Hutton was present as guest of honour and following the dinner gave his address on "The Art of Lewis Carroll". Dr J. D. Bonnar reports that the Principal was in great form and held the alumni fairly spellbound by his splendid diction and inimitable humour. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Felix E. Prochnow; *Vice-President*, Dr C. W. Clendenan, of Tonawanda; *Secretary*, F. Gordon Reid; *Treasurer*, Alex Sutherland.

Notes by Classes

'76 Vic. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Professor A. P. Coleman, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Toronto, by Western University, on May 26.

'77 M. An invitation to be present at the International Congress of Americanists and Archaeologists which opens at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on

August 20, 1922, has been extended to Dr Rowland B. Orr, director of the Provincial Museum of Ontario. Dr Orr has been elected to preside at the sessions of the Boards of Anthropology and Canadian Archaeology at the convention.

'80 T. Right Rev Peter Trimble Rowe, D.D., is still Bishop of Alaska, but his home address is R.F.D. No. 2, Seattle, Washington.

'86 Vic. Joseph Alfred Carbert is no longer practising medicine, but is a provincial and Dominion Land Surveyor in Alberta. His address is 227 First Street, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

'86 U.C. Professor Edwin J. Saunders, the assistant professor of geology at the University of Washington has been on leave of absence this year, doing graduate work at Harvard University.

'87 T. Rev C. Herbert Shutt is the rector of St Luke's Episcopal Church, Fort Collins, Colorado. He resides at the Rectory, 312 East Oak Street.

'87 Vic. A clipping from *Science* has reached us regarding a series of lectures which are being delivered by Dr Walter Libby to the Industrial Fellows of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research and the faculty members and graduate students of the University of Pittsburgh. The aim of the series is to discover the mental conditions of successful research.

'87 T. Hon Frederick Lawrence Schaffner is now a member of the Canadian Senate. His home address is 801 Wolsley Avenue, Winnipeg.

'88 M. (T). Dr Wilber Harris dean of Grace Hospital, has been elected president of the Toronto Academy of Medicine for the ensuing year.

'88 U.C. Wm Moore McKay is the city prosecutor of Vancouver. His address is 2610 10th Avenue, West.

'89 U.C. Rev Andrew Carrick is the pastor of the Tualatin Plains Presbyterian Church and his address is 160 East 68th Street, Portland, Oregon.

'89 M. Geo Wm O. Dowsley has purchased a home in Beaverton and will set up a practice there. For fifteen years he has been a resident of Parkdale Toronto.

'89 U.C. George A. H. Fraser is the special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States and his address is 230 Post Office Building, Denver, Colorado.

'89 Vic. Dr John MacKercher is living in retirement at 9 St Catherine Road, Montreal, but is still keenly interested in the important problems of the day and keeps himself mentally alert by solving abstruse mathematical problems and reviewing the studies of his earlier days.

'90 M. Dr Clarence L. Starr was the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. bestowed on him by McMaster University on May 16.

'90 M. Dr John Henry Bell of Hamilton has been appointed Provincial Examiner of the Royal Arcanum in Ontario, succeeding the late Dr Georg Elliott of Toronto.

'91 Vic. Dr William D. Sharpe of Brampton is the new president of the Great War Veteran Association of Ontario, elected at the provincial convention in April.

'92 M. (T). Dr David A. Beattie is practising at 205 Twohy Building, San Jose, California.

'93 Vic. Wm F. Osborne is Professor of French at the University of Manitoba. He was formerly on the staff of the Wesley College, Winnipeg.

'93 M. Dr Julius Edward Lehmann is located at 606 Boyd Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

'94 T. Charles Henry Lee is the professor of Bacteriology at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

'95 U.C. Theodore A. Hunt, for fifteen years city solicitor and corporation counsel of Winnipeg is now practising law with the firm of Hunt, Auld and Warburton, in Winnipeg.

'95 S. Armand Toutant Beaugard is practising his profession, electrical engineering, in Darien, Connecticut, U.S.A.

'95 U.C. John J. Smith is the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

'96 U.C. Mrs Charles Nettleship (Emily M. Seegmiller) is living at 1373 West 12th Street, Riverside, California.

'96 U.C. James W. Preston is an attorney and counsellor at law at Pueblo, Colorado, where he is a member of the legal firm of Devine, Preston and Storer. His address is P.O. Box 616, Pueblo, Colorado.

'96 P. Henry E. Hurlburt is a traveller for the J. F. Hartz Company and is living at 321 Quebec Avenue, Toronto.

'97 U.C. R. R. Bradley, who has been established as a consulting forester with his headquarters in Montreal for some years past, has just returned from service with the Ontario Government in connection with their timberland investigations. Mr. Bradley's address is now 804 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., 263 St James St., Montreal.

'97 S. Frank Buchanan is practising dentistry at 443 Main Street, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

'97 S. In a letter to the Secretary of the Montreal Branch, H. V. Haight says: "In regard to your request for 'news items' I am afraid that not much new happens to me. I came with this Company (Canadian Ingersoll-Rand) when I graduated in 1897, became chief engineer in three years and have been that ever since. I have two daughters at McGill, and when there is a McGill-Varsity match we nearly have a family row. I am interested in Rotary, on the Boys' Work Committee. We had Walter J. Francis out here a few days ago to talk to us on Rotary and expect Noah Lash soon".

'97 U.C. Archer Wilmot Hendrick is the vice-president of the Joint Stock Land Bank, San Francisco, California.

'97 S. W. A. B. Hicks, formerly with the William Camp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is now Hydraulic Engineer for the Dominion Engineering Works, Montreal.

'97 U.C., '99 U.C. An interesting bit of news which reached us recently was that Cecil H. Clegg had been appointed by President Harding on November 9, 1921, the U.S. Federal Judge for the Fourth Division of Alaska, for a term of four years. Judge and Mrs Clegg (Jessie Johnston) are living at Fairbanks, Alaska.

'98 U.C. Robert Stoddart, who was for some time on the staff of the Regina Collegiate Institute, is now Inspector of Schools at Rosetown, Saskatchewan.

'99 U.C. Beattie M. Armstrong is a member of the firm of Black and Armstrong, Financial and Insurance Brokers, Winnipeg.

'99 U.C. On April 10, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Robert Waldie, 1 Cluny Crescent, Toronto.

'99 U.C. The address of Robert D. McMurchy is care of McMurchy and Moyer, Darke Block, Regina.

'00 S., '07 U.C. On April 18, 1922, a daughter was born to Professor and Mrs E. G. R. Ardagh (Frances T. McMechan) of 410 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.

'00 U.C. Alfred N. Mitchell is the general superintendent of the Canada Life Insurance Company and is living at 225 Russell Hill Road, Toronto.

'01 Vic. Frederick J. Birchard is the chemist in charge of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, Department of Trade and Commerce, Winnipeg. His residence is at 26 Whitehall Avenue.

'01 U.C. Annie Caroline Macdonald is the author of a remarkable new book, the translation of the life story of Tokichi Ishii, a burglar and murderer, whom she met in the course of her mission work among the prisons in the city of Tokio, Japan. The book is published under the title of *A Gentleman in Prison*.

'02 U.C. Flora R. Amos is the assistant professor of English at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

'03 U.C. J. C. Ross has severed his connection with the *Farmer's Sun* of which he has been editor, and has accepted a responsible position with the *Toronto Daily Star*.

'03 U.C. Mrs W. J. Baird (Mary C. Lough) is living at 1263 Balfour Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

'03 Vic. Rev Charles W. DeMille is leaving Saskatchewan for Toronto, and will take up the duties of General Superintendent of the Ontario Religious Council.

'03 U.C. William Francis Kingston is the vice-president of the American Car and Foundry Company, 165 Broadway, New York City.

'03 U.C. Arthur W. Morris is the new principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute.

'03 Vic. E. L. C. Forster is with the Winnipeg Branch of the Food and Drugs Laboratory of the Department of Health for Canada as a senior Dominion analyst. His home address is 47 McAdam Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

'03 U.C. Hugh D. Scully has left the Canadian Brill Company, Preston, and is now a member of the Stewart, Scully Company, Limited, Securities. His office address is 18 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

'04 T. The home address of John Arthur Northcott is 261 Glenwood Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey. He is assistant professor of Mathematics at Columbia University, New York City.

'04 U.C. We have received a notice of the recent publication of a book on "Coal", by Elwood S. Moore, Dean of the School of Mines, Pennsylvania State College. It is described as the only recent book on the market which treats in a comprehensive way everything concerning coal, and is interesting to the general reader as well as to scientists and coal men generally.

'05 U.C. Dr A. G. Huntsman of the Canadian Marine Biological Board, has been appointed one of the members of the International Committee on Fisheries, which was established two years ago, after a conference of fishery experts from the United States and Canada. Professor J. Playfair McMurchy of Toronto is also a member of the committee.

'05 L. It was recently announced that David A. McDonald, K.C., has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

'05 Vic. J. A. M. Dawson is senior Dominion analyst, attached to the Food and Drugs Labora-

tory, Department of Health for Canada, 326 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

'06 U.C. Henry B. Guest is on the editorial staff of the *Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, and his address is 202 Lenore Street, Winnipeg.

'06 Vic. Geo. Gordon Harris is teaching history in the Central Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

'06 Ag. John Bracken is the President of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

'06 S. Furry Ferguson Montague is in the grain business in Winnipeg and his address is c-o Douglas Laird, 595 Stradbrooke Avenue, Winnipeg.

'06 S. C. S. Dundass has left the staff of the Dominion Bridge Company to join that of John S. Metcalfe & Company, grain elevator engineers, 54 St. Francois ffavier Street, Montreal.

'06 Vic. Evelyn Wickett is teaching school in Vancouver. Her address is 1132 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

'06 U.C. At the Toronto General Hospital, on April 10, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Schuyler C. Snively, Glenlonely, Aurora.

'06 S. Frederick C. Broadfoot is the resident manager of the Rollins Burdick Hunter Company, Insurance Brokers, Colman Building, Seattle, Washington.

'06 S. William Geo. Swan is Chief Engineer of the Vancouver Harbour Board, Vancouver, B.C.

'06 Vic. J. H. Adams is teaching Classics in Harbord Collegiate Institute, Toronto. His address is 23 Westmount Ave., Toronto.

'06 Vic. G. A. Archibald is practising law in Toronto, as a member of the firm of Archibald and French, 24 Adelaide St. West.

'06 Vic. E. E. Ball is head of the department of English and History in Collingwood Collegiate Institute.

'06 Vic. F. C. Bowman is research chemist with the General Chemical Company, New York. His address is 1604 University Ave., New York.

'06 Vic. H. G. Brown has charge of the Normal School in connection with the West China Union University. His address is c/o Candaian Methodist Mission, Chengtu, West China.

'06 Vic. W. G. Buell is minister of the Methodist Church in Hespeler, Ont.

'06 Vic. Ethel L. Chubb is teaching Classics in the Girls' High School, Philadelphia. Her address is 4209 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

'06 Vic. J. W. Cohoon is Professor of Classics in Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

'06 Vic. M. E. Conron is pastor of the Methodist Church, Woodstock, B.B.

'06 Vic. Katherine E. Cullen (Mrs R. A. Daly) is living at 9 Parkwood Ave., Toronto.

'06 Vic. G. E. Davidson is instructor in History in the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

'06 Vic. Ada E. Deacon (Mrs A. J. Grigg) is living in Orangeville, Ont.

'06 Vic. A. M. Harley is practising law with the firm of Harley and Sweet, Barristers, in Brantford, Ont.

'06 Vic. G. G. Harris is in charge of the department of History in the Central Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw. His address is Box 117, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

'06 Vic. C. D. Henderson is employed as secretary by the Union Trust Co., Toronto. He is president of the newly organized Alumni Association

of Victoria College. His address is 51 Duggan Ave., Toronto.

'06 Vic. P. B. Macfarlane, M.B. '08 is practising in Hamilton. He has specialized in surgery of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. His address is 152 S. James St.

'06 Vic. C. E. Mark is lecturing in the Ottawa Normal School. Address, 83 Cartier St., Ottawa.

'06 Vic. S. G. Mills, M.B. '08 is in charge of employment for the Toronto Transportation Commission. Address, 89 Glen Road, Toronto.

'06 Vic. Frances D. Morden (Mrs McCrea) is living at 135 Evelyn Ave., Toronto.

'06 Vic. Olive G. Patterson, M.B. '16 (Mrs M. H. V. Cameron) is living at 11 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.

'06 Vic. Kathleen Rice has been prospecting in Manitoba for some years. Her address is Herb Lake, Man.

'06 Vic. Kate R. Thompson (Mrs W. G. Connolly) is living in Watford, Ont.

'06 Vic. J. G. Wells is pastor of the Methodist Church at Welland.

'06 Vic. Edna J. Williams is teaching mathematics in the Meaford High School.

'07 M. Charles G. Sutherland is attached to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester as assistant in the section of Roentgenology.

'07 U.C. Frederick Wm Rowan is the Inspector of Schools at East End, Saskatchewan.

'07 M. Dr Frederick C. Middleton is on the Bureau of Health, Regina, and is assistant commissioner of health for Saskatchewan.

'07 S. William Snaith is with the Forest Products Engineering Company, Republic Building, Chicago.

'08 U.C. Henry L. Griffin is living at 414 Stradbrook Place, Winnipeg, and is the advertising manager for the United Grain Growers, Limited.

'08 M. Arthur W. Ellis is attached to the London Hospital, London, E. 1, England.

'08 M. Charles Gerald Harmer is practising medicine at 6 Rue de la Motte, Picquet, Paris, France, where he is physician to the British Embassy in Paris.

'08 S. Herbert Barber is now living at 28 Wychwood Park, Toronto.

'08 U.C. Robert R. Kersey has left the Collegiate Institute, Regina, and is on the staff of the Kitsilano High School, Vancouver, B.C.

'08 M. Dr J. M. Fowler's new address is 303, British Columbia Permanent Loan Building, Victoria, B.C.

'08 S. Harold C. Bingham is an alderman this year for the city of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, where he is living and practising as a civil engineer and surveyor at 310 Hammond Building.

'09 D. Harold E. Klinger is practising dentistry in the Beanbah Chambers, MacQuarrie Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

'09 S. Reginald R. Rose is the superintendent of the Kingdom Mine at Galetta, Ontario.

'09 Vic. Alice B. Chubb is teaching French in the High School at Ellins Park Pennsylvania and is living with her sister at 4209 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia.

'09 M., '18 D. R. J. R. Bright is the chief Dental Inspector for the Winnipeg schools.

'10 D. Thomas C. DeMille is practising dentistry in Los Angeles, California, at 1112 Baker-Detweiler Building.

'11 M. Hon Dr Harris M. Mosdell, a former Toronto newspaperman is one of the three new members appointed to the Legislative Council of Newfoundland. He is a native of that place and has been living there for some years engaged in the practice of medicine, and since 1912 has been active in the journalistic field.

'11 U.C. Ross S. Sheppard is principal of the high school at Edmonton, Alberta. His home is at 11032 85th Avenue, South Edmonton.

'11 M. The present address of Fred Stainsby is Marine Drive, West Vancouver, B.C., where he is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery.

'11 M. Henry C. Davis is practising medicine at Chemainus, Vancouver Island, B.C.

'11 S. Ludwig W. Rothery's business address is c/o Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company 141 Milton Street, Buffalo, and his home address is Weston, Ontario.

'12 M. Dr Charles D. McCulloch has been gazetted as coroner for Prince Edward County, Ontario.

'12 U.C. LeRoy Henry Johnson is practising law in Moose Jaw and is a member of the firm of Knowles, Rice and Johnson.

'12 U.C. Mr and Mrs W. J. Fee (Helen Elizabeth McLennan) are living at 2906 West 43rd Street, Kerrisdale, B.C.

'12 Ag. A. Amos Toole is the Livestock Editor of the *Northwest Farmer*, Winnipeg.

'12 U.C. Homer Brock Neely is practising law at Room 311, Dominion Savings Building, London, Ont. His residence is at 24 Grosvenor Street, London.

'12 Vic. On April 8 a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs William Andrew Irwin.

'12 D. Frank Hinds, formerly of Orillia, is opening a practice in Toronto at the corner of Brunswick Avenue and Bloor Streets.

'12 U.C. E. Gardner Freeman's address is 50 Hart Avenue, Winnipeg.

'13 S. H. M. Goodman has moved to Toronto where he has opened up an office of the firm of Goodman & Goodman, at 167 Yonge Street. He was married on March 21 to Sue Halperin of Toronto.

'13 U.C. At Toronto, on April 22, Ethel Parmenter Sutherland was married to Lyman B. Jackes, 327 St George Street, Toronto.

'13 Vic. Myrtle W. Bunting is the teacher of English on the staff of Regina College, Regina, Saskatchewan.

'13 M. Dr Orloff E. Finch, formerly of Victoria, B.C., has moved to Croydon, England.

'13 U.C. The wedding took place in the middle of April of Gladness Marsella Chapman, and Horace G. Lockett, of Kingston.

'13 Ag. Reuben W. Brown is professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

'13 Vic. Robert B. Duggan is sales manager of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, and his address is 4150 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

'14 U.C., '16 M. Harold Alexander Mitchell is superintendent of the research laboratories at Runcorn, England. His address is 4 Limesdale Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, England.

'14 S. The most recent address of Richard Dashwood is Sierra de la Ventura, El Onibu, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S.A.

'14 M. Dr and Mrs Harold A. Wolverton are home for their first furlough from India after seven years' missionary work at Akidu in the Kistna district where Dr Wolverton has a hospital for the natives.

'14 M. At the Toronto General Hospital, on April 14 a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs Wm Ewing Sinclair, 198 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto.

'14 S. Hubert R. Banks is at present engaged in mine examination work in Ludlow, California.

'14 S. The marriage was celebrated recently of George Edward Treloar and Jean H. Bateman of Toronto.

'15 S. James Gray is secretary of the Marine Iron Works, Victoria, B.C. His address is 1135 St Catherine Street, Victoria.

'14 S. A daughter was born in April to Mr and Mrs Robert T. Carlyle 83 Glenholme Avenue, Toronto.

'15 U.C. Wm Howard Walter is the Professor of Economics at the University of Oklahoma. His address is Faculty Exchange, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

'15 S. Frances Wayland Macneill is connected with the Canadian General Electric, Vancouver, B.C.

'15 M., '15 U.C. Dr and Mrs Arthur J. McGanity are living at 36 College Street, Kitchener, where Dr McGanity is practising medicine and surgery and is also conducting a baby clinic.

'15 U.C. A. H. Keith Russell is the president of the Wireless association of Ontario, and manager of the Ontario division of the American Radio Relay League, under the joint auspices of which bodies the Canadian National Radio Convention will be held in Toronto on September 8 and 9.

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'15 U.C. At the Maresfield Rectory, Sussex, England, on April 8, a daughter was born to the wife of Maurice Rooke Kingsford.

'15 S. Alexander G. Scott is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, California.

'16 Vic. Bennett John Roberts has been appointed to the position of Secretary of the Department of Finance which has been vacant since its creation a year ago. Mr Bennett entered the department in 1917 as private secretary to Sir Thomas White, and later, to Sir Henry Drayton until the resignation of the Meighen Government.

'16 Ag. Andrew M. McDermott, formerly of Regina is with the Department of Education, Victoria, B.C.

'16 M. The marriage was celebrated on May 3, of Percy Albert Sarjeant and Elsie Mary Reid, of Toronto. Dr and Mrs Sarjeant are making their home in Burford.

'16 U.C. Wallace E. Brown is a grain broker at 18 Arlington Street, Winnipeg.

'16 S. Hugh M. Wallis is with McDonald, Currie & Company, Chartered Accountants, 179 St James St., Montreal.

'16 U.C. On Good Friday, April 14, a son was born to Mr and Mrs Wm J. McKenna (Mabel Gertrude McCannell), Nanton Court Apartments, Toronto.

'16 U.C., '20 M. Robert C. Hall is practising medicine at 200 Maclean Block, Calgary. His home address is 1219-13th Avenue West.

'16 U.C. Mrs J. Ward Swain (Margaret Hatfield) who was married last August to J. Ward Swain, Ph.D., of the University of Illinois, is living at 1102 West Oregon Street, Urbana, Ill.

'16 U.C. Malcolm E. J. Stalker is a medical student at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. His address is c/o Mrs Alexander, 10 Buccleugh Place, Edinburgh.

'16 Vic. Lina Moyer is teaching at the St Catharines Collegiate Institute. Her address is 81½ Welland Avenue.

'16 S. Roy Lloyd Flegg is living in Newark, N.J., at 31 Hobson Street.

'16 Vic. The wedding was celebrated the first week in May of Norman Dwight Clarke and Irene Rosamond Brophy.

'16 M. The address of Dr Frank H. Boone is Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. He is Assistant in Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins University.

'16 S. Byron W. Bemrose is with the Department of Public Highways, Union Bank Building, Guelph, Ontario.

'16 D. The marriage was celebrated in the latter part of April of Ernest Fletcher Jamieson of Windsor and Florence Isabel Hogg, Galt.

'16 Vic. Harworth Atkinson is practising law with the firm of Mole and Atkinson, 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

'16 Vic. On March 29, a daughter, Alice Barbara, was born to Mr and Mrs William Zimmerman, 216 Rose Park Drive, Toronto.

'16 U.C. Howard B. Armstrong is in the office of Statistics, Ontario Department of Labour, Spadina House, Toronto.

'16 M. The Marriage took place quietly on May 3, of Percy A. Sarjeant, of Burford, and Elsie Mary Reid, Toronto.

'16 U.C. Florence Isabel Knight is teaching in

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the Collegiate Institute at Fort William. Her address there is 122 North Marks Street.

'16 Vic. Edwin Meredith's present address is 481-18th Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

'17 S. Albert W. Swan's address while he is visiting in England will be Mathon Cottage, West Malvern, England.

'17 M. On March 24 at the Toronto General Hospital a son was born to Dr and Mrs Elred C. Tate, 65 Ellerbeck Avenue, Toronto.

'17 U.C. The marriage was recently announced of Edith Isabel Fowler and Earl Johnston, of Morrisburg. Mrs Johnston has been teaching at the Morrisburg High School.

'17 U.C. Oliver Bowles is a mineral technologist with the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. His address is R.F.D. No. 2, Alexandria, Va.

'17 M. William I. Henderson is practising medicine in New York City. His address there is 315 East 161st Street.

'17 St. M. The latest word of Ettie Flanagan is that she is still instructress in physical education at the Kelvin Technical High School, Winnipeg, where she has been for several years.

'17 Vic. Gladys Helene Shepard is teaching in the Collegiate Institute, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

'17 D. The marriage was celebrated on April 15, of Roy Aberdeen McCormack of Toronto and Ida Marion Knapp of Barrie.

'17 Ag. Arthur H. White is at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He was formerly with the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.

'17 S. A. M. Snider, who has been with the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company, Limited, of

Sherbrooke, since his graduation, has resigned his position in order to become assistant general manager of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company of Waterloo. On leaving Mr Snider was presented with a gold watch by the staff and employes of his former company.

'17 Vic. The marriage was solemnized in Victoria College Chapel of Rev Burge Freeman Green and Annie Evelyn Wicks, of Toronto.

'18 U.C. Donald R. G. Cowan is in the employ of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada and is living at 31 Classic Avenue, Toronto.

'18 D. At the Women's College Hospital, on March 20, a son, Paul Lethbridge, was born to Dr and Mrs Frank L. Cole, 209 Oakwood Avenue, Toronto.

'18 P. At the Grace Hospital, Toronto, on March 22, a daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Hubert G. Sargent.

'18 M., '18 U.C. On March 31, 1922, at the Cottage Hospital, Wellesley Street, Toronto, a daughter was born to Dr and Mrs R. J. Spence (Agnes Dewar Richardson).

'18 S. Norman G. McDonald has resigned lately from the position of town engineer of Oshawa and has accepted a position with Gore, Nasmith and Storrie of Toronto.

'18 M. News lately received about Walter Ross Lane states that he is practising medicine in Nanaimo B.C.

'18 U.C. The wedding was solemnized recently of David Alexander Cowan and Ada Jean Petrie of Toronto. Rev and Mrs Cowan will live in Brockville.

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'18 D. On April 14, a daughter, Ella Marie, was born to Dr and Mrs Archie Burton Babcock, Toronto.

'19 U.C. Thos. Lloyd Gledhill is an instructor in Geology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

'19 U.C. Mr and Mrs Robert Steele (Johanne Potvliet) is living at 700 South 12th Street, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

'19 U.C. Alexander Brady is lecturing in English at Wesley College, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

'20 S. A recent letter from Iowa contained the information that Robert V. Stanford is on the staff of the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

'20 S. The present address of George L. Macpherson is 504 McGill Building, Montreal.

'20 Vic. Ruth Fellows has moved from 70 Wellesley Street, Toronto, to Quebec City. Her post-office address is Box 313, Quebec, P.Q.

'20 S. Christopher G. R. Armstrong is with Archibald and Holmes, Architects, 6 Hayden Street, Toronto.

'20 U.C. The wedding was celebrated on April 29, at St Catharines, of Janet Irene Stobie and Alan Seymour Notman, also of St Catharines.

'20 U.C. The wedding took place quietly on April 8, in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, of Allan Read Ramsey and Marjorie Gordon Mills.

'20 S. Frank Stuart Merry is with the Toronto Hydro Electric and is living at 45 Cecil Street.

'20 Vic. Samuel Roy Greer is a hardware merchant at Kerroberk, Saskatchewan.

'20 U.C. Helen Kirkwood has been engaged in student relief organization work in Czechoslovakia for some time and will remain there during the summer months.

'20 Vic. C. Ruth Dean, formerly of St Luke's Hospital, New York City, is now in Morristown N.J. at the Physiatrie Institute.

'20 U.C. The wedding was celebrated quietly in Wingham on April 18 of Rev Andrew Gordon Rintoul and Margaret Perrie.

'20 Ag. John A. Steele is no longer living in Victoria B.C., but is with the Soldier Settlement Board, Calgary.

'20 S. On May 2, the wedding took place of Oliver Vaughan Ball and Helen Edith Murphy, of Toronto.

'20 U. Margaret C. Wrong former residence head of the University College Women's Union is expected to arrive in Canada about the end of May and will attend the conference of the Students' Christian Movement to be held in Halifax early in June. It is expected that she will remain in Canada until the end of the year.

'20 S. On April 29, at the Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, the marriage was solemnized of Keith James McEachern and Pearl McKenzie.

'20 S. H. Colby Kerman is in the Acetic Acid Department of the Standard Chemical Company, Montreal.

'21 D. Norman Stewart Douglas has opened a practice in dentistry at 421 Dundas Street, Woodstock.

'21 S. J. C. Mitchell is acting secretary-treasurer of the Webster Construction Company, Limited, of London, Ontario, and has recently been elected a Junior of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

'21 Vic. The wedding took place on May 10 of Rosamond Denton and Claude Ashbourne McMurry of Toronto.

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'21 M. The post office address of A. M. Carlisle is Lake Saskatoon P.O., Alberta.

'21 U.C. Lorna McMurtry has been teaching household science in the Collegiate Institute at North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

'21 Vic. Jean Gertrude (True) Davidson has just completed her normal course and has taken a school at Calbri, Saskatchewan.

'21 S. The Engineering Institute of Canada have elected W. H. Nixon, resident engineer of the Toronto and York Commission, Toronto to be a junior member of that body.

'21 S. C. B. Ferris is with the Board of Education, Toronto.

'21 S. Geo Roper Gouinlock is a practising architect with the firm of Burden Gouinlock and Carter, 101 King Street West, Toronto.

'21 U.C. Charles Wm Kern is a farm manager in Moose Jaw. His address is 63 Fairford Street, East.

'21 U.C. Elizabeth H. Chant will accompany her father Professor C. A. Chant, of the Department of Astronomy of the University of Toronto, to Australia, to see the total eclipse of the sun on September 21.

'21 F. The wedding took place at St Simon's Church, Toronto, on April 17, of Hugh McBean Hughson and Mary Joyce Armstrong. Mr and Mrs Hughson will live in Ottawa.

'21 U.C. Jennie McCowan is living at 315 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg, and is working with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada.

'21 D. On April 13 Gordon Scarborough Paul was married to V. Irene Dudgeon, of Toronto.

'21 U.C. The wedding will take place on June 6 of Isabel Hearst and Sherman Archbold. They are going to live in New York at 143-23rd Street, Elmhurst, Long Island.

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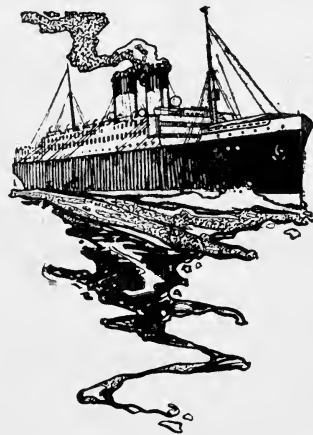
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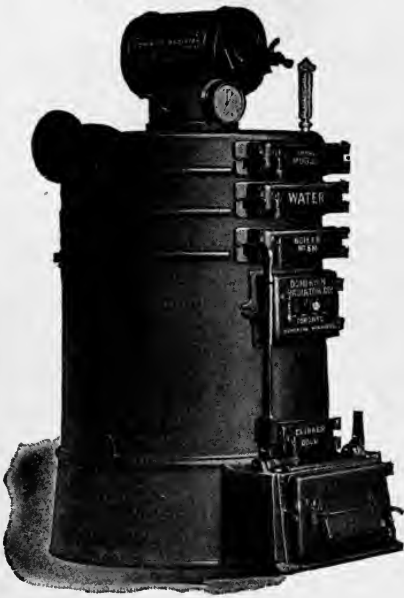
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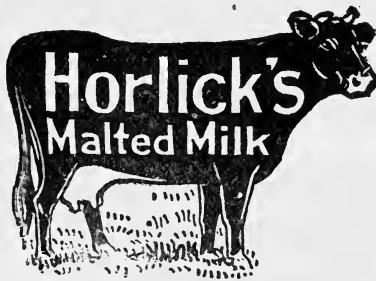
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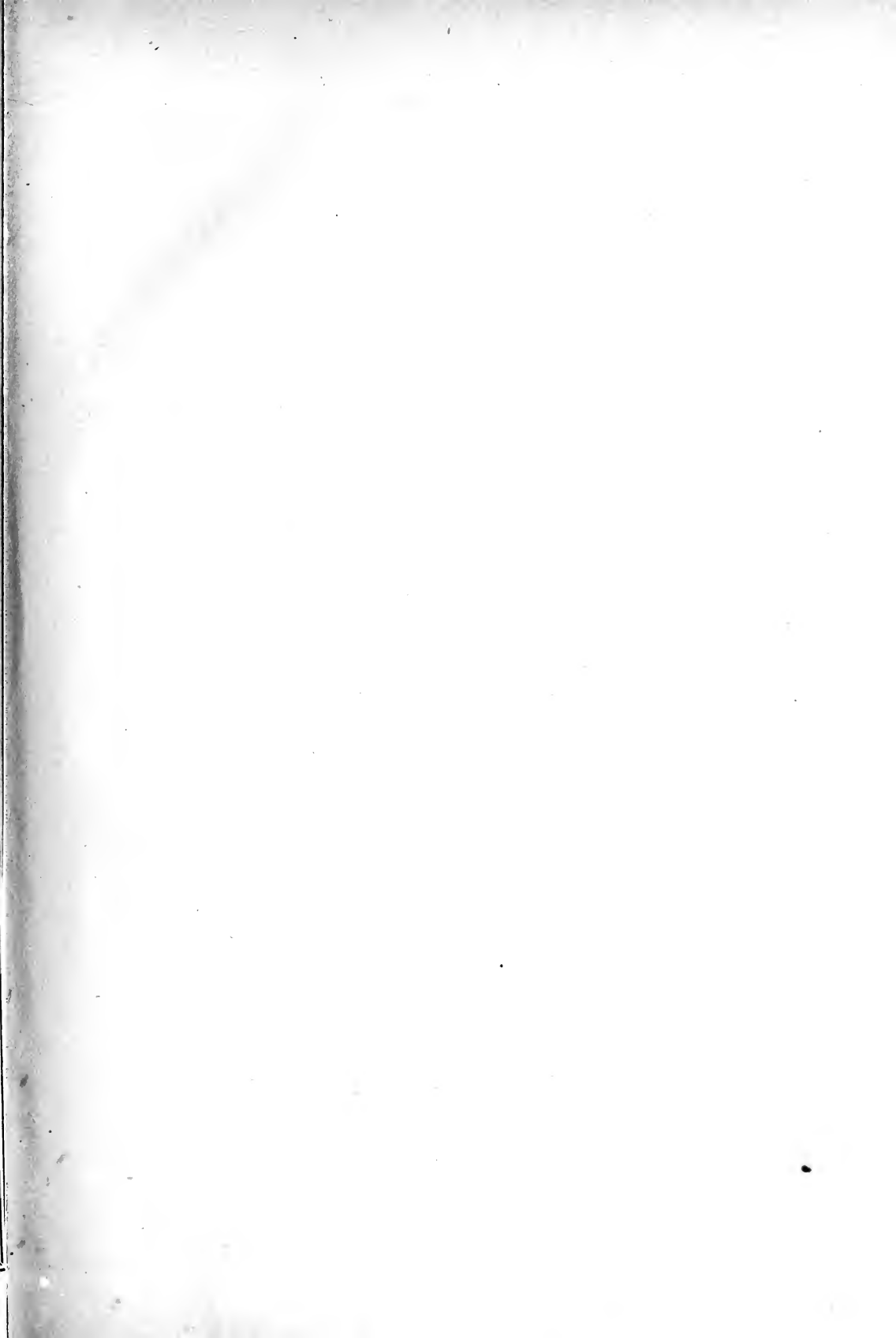
SCHOOL AGES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

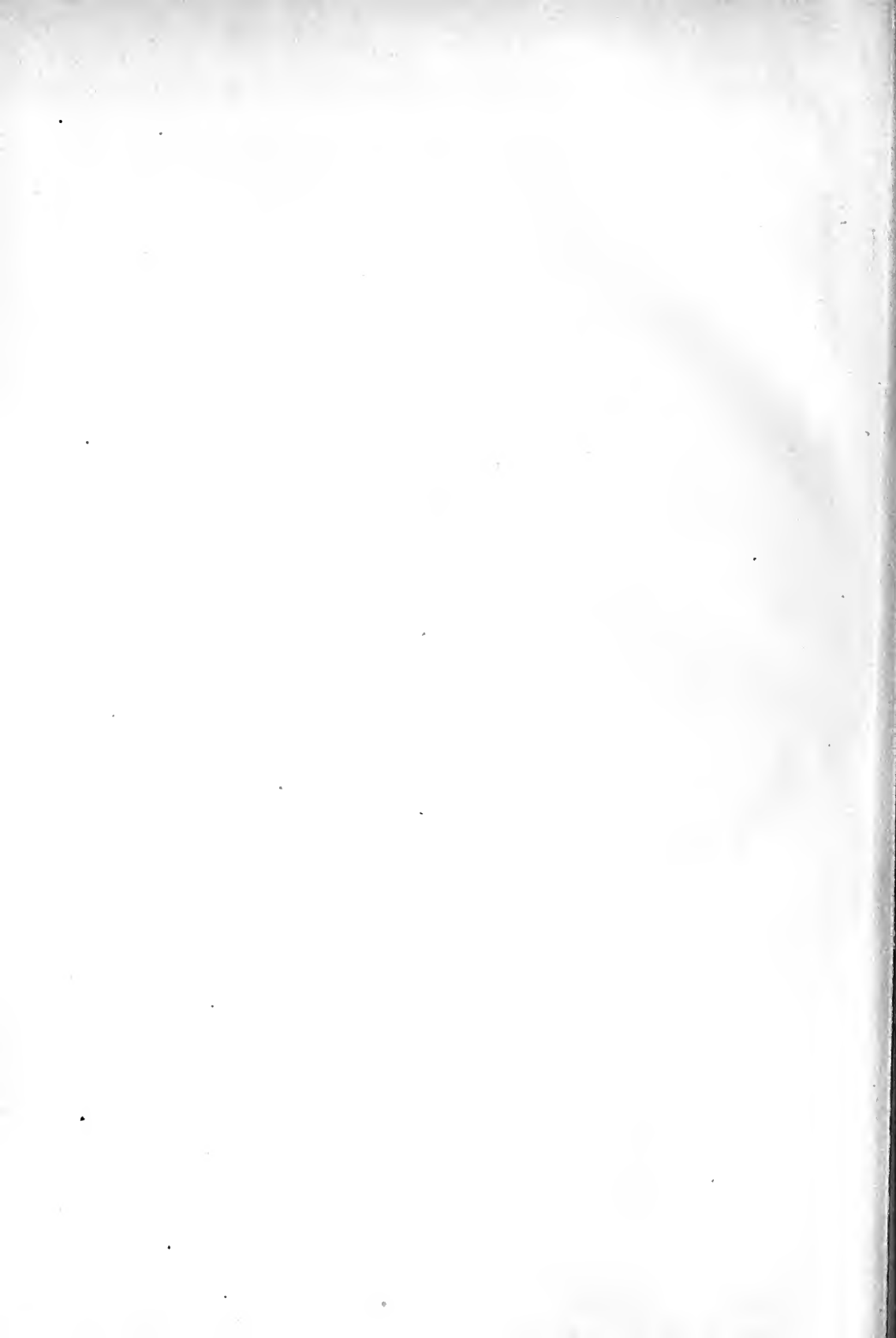
In the educational system of Ontario provision is made in the Courses of Study for instruction to the child of four years of age in the Kindergarten up to the person of unstated age who desires a Technical or Industrial Course as a preparation for special fitness in a trade or profession.

All schools established under the Public Schools Act shall be free Public Schools, and every person between the ages of five and twenty-one years, except persons whose parents or guardians are Separate School supporters, shall have the right to attend some such school in the urban municipality or rural school section in which he resides. Children between the ages of four and seven years may attend Kindergarten schools, subject to the payment of such fees as to the Board may seem expedient. Children of Separate School supporters attend the Separate Schools.

The compulsory ages of attendance under the School Attendance Acts are from eight to sixteen years and provision is made in the Statutes for extending the time to eighteen years of age, under conditions stated in The Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919.

The several Courses of Study in the educational system under the Department of Education are taken up in the Kindergarten, Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and in Industrial and Technical Schools. Copies of the Regulations regarding each may be obtained by application to the Deputy Minister of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.





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